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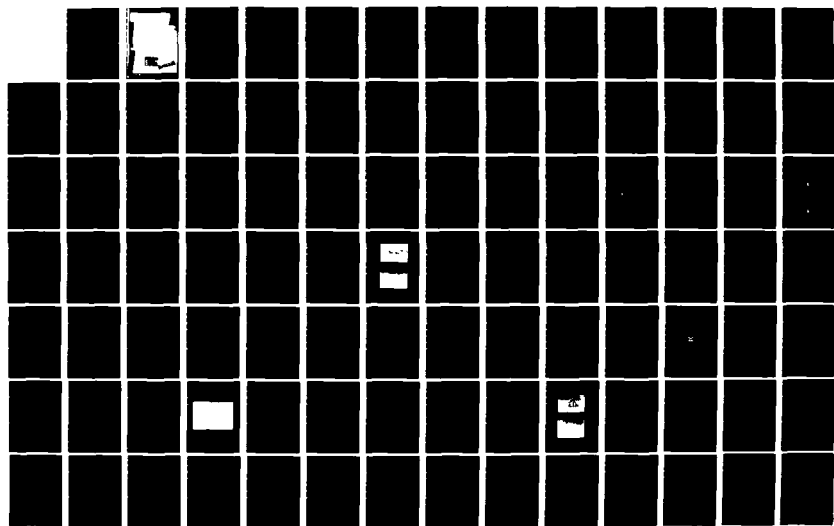
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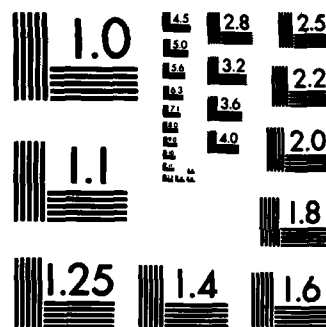
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ETHNOARCHEOLOGY OF THE BAY SPRINGS FARMSTEADS:  
A Study of Rural American Settlement

by:

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A

### Abstract

This report details the archeological testing investigations of eight late nineteenth and early twentieth century farmsteads using the combined disciplinary approach of history, oral history, and archeology. The farmsteads were located within the Bay Springs Impoundment, Tishomingo County, Mississippi. This testing program was part of the Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District mitigation being conducted by the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers. The report investigates the relationship of the farmsteads to the Upland South pattern of settlement developed by folklorists and cultural geographers. Specifically, it details the intersite and intrasite settlement patterns seen at the eight farmsteads. The sites were archeologically tested to determine their cultural resource significance. One site was recommended for further archeological investigation (22TS995), using a data recovery program with limited excavation, oral history, and historical research.

### Acknowledgements

A large number of people contributed to the successful completion of this project. We would like to especially thank the following individuals. Our hardworking field crew consisted of Jeffery Meyers, Kevin Crouch, Margaret Rothman, Cristen Gober and Kenneth Jackson. Karen Walker directed the daily field work and to her goes the credit for a smooth and efficient field season. David Barton not only conducted the oral history portion of this project but was also active in all phases of report production. Timothy Riordan lent his expertise in identifying and cataloging artifacts, and analyzing the settlement history. Jim Parker was invaluable in drafting the figures for this report and in assisting in the report production. Laboratory work and manuscript typing was conducted by Jane Bouchard, Lee Dorwin, and Sylvia Gallman. Pat Nagel kept the accounting up to date.

Dr. Stephanie Rodeffer was the contracting officer's representative for the National Park Service during this project. Dr. Rodeffer's contributions to cultural resource studies all along the Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District have been the major factor in their success, and her influence on this project was no less crucial.

Cathy Ganzel, Danny Olinger, and Joan Koch, archeologists for the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, served as project coordinators and were of great help.

A large thank you is extended to all the people of Tishomingo County who have been, for the last three years, most hospitable neighbors and friends during two projects conducted around Bay Springs. The Towns of Belmont and Iuka have become second homes to most of us. We are especially grateful to those people who took the time to talk and share their past with us.

Sometimes archeologists, with knees in the dirt and heads in hypothetical-deductive clouds, forget that the subjects of our research are people and their lives. On rare occasions, something is found which jolts us back to the reality of the past. During our investigations at Bay Springs we found the following, scrawled in ink and crayon on the wall of an abandoned house.

"Trannie,

mama and I have gone looking fo [sic] you  
and Wofford. The babies have cried for something to  
eat, but you know we don't have it for them to eat.

Gittie Mae,  
I love you  
very much"

If only all artifacts would speak as clearly. This report is dedicated to Trannie, Wofford, Gittie Mae and the babies.

## Foreword

The Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District contains a variety of cultural resources including late nineteenth and early twentieth century rural domestic sites. On March 2, 1981 the National Park Service, Division of Cultural Programs (formerly Interagency Archeological Services of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service) contracted with Resource Analysts, Inc. to undertake historical, oral historical, and archeological testing at eight such sites. The research had two primary goals. The first involved the direct contribution to our knowledge of the past which the investigations would make. The second was to evaluate the significance of the sites and the quality of the available data (oral, historical, and archeological) and recommend the need for additional work if warranted.

The first goal had a number of objectives. Specifically we sought to define the settlement pattern at Bay Springs and to delineate the reasons for that pattern using all three (oral, historical, and archeological) data sources (General Research Design- Contract Exhibit 2). In so doing we defined the elements which seemed to most effectively delineate communities and other intersite relationships. On an intrasite level we established some initial systemic relationships which will require further investigations to prove conclusive. Finally, as a major thrust of the research goal we have accomplished a very limited evaluation of Kniffen and Glassie's (1966) concept of the Upland South cultural pattern. While there are many points of variance, there is more than enough concurrence at Bay Springs to warrant additional comparative work.

The second goal clearly delineated the sparse historical record, the rich oral tradition and the value of the archeological resources at the Butler site. Recommendations for additional work are specific. There is heavy emphasis on oral history, with limited excavation at the Butler site.

Dr. John T Dorwin

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## Chapter I -- Introduction

This report details the combined research program used to investigate eight rural domestic sites (farmsteads) located in northeastern Mississippi within the Bay Springs Impoundment area of the Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District. The work was conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-615), Executive Order 11593 and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291). The project was conducted by Resource Analysts, Inc. (RAI) of Bloomington, Indiana, under contract C-54059(81) with the National Park Service. Funding was provided by the Nashville District of the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers.

The purpose of the project was to test and evaluate the historic significance of the eight farmsteads. This entailed archival and oral historical research in conjunction with archeological survey and test excavation of these sites.

Previous investigations (Adams et al. 1980) along the Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District have noted that rural domestic sites have the potential for yielding large quantities of material culture remains as well as related historic and oral historical data. With approximately 25 rural domestic sites located within the Impoundment area, it was necessary to formulate a selection strategy for proper and cost effective evaluation of these sites. The National Park Service, in conjunction with the Nashville District Corps of Engineers, chose seven sites for their suspected early historic components and potential for addressing certain research questions outlined in the Research Design, Chapter II. One additional site was selected for testing because of its unusual topographic location.

As a result of our project, we have learned that rural domestic sites in northeastern Mississippi are not as archeologically rich as those further south, like the Waverly Plantation tenant farms (Adams et al. 1980). On the other hand, oral historical data, combined with limited archeological testing, appears to be the best approach to the management of these resources. This is further discussed in Chapter V, Recommendations. We recommended that at seven sites (22TS1502, 22TS1503, 22TS1504, 22TS1505, 22TS1506, 22TS1507, and 22PS568) no further work is warranted. At the remaining site (22TS995), further limited archeological investigation combined with additional oral historical data recovery is recommended.

### Environmental Setting

The Bay Springs Impoundment area is located in northeastern Mississippi, Tishomingo and Prentiss Counties T5S-T6S, R9E (Figure 1.1). The area extends from the Bay Springs Lock and Dam (approximately 1/2 mile south of modern Route 4) north to just

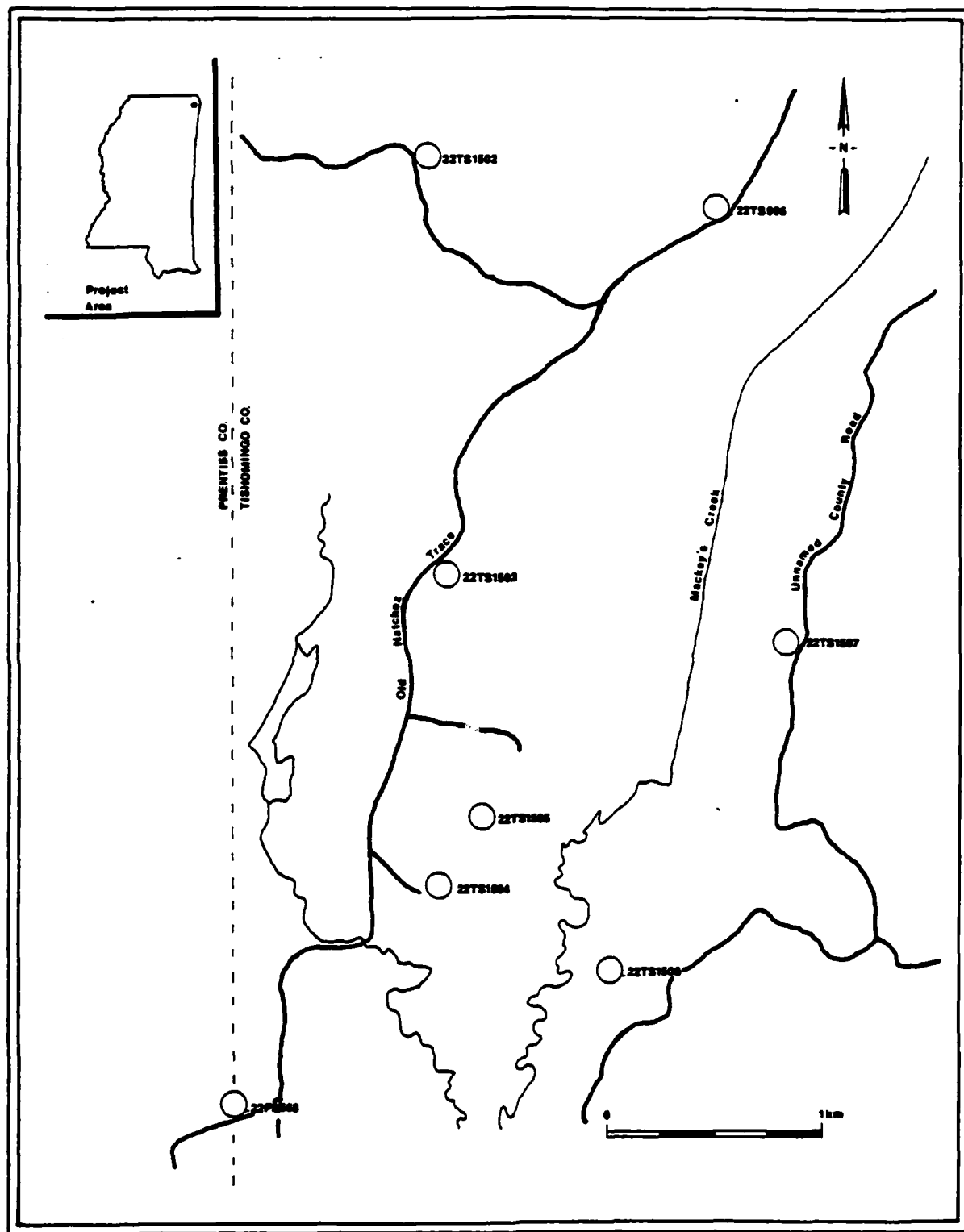


Figure 1.1.-- Location of Bay Springs Farmsteads.

south of Paden, Mississippi. Its eastern boundary is a county road (sometimes called the Bay Springs road) east of Mackeys Creek which extends west to the old Natchez Trace Road, west of Mackeys Creek. Within this area, and mostly along two ridges paralleling Mackeys Creek, lie the eight farmsteads.

Tishomingo and Prentiss Counties lie in the physiographic region of Mississippi known as the Northeastern Hills, an extension of the Fall Line Hills of Georgia and Alabama. Most of the impoundment area has an elevation of between 400 and 600 ft above sea level (Orvedal and Fowlkes 1944:5). Mackeys Creek elevation was slightly lower, at 370 to 390 ft, while the ridge tops lay at about 450 ft.

The area surrounding the Mackeys Creek Valley consists of rolling hills primarily composed of Eutaw Formation sands and clays, from the Upper Cretaceous Period. Soils are generally classified as Fifth Class Soils, low in productivity and poor in workability (Orvedal and Fowlkes 1944:81). Still, the people of Bay Springs were able to farm the land with moderate success.

Water was abundant throughout the area and often springs were used for home water supply. Wells were dug to a depth of not more than 25 ft (Orvedal and Fowlkes 1944:7).

The climate at Bay Springs is called the humid continental type and is characterized by mild winters, hot summers, and an average annual rainfall of 132 cm. The mean temperature ranges from 6.1 to 26.0 degrees centigrade and the average frost-free period is 214 days, giving the area a rather long growing season (Orvedal and Fowlkes 1944:10).

Forests with a mixture of coniferous and deciduous trees, predominately blackjack oak, post oak, and short leaf pine cover most of the Bay Springs area. Over the past decades, lumbering has been an important economic activity in the area (Orvedal and Fowlkes 1944:10).

#### Project History

The project began on March 16, 1981, when the oral historian/historian began a two week survey of deed abstracts, deeds, personal property rolls, and census records within the Tishomingo, Prentiss, and Alcorn County Courthouses and the Mississippi Division of Archives and History in Jackson, Mississippi. Archeological field work began on March 21 with a pedestrian survey of the field and pasture areas of the sites, as defined by the historical record. Following this survey, the areas immediately around the main dwelling and outbuildings (homesite) of the sites were mapped for surface features. Testing of the area immediately within the homesites began March 30 and continued until April 30, 1981. During the final week of testing

the oral historian returned to the sites and conducted on-site interviews with selected informants. This helped to coordinate the interpretations of the archeologists with the oral history.

A total of 990 ac was surveyed prior to testing. Hand excavation at the sites included 34 1 x 2 m units and 13 1 x 1 m units totaling 18.68 m<sup>3</sup> excavated. Additionally mechanical trench excavation, using a six inch (15 cm) wide "ditchwitch" was conducted at all sites except 22TS1506. A total of 1556.5 m of trenching was opened to an average depth of 35 cm which included some 76.74 m<sup>3</sup> of soils investigated. Testing was conducted by a crew of four with one field director for a total of 173.5 field hours or 867.5 person hours.

Analysis of data collected in the field was conducted at our laboratory in Bloomington, Indiana from May to August of 1981. During this time the archeologists coordinated their progress with the National Park Service in order that a plan of mitigation of adverse impact could be formulated for all rural domestic sites within the area. On July 2 and 3, Dr. Stephanie Rodeffer of the National Park Service visited our offices to discuss a recommendation strategy for similar sites in the area. The results of this meeting are noted in Chapter V.

#### Background History

The first Europeans coming into the area of later Tishomingo County, Mississippi encountered an indigenous population, the Chickasaw Nation. Large scale contact with these people of the Muskogean linguistic stock was not made until much later (Jennings 1941:25). In the late seventeenth century the French controlled the lands occupied by the Chickasaw, but not the Indians themselves. As early as 1702, hostilities erupted between the Chickasaw and the French. Skirmishes between them continued until 1763 when the British gained control of the area. The Chickasaw were more receptive to the British, who supplied them with superior quality trade items for a lower price. The British were successful in preventing the encroachment of settlers into the Chickasaw territory, and as a result the Indians began to abandon their fortified villages. Official relations with the United States began with the Treaty of Hopewell, signed in 1786, which set the northern boundary of the Chickasaw nation at the Ohio River (Swanton 1946:118). Another treaty signed at Chickasaw Bluffs on October 24, 1801 resulted in the creation of the Natchez Trace, a wagon road stretching from Nashville, Tennessee to Natchez, Mississippi and passing through the project area.

The completion of the Natchez Trace from Nashville to the Natchez District in southwestern Mississippi precipitated an influx of settlers into the Bay Springs area during the first two decades of the nineteenth century. During these years, rudimentary shelters and inns sprang up along the Trace to accommodate travelers. One such inn located in present day

Tishomingo County was run by James Brown, a Chickasaw Indian. Although use of the Trace as a primary route southward had declined by 1825, apparently it still was in use into the mid-1830s as evidenced by survey maps of the Chickasaw Cession (Belt 1835) noting its position. As a local road, portions of the trace are still used today including the paved road which ran from the Butler to Tobe Eaton farmsteads.

The rapid population change after 1839 is clearly noted in census records. The Federal Census figures for Old Tishomingo County in 1840 indicated a total population of 6,681. By 1860, the population had increased to 24,149 reflecting the tremendous growth of the area during the period after the Chickasaw Removal (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 Census Data for Tishomingo County

	1840	1850	1860	1870*	1880*
Total pop.	6,681	15,490	24,149	7,350	8,774
White	5,853	13,528	19,159	6,609	7,611
Free coloured	?	1	9	741	1,163
Slave	?	1,961	4,981	--	--

\*In 1870 Old Tishomingo County was divided into three counties.

One year before the removal of the Chickasaws began in 1837, the Mississippi State Legislature placed most of the Mississippi part of the Chickasaw holding under the jurisdiction of 10 newly established counties. Included among these, Old Tishomingo County originally encompassed much of present day Alcorn and Prentiss Counties in addition to its present boundaries (Martin 1978:14-15, 17). Soon after the first settlers arrived various communities began to develop. Jacinto, incorporated in 1837 and named after the Battle of San Jacinto in Texas, was established as the county seat. In 1854 the first brick building in Old Tishomingo County was erected there (Martin 1978:18). That building, still standing in 1979, replaced an older log courthouse on the same site. One of the most prominent towns at that time was Eastport, incorporated in 1838 and located in the northeast corner of Tishomingo County. Because of Eastport's location on the Tennessee River, considerable interaction between it and other ports along the Mississippi and Ohio River made it an important trade center for the county.

Other early towns in Old Tishomingo County were Fulton, incorporated in 1837; Farmington, 1838; Danville, 1848; Van Buren, 1840; and Rienzi, 1839. One individual described Rienzi in 1840 as being "a prosperous little settlement of several stores, a church, a school, a gin, and a blacksmith shop" (Williams 1976:20). Just five miles south of the project area, the village

of Bay Springs developed into an auspicious little community by the 1850s and included a grist mill, cotton gin, and cotton factory (Adams et al. 1981).

Railroads arriving in the area profoundly affected the development of Old Tishomingo County by changing the entrepôts of goods from river towns like Eastport to railroad towns. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, chartered in 1848 and completed in 1861, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, chartered in 1852 and completed in 1857, crossed the northwest corner of the county. The towns of Booneville, Baldwyn, and Rienzi developed along the Mobile and Ohio line (the latter having been moved from its original location in 1859) while Iuka grew up on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In 1854 a town called "Cross City" emerged near where the lines intersected. The following year that community incorporated and its name was changed to Corinth (Williams 1976:29-30). Indicative of the railroads' importance, the seats of government for Alcorn, Prentiss, and Tishomingo Counties were all located in railroad towns in 1870: Corinth, Booneville, and Iuka respectively (Laws of Mississippi 1870). On April 15, 1870 the Mississippi State Legislature approved an act dividing Old Tishomingo County into Prentiss, Alcorn, and Tishomingo Counties.

Despite the relatively poor soil quality of the area most inhabitants engaged in subsistence agriculture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Corn was the primary crop grown as feed for livestock and for human consumption. Cotton was grown as a cash crop on many farms and the proceeds from its sale were used to purchase goods not produced on the farmstead. The production of cotton at Bay Springs never approached the scale common to other parts of Mississippi. The soils of the area are not of particularly good quality for growing cotton and the yield per acre is limited without the use of fertilizer. Nevertheless, the coming of the railroad into the area in 1857 did stimulate the production of cotton.

Most farmers grew a variety of other crops, including: sweet potatoes, potatoes, various types of beans, peas, squash, tomatoes, onions, okra, lettuce, melons, pumpkins, and turnips. These vegetables were intended primarily for home consumption. Infrequently, enough surplus was produced to sell on local markets. Well into the twentieth century, most plowing, planting, and cultivating was with horse or mule-drawn implements. Even today this method of farming was seen by the researchers at some farms immediately beyond the project area. Fertilizer, when used, was usually distributed by hand and almost all harvesting was done by hand (Orvedal and Fowlkes 1944:17).

The percentage of owner-operated farms in the area decreased from 75.2% in 1880 to just over 50% by 1940 (Orvedal and Fowlkes 1944:19). This gave rise to a system of land tenure whereby absentee landlords made available to tenants parcels of land for

cultivation. There were three main classes of tenants. The first was the cash renter, the second was the "third and fourther," and the third was the sharecropper.

"A cash renter pays the owner a stipulated cash rent per acre and manages the farm and furnishes all the equipment, work animals, seed, fertilizer, and labor. A 'third and fourther' gives the owner one-third of the feed crops and one-fourth of the cotton, manages the farm, and furnishes all the labor, equipment, work animals, seed, and fertilizer. A sharecropper gives the owner one-half of the crops and furnishes all the labor, half of the seed, and half of the fertilizers; the owner manages the farm and furnishes the work animals, half of the fertilizer, and half the seed. Occasionally the sharecropper furnishes the work animals instead of the owner" (Orvedal and Fowlkes 1944:19).

When settlers first arrived in the area the land was forested with tracts of deciduous trees and conifers, especially blackjack oak, post oak, and shortleaf pine (Martin 1978:5). Although there always had been a certain amount of logging conducted in the area for local building or for the mills downstream at Aberdeen, beginning in the last decade of the nineteenth century, the logging industry began to rise in economic importance for the residents of Tishomingo County.

Many, if not most, of the first sawmills were comparatively small operations, often powered by water and employing few workers. For many Bay Springs residents sawmilling was a seasonal occupation supplementing income derived from farming and other economic pursuits. Sharecroppers and renters worked in the portable sawmills in the summer after the crops had been laid by (i.e. when the crops are left to grow on their own, usually in July after they are hand-cultivated) and in the fall and winter after the crops had been harvested. In Mississippi, sawmilling developed in importance as a major economic concern during the latter decades of the nineteenth century. The rise was precipitated by the availability of an inexpensive means for transporting timber out of the area, railroads, and by the appearance of large, steam-powered sawmills which could produce more lumber than the earlier water-powered sawmills. Although steam-powered mills proved to have distinct advantages over their earlier counterparts, they were not without drawbacks. Steam-driven sawmills were semi-permanent operations. The cost and effort of dismantling and moving the mills made frequent shifts in location impractical, yet the longevity of any such operation was dependent upon the source of raw materials. When all timber had been cut from the area around the mill, the enterprise was forced to move to a new location.

By the 1930s the sawmill industry throughout the southern portion of the country had declined. The Depression placed a severe economic strain on the industry and the large tracts of

timber which had once been so prolific had begun to disappear. Farmers fared little better. Programs instituted by Roosevelt's New Deal, particularly the Agricultural Adjustment Act, brought farm controls. Livestock were killed and crops were destroyed or plowed up, and excessive production discouraged (Martin 1978:190). Many young men in Tishomingo County joined the Civilian Conservation Corps. These workers set out trees, built reservoirs, made terraces, and cut trails (Martin 1978:190).

Farming and sawmilling remained the primary activities for rural Tishomingo County residents following World War II. Corn and cotton continued to be the major crops with soybean production increasing greatly after the 1950s. Farmers continued to supplement their incomes by working in the woods felling trees or laboring in local sawmills.

In summary, the initial Euroamerican settlement of the Bay Springs area was sparked by the removal of the Chickasaws and channeled primarily by the Natchez Trace. Those who settled in the area were mostly independent farmers who grew cotton and corn. This economic base has remained the primary means of subsistence throughout the history of the area. On a seasonal basis these farmers have been able to supplement their incomes by working various jobs in the only major industry in the area, logging.



## Chapter II -- Research Design and Methodology

A General Research Design for historical settlement along the Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District was developed by the National Park Service in conjunction with the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers (Appendix D). This research design was developed for a wide range of contingencies and viewed archeological sites not in isolation but as part of a large socio-cultural system operating throughout the waterway. This socio-cultural system was composed of many interrelated parts including economic, social, and settlement systems.

The general research design's primary focus was on interpreting the operation of settlement and economic systems through time. The study of settlement systems was to be accomplished on both intersite and intrasite levels for a diversity of sites including plantations, farmsteads, industrial, and urban sites. With these research goals as our framework, we initially set out to concentrate our efforts on the particular problem of investigating the rural settlement systems operating within the Bay Springs Impoundment Area.

A settlement system may be defined as "the set of 'rules' that generated the [settlement] pattern in the first place" (Flannery 1976:162). Prior to an investigation of the settlement system we first had to define the settlement pattern as it existed at the farmsteads. Settlement pattern may be defined as the geography of sites on the landscape. It is the "what" and "where" of settlement while the system is the "why" (Flannery 1976:162; Schoenwetter and Dittert 1968:41; Winters 1969:110-111). On an intrasite level, this would include the physical features like the house, the barn, and trash deposits. On an intersite level it would include the layout of farms across the landscape. Thus, our major research goal during testing of the eight farmsteads became the study of the settlement pattern of farmsteads within the Bay Springs Impoundment Area. Still, as a result of our work we were also able to offer some insights concerning the settlement system operating at Bay Springs.

### The Upland South Concept

The term "Upland South" most probably originated with Fred Kniffen in his article "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," and was later further elaborated by Kniffen and Glassie (Kniffen 1965; Kniffen and Glassie 1966; Glassie 1969). The Upland South describes a cultural tradition originating with the Celts. Cultural elements of the Scots, Scotch-Irish, and Welsh (who settled in the cultural hearth of western Virginia), blended with elements of the peoples of the Chesapeake Tidewater, German, and English Pennsylvania. This combination resulted in an independent small farm owner/operator who relied on traditional solutions to everyday problems which affected their economic, social, and settlement systems (Kniffen 1965:72; Glassie 1968:195). With this mixed ethnic and cultural background these pioneer

agriculturalists were "preadapted" (Newton 1974) for successful migration into the Valley of Virginia, the Alleghenies, the Blue Ridge and Blue Grass, the Piedmont, the Tennessee Valley, the Ozarks, as far south as Louisiana, and as far north as the southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois region (Glassie 1968:235; Newton 1974; Meyer 1975). This migration generally began around 1775 and continued until 1825.

Newton listed 11 preadaptive traits which gave a "competitive advantage in occupying a new environment" (Newton 1974:147):

- (1) dispersed settlement, allowing fewer people to claim more territory.
- (2) kin-structured dispersed hamlets.
- (3) dispersed central place functions.
- (4) a generalized stockman-farmer-hunter economy.
- (5) log construction permitting exploitation of vast forest resources.
- (6) universal modular (pen and crib) construction.
- (7) adaptive food and feed complex including cattle, hogs, corn, peas, squash, collards, pumpkins, potatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, okra, and turnips.
- (8) adaptability to any commercial crop.
- (9) evangelical, atomistic protestant religions coupled with anti-federalism.
- (10) open class system.
- (11) courthouse-town urban system.

Such traits allowed for a rapid migration which continues to leave its mark on the landscape and culture of this area today. These traits or patterns and others offered by scholars of the Upland South may be divided into four areas of focus for convenience.

Folk housing patterns include:

- (1) wide use of horizontal log construction (Kniffen and Glassie 1966:48).
- (2) universal concepts of modular (pen and crib) construction (Newton 1974:152); single pen, double pen, dogtrot, saddlebag housing.
- (3) use of transverse crib barn (Kniffen 1965:65; Glassie 1968:88).
- (4) "I" house as an indicator of economic attainment by agriculturalists (Kniffen 1965:557).

Social patterns include (Newton 1974:152):

- (1) evangelical, atomistic protestantism.
- (2) open class system.
- (3) kin structured settlement.
- (4) county-courthouse political system.

Economic patterns include:

- (1) stockman farmers with hunting as serious part of economy (Kniffen 1965).

- (2) adaptable cash crop (Newton 1974).
- (3) adaptable food and feed complex (Newton 1974).

Finally, settlement patterns include:

(1) Intersite

- A. roads on ridges in hilly regions, in valleys in mountain regions (Newton 1974:151).
- B. dispersed settlement around dominant peasant family (Newton 1974:152).
- C. dispersed low order central place special purpose sites, grist mills, general stores, cotton gins (Newton 1974:152).
- D. houses on high ground, next to roads (Newton 1974:151).

(2) Intrasite

- A. farmstead is seemingly a disordered cluster of buildings on hilltop; barns, outbuilding arranged around house in an "order determined by the owner's changing conceptions of convenience" (Newton 1974:151).
- B. "individual buildings--dwelling, storehouse, barn for livestock, pens for fowl, and sheds for food storage or smokehouse, but sometimes these were combined to serve more than one function" (Weaver and Doster 1982:63).
- C. ". . . close association of dwelling, well, privy, storage shed, and chicken house. These are areas usually associated with female activities and the areas are swept clean . . ." (Weaver and Doster 1982:63-64).
- D. Above structures are closer than the barn and larger animal and equipment shelters (Glassie 1975:143-4; Weaver and Doster 1982:63). Barns, equipment shelters, and animal sheds and pens are associated with male activity areas. Access to these areas is around rather than through immediate house yards (Weaver and Doster 1982:64).
- E. ". . . house faces the probable path of human approach . . ." (Weaver and Doster 1982:64).
- F. dwelling shaded by trees (Weaver and Doster 1982:64).
- G. fields and pastures are irregularly arranged, often following topographic features (Hart 1977).

The above patterns, which make up the Upland South rural agricultural tradition, have been suggested as characteristic of the Tishomingo County area (Weaver and Doster 1982). Our own research at Bay Springs Mill Community (Adams et al. 1981) supports this hypothesis. Also, Glassie and Kniffen both extend the generalized regional parameters of the Upland South to the Northern Mississippi Fall Line region (Glassie 1968; Kniffen 1965).

While the Upland South concept has been much discussed by folklorists and cultural geographers (Glassie 1968; Kniffen 1965; Newton 1974), we know of no attempts by anthropologists to systematically define and quantify the cultural and physical features of its characteristic patterns. The Bay Springs farmsteads offered such an opportunity. The main focus of our testing project thus became an examination of the above listed inter and intrasite settlement patterns in order to quantify, support or reject them as they were seen within the Bay Springs Impoundment area. Also we wanted to examine, with less intensity, the potential of these sites to provide data concerning economic, social, and material culture patterns of the Upland South as seen at Bay Springs.

In addition to the above research goals the Scope of Work for the testing of the eight farmsteads outlined several other areas in which testing should be directed. At all of the sites we were to attempt to define and map the extent of surface and subsurface archeological features including outbuildings, ornamental flora, and trash deposits. Also we were to discover the extent of artifact density and distribution across the sites. Other tasks were concerned with specific research pursuits tailored to unique cultural features at each site. These are listed below:

(1) 22PS568, The Ezra Searcy homesite. "The house was built in 1906 on a plan by Ezra's brother and occupied by a variety of different residents. Testing should be made to determine yard extent and trash disposal. A store existed for a year around 1920, 220 feet [actually 20 feet] south of the house and a sufficient area should be exposed to attempt to locate and define the foundation" (Scope of Work:5).

(2) 22TS995, The Butler homesite. "The home place was built around 1870 and replaced an older structure that was located northwest of the present house where a barn is now. An attempt should be made to see if any of the foundations from the older house exist, if so to expose them sufficiently for measurement. A privy, probably associated with the new house, and a spring are known. Tests should be made of outbuildings, yards and trash disposal areas. The house originally had cattail (mud) chimneys at each end. Tests should be made to see if these can be defined archeologically and what types of remains are left" (Scope of Work:5).

(3) 22TS1502, The Nancy Belle Holley homesite. "The first half of the house was built in 1904, the second half in 1920. Both portions were constructed by neighbors for the widowed Mrs. Holley and her children. Yard size and trash disposal practices should be investigated here and examination of whether there was a change in these with construction of the additional

portion of the house. Comparisons can be made with the artifact inventory of the Billie Eaton home in particular" (Scope of Work:5).

(4) 22TS1503, The Billie Eaton homesite. "The structure was built between 1894 and 1897 and occupied by family until 1953. The house was removed intact after the government acquired the property. Billie Eaton died in 1907, however, and his widow and children continued to occupy the house. Similar types of information could be expected from this site as from the John Eaton house. The comparison of the artifact inventory of the two brothers and the question of whether the household headed by the widow would produce a different artifact inventory could provide additional research problems and an assessment should be made to determine whether materials sufficient to examine these questions are available and where" (Scope of Work:4).

(4) 22TS1504, The Tobe Eaton homesite. "The house was constructed in 1894. This structure was recorded by HABS in 1978 but has since burned. With the information from HABS sheets and informants, the Tobe Eaton site offers an opportunity to examine how the remains compare with the recorded structure. A number of research questions can be explored, for example, what is the distribution of glass fragments in relation to windows, can functional assignments be made to rooms based on artifacts, what type of architectural element remain, what could be inferred from these if the building were to be reconstructed? Extensive testing of these and other well formulated research questions should be carried out. Evaluation of the artifacts should also be done in a manner to allow for comparison with other complexes, particularly those recovered from the John and Billie Eaton houses" (Scope of Work:5).

(6) 22TS1505, The John Eaton homesite. "The structure built in 1894 was occupied by him and his family until 1950. Tests should be made to determine artifact density and distribution. As the house was occupied by the same family for 56 years it offers the opportunity to see changes in an individual household over the period and to develop a pattern of change which will allow for comparisons with other complexes" (Scope of Work:4).

(7) 22TS1506, The Tipton/O'Neal homesite. "The recently discovered site on Tract 400 is undocumented historically [at time of Scope of Work]. The house apparently was still standing in 1969 although by 1979, it probably had been dismantled. The house exhibits a traditional floor plan, either central hall or double pen with two gable end chimneys and frame construction.

The unusual topographic location of the structure forms an important basis for its investigation. Questions concerning yard size, trash disposal, and articulation with the environment will be addressed" (Scope of Work: 6).

(8) 22TS1507, The R.G. Adams homesite. "The present structure was built in 1913 after the former home was destroyed in a storm. Attempts should be made to locate the foundations of the former house and to expose sufficient area to define the size of the building. Tests should be made to locate trash disposal areas for each occupation and to acquire a sufficient sample for comparison and assessment. Yard size and the overlap or separation between the two occupations should be defined" (Scope of Work:5).

Thus, the quantification of the Upland South concept and the specific management needs set forth by the Scope of Work together, defined the goals for the Bay Springs Farmsteads study. Our study combined the data recovered from archeological, oral historical and documentary investigation to broaden the perspective of our research. At Bay Springs, farmsteads were not viewed in isolation, rather, each was viewed as part of a community (settlement) which shared common cultural patterns with other Upland South communities. This kind of study could only have been accomplished through the multi-resource, multi-disciplinary approach to cultural resource study as outlined in the general research design.

### Methodology

This section details the field and laboratory analysis methods employed for the accomplishment of the research and management goals presented in the Research Design. One method which has proven useful in studying historical sites and communities has been referred to as ethnoarcheology (Adams et al. 1980; Adams et al. 1981). Ethnoarcheology integrates the information gathered from oral historical, historical, and archeological sources to provide a more holistic statement of the past (Adams 1977:126-127). The following describes the three components (archival, oral, and archeological) which together comprise an ethnoarcheological approach.

For the purposes of this report it was necessary to distinguish between the different physical locations within the sites. Initially we could not be sure that all sites were actually farmsteads, and therefore we referred to them as rural domestic sites. Our research has shown that all sites were indeed devoted primarily to agriculture and therefore we will hereinafter refer to the sites as farmsteads.

Within the farmstead, the majority of our efforts were concentrated in the physical area around the dwelling and its outbuildings. This area will be referred to as the homesite to distinguish it from the agricultural fields. Together, the homesite and fields constitute the farmstead.

### Archeology

In order to accomplish the research and management goals defined above the field portion of the archeological investigations at the farmsteads was divided into two phases. Phase one consisted of a pedestrian survey of the agricultural field and woodlot portions of the farmsteads. This area was defined prior to our survey using deed information, aerial photographs, and oral testimony. Even then, we sometimes could not be sure of the size of the fields and woodlots, as they might have changed through time. In such cases we surveyed the entire quarter section where the farmstead was located in order to assure full coverage of the site (Figure 2.1).

Structures or other features noted in this survey were recorded and mapped. The survey method consisted of walking transects across the sites at an interval of 15 to 30 m, depending on surface visibility. Shovel testing was conducted at suspected locations or around the yard areas of structures. The shovel testing consisted of excavating approximately a 10 liter unit to an average depth of 20 cm, and examining the contents and unit profiles.

The second phase of investigations occurred at the homesites. Here it was necessary to obtain a three dimensional view of the homesites and define homesite limits. This was to be accomplished by three methods. First we began with the construction of an accurate map of all surface cultural features. Here we used a transit, compass, and tape to record these features and their physical dimensions. Structures, ornamental flora, roads, dumps, and any other features resulting from human activity were mapped. Trees with girth under one meter were not mapped. This eliminated the mapping of a great deal of natural overgrowth, occurring after the abandonment of the farmstead.

At this same time we set our metric grid and trench lines. Each site was separately gridded and tied to an appropriate datum point. Grid designations for the location of test units and trenches in this report consist of a distance and direction from a 0/0 point (see homesite maps). Thus the location of a feature might be stated 5S/4E. Trenches were labeled alphabetically; test units were numbered.

The second and third methods for defining the homesites concentrated on examining the subsurface remains of the sites. Subsurface testing at the homesites consisted of hand excavated test units and mechanically excavated trenches. Recommendations

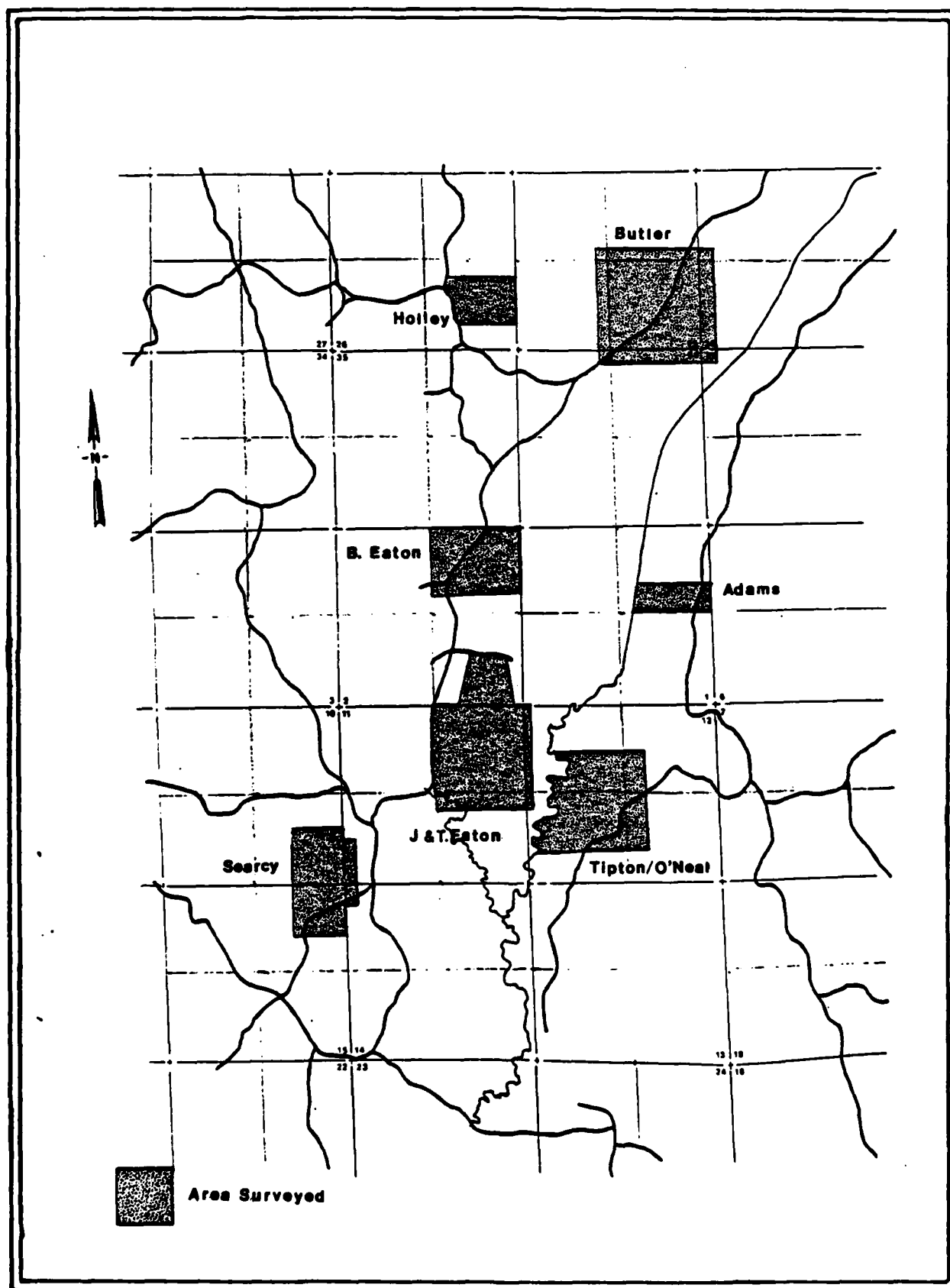


Figure 2.1. -- Acreage of Archeological Survey by Farmstead.



called for at least two cubic meters of hand excavation at each site to investigate specific problems as outlined in the research design, and to further explore any features revealed during trenching. This was accomplished by excavating six to seven 1 x 2 m or 1 x 1 m test units to an average depth of 30 cm at each site. Usually this was sufficient to examine all strata of historic cultural disturbance. Features greater than 30 cm, like privies or wells, were probed beyond this depth.

Shovels and trowels were used to hand excavate each unit. Units were excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels except where cultural strata or features dictated otherwise. Soil from the excavation units was screened through 1/2 in mesh screens. Artifacts were bagged by unit and level and a bag list kept. Units were recorded in plan and profile as were any cultural features discovered. Units, structures, and trenches were also photographed.

Trenching was accomplished using a Model M4 Ditchwitch trenching machine that excavated a six inch (15 cm) wide trench (see Appendix E). Recommendations called for 175 to 300 m of trench excavation at each site. These were placed to provide consistent coverage at each site. While the exact placement of these trenches varied slightly at each site, we always ran primary trenches across the front yard, the back yard, and the barnyard. From these primary trenches we then ran several shorter trenches at selected locations and attempted to link the primary trenches so as to obtain a complete stratigraphic view of the homesite. Thus front, side, and back yard areas around the house, barn, and outbuildings were explored in this manner, as well as the area between the house and barn.

In recording the data from the trenches one meter profile drawings were made at every 10 m interval. Profiles and photographs of features located by trenching were also made. Trench soil was not screened. However, after examination of the trench profile was completed, the soil was raked back into the trench using a stiff metal garden rake. This effectively "screened" the soil for artifacts which were bagged by five meter intervals along the trench. Experimentation with the trenching machine demonstrated that artifacts were removed from in situ approximately two feet in the direction the machine traveled during excavation. Thus in the future, smaller collection units could be used.

Trenching and hand excavation was supplemented by one inch soil extruder augering. This method was used to extend our view where necessary, to probe deep features, and to examine trash disposal areas. Stratigraphy, as revealed by augering, was recorded.

Mechanical trenching of site 22TS1506, the Tipton/O'Neal farmstead, could not be accomplished because of its location. We were unable to get the Ditchwitch to the homesite, since all roads to the site were heavily overgrown with trees. The closest we

could get to the homesite with a vehicle was 400 m. Therefore augering with the one inch soil extruder was completed at 2.5 m intervals along lines placed as if the trencher were being used.

Other field recording methods included the use of field notebooks by supervisors to record additional data and general observations at each site. Photography of standing outbuildings was also completed. Artifacts located on the surface were not collected. Instead we recorded a sample of the functional types of artifacts found in trash dumps and outbuildings. We also recorded the technological marks and makers marks of these artifacts.

Analysis of the artifacts and other data recovered during the field phase of the project was conducted at Bloomington, Indiana. Maps of each site were generated from field data. Each site was analyzed for its surface and subsurface cultural features. A site description for each site was completed (Chapter III). Artifacts were washed, cataloged, and rebagged by provenience. All diagnostic artifacts were given an item number. Identical artifacts of the same bag and provenience, for example window glass of the same thickness, shared item numbers. Artifacts were then rebagged in plastic bags and kept by provenience.

A sample of diagnostic metal artifacts was chosen for special treatment. These artifacts were sand blasted to clean off rust, dipped in MP 7 (a metal preservative) and finally, sealed with acetone and styrofoam. Artifact descriptions are listed in Appendix A.

### Oral History

Recent studies (Adams 1977; Adams et al. 1980; Brown 1973) have shown that oral history may function in the important role of illuminating puzzling questions raised by archeological and historical investigations by augmenting findings of the other approaches. Oral history, when combined with a folklife approach, can provide insight into the mental processes and living styles of a community as a whole.

The use of oral history to address research questions at rural sites is a relatively recent phenomenon. In 1973, James Deetz and his associates undertook an interdisciplinary investigation of a rural farmstead located in Portsmouth, Rhode Island (Brown 1973). Drawing on the expertise of scholars in the fields of archeology, folklore, architectural history, social history, and economic history, the researchers conducted a diachronic study of three centuries of life on the Mott Farm. Employing a research strategy aimed at reconstructing the farmstead's use by its former occupants and its position within the oral tradition of the Portsmouth area, folklorist Henry Glassie sent crew members into the field to locate and interview informants who were familiar with the site. By comparing data from each of the informants the

researchers were able to gain a more complete understanding of the farmstead as a functioning entity, as illustrated by Brown's (1973:63) comments:

"Oral history research concerning the house has sought to determine how rooms were used, what interior remodeling had been done, and how, if at all, the form and exterior of the structure had been altered. An attempt was made to elicit specific information about the scheduling and location of domestic activities within and around the house, the placement, use, and meaning of household furnishings, and the pattern of refuse disposal . . . These reconstructions could then be tested by excavations, and the accuracy of recollections measured."

The National Park Service recognized the value of oral history in studying the Bay Springs Farmsteads. Other studies in the Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District (Adams et al. 1980; Commonwealth Associates Inc. 1982) and the Bay Springs area in particular (Adams et al. 1981) have elucidated the potential contribution of oral history in multi-disciplinary research projects involving rural sites.

The oral history program at Bay Springs Mill, in Tishomingo County, Mississippi, greatly aided the multi-disciplinary research. Because a large amount of historical data was destroyed in a courthouse fire in the late nineteenth century, the history of Bay Springs was pieced together with help from local informants. Although informant memories of the mill site were vague because the industrial operation burned in 1885, informants helped in a construction of the economic and settlement patterns operating at Bay Springs after 1900. They also provided information on sites located archeologically. These informants also described sites which were unknown from the historical research, several of which were later excavated. The oral history provided a perspective of social customs and folklife in the northeast Mississippi area (Adams et al. 1981). This perspective is important for the present study because each of the farmsteads is located within a few miles of Bay Springs Mill.

The purpose of the oral history component of the present study was to provide information on the various structures within the sites, their dates and functions, to assist in the interpretation of archeological resources, and to learn local views of space. The oral history field work was divided into two segments. After initial telephone contacts and short "rapport building" interviews on March 23 and 24 of 1981, 12 informants were interviewed with the aid of a tape recorder between March 25 and 28. The informants who were interviewed by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) team in 1977 were re-interviewed. Also, individuals who were highly recommended by the HABS-interviewed informants were contacted. Sixteen hours of tape were produced. Each

informant was asked the same series of questions (Appendix B), concerning the particular rural domestic sites with which they were familiar. Appendix B also contains the oral historian itinerary.

We decided to use a questionnaire as the most efficient and productive means of obtaining pertinent oral history data because it would provide consistent informant responses and allow for subsequent comparisons and contrasts during the analysis phase of the project. In addition, a number of the questions were of a general nature, geared toward testing the depth of the individual informants' knowledge in each of the above mentioned categories. If the informants' responses indicated that he or she possessed a great deal of knowledge in a particular area or on a specific topic he or she was asked a series of follow-up questions designed to elicit further information during subsequent interviews.

During the second segment of the oral history program from April 17 to April 22, 1981, the Project Historian returned to Mississippi and performed a variety of tasks including re-interviewing informants and arranging for visits with several informants to selected farmsteads. All sites except 22TS1506 (Tipton/O'Neal) and 22TS1502 (Nancy Belle Holley), were visited. Five informants were each accompanied on a walking tour of the sites with which they were familiar and asked to interpret the cultural features located archeologically.

The tape transcription process was completed during the month of May. Twelve hours of tape were transcribed. The oral historian and field director were responsible for the selection of tapes for transcription. They chose tapes which included salient information about each farmstead like construction history and settlement pattern data. For each farmstead at least one hour of tape has been transcribed dealing with these concerns. In order to triangulate oral history data, more than one hour of tape per site was transcribed dealing with important yet peripheral research considerations like the building of cattail chimneys. The tape transcription table in Appendix B indicates the tapes which were transcribed, the informants interviewed, and the sites to which each tape relates.

By using the transcripts, field notes from unrecorded conversations, and informant maps, the project historian/oral historian has produced a description of each farmstead including the various structures, their dates of construction (if known), and the function of these structures. These descriptions, synthesized in Chapter III, aid in the interpretation of the archeological resources recovered by providing an historical context within which to view the material. Finally, by combining the history, oral history and archeology we have developed a section in Chapter IV on inter and intrasite patterning in the Upland South as displayed at the farmsteads.

## History

The history and cultural geography of northern Mississippi has been addressed by numerous researchers (Weaver and Doster 1982; Doster and Weaver 1981; Adams et al. 1981). Limited historical and architectural documentation of the eight specific farmsteads under consideration was conducted by the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) in 1977. This documentation included inventory forms, measured drawings, and historical summaries of selected structures.

The historic research for this report was designed to verify and expand the primary historical research conducted during the 1977 HABS project within the Bay Springs Impoundment Area. The project historian/oral historian collected historical data at the Tishomingo County courthouse in Iuka, the Prentiss County courthouse in Booneville, the Alcorn County courthouse in Corinth, and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in Jackson. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service offices in Iuka and Booneville were also visited. Deed information was collected from the Tishomingo and Prentiss County courthouses. The courthouses also had limited personal property and real property data concerning the farmsteads. All census information was reviewed at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in Jackson.

Using the deed information, the project historian/oral historian developed deed histories for each of the sites as included in Chapter III. Personal property rolls and census of population and agriculture data were used to suggest family and farm size and to provide an idea of certain kinds of material culture which were once present at the sites. Soil Conservation Service aerial photographs from 1955 aided in an understanding of the spatial patterning of these and nearby rural sites. A list of historical secondary and manuscript sources which may include pertinent information for the farmsteads has been prepared for several historical record centers which were visited. These lists appear as Appendix C.

## Combining the Methodologies

By combining the methods of history, oral history, and archeology researchers were able to view the same data from several different vantage points in order to see the whole more clearly. This combination known as ethnoarcheology is a means of supplementing missing data from one discipline with that derived from another.

To coordinate the disciplines the historian/oral historian regularly met with the archeologists to communicate ideas. Information derived from one source was checked in another; this provided data with better internal consistency and historical accuracy. When possible, the archeological field director

accompanied the oral historian during interviews and site visits with informants. The oral historian regularly visited the archeological sites during testing to help in feature interpretation. In this manner the data derived from three sources were integrated.

In the present study we found that the development of the farmsteads in the nineteenth century was best studied via written documents, with occasional vague oral historical references. The nineteenth century archeological remains were scant. The study of the farmsteads in the twentieth century was best approached via the oral history and archeology. Thus our study demonstrates the value and flexibility of the ethnoarcheological approach where one discipline can help to fill in the data gaps left by another.

#### Methodological Constraints

A number of factors limited our ability to address the research questions outlined in the RFP. One major limitation was the shallow and disturbed nature of the sites. The archeological results clearly show that the deposits at the sites, except for some features, are less than 20 cm deep and the artifacts are mixed. The only exception to this is the Butler site where deeper deposits occur. On several occasions we found older artifacts lying stratigraphically above younger ones. These situations are noted in the site descriptions. Several cultural processes are responsible for this mixture including yard sweeping, recycling, house moving and secondary deposition.

Mixing and disturbance of this sort is always destructive on archeological sites but it is particularly hard on historical sites. Unlike prehistorians, who can legitimately deal with 1,000 year segments of time, the historical archeologist must deal with decades or even years. Several of these sites were occupied for more than 75 years. This should have produced stratified deposits that could be dated. The disturbed nature of the deposits precluded any such attempt.

When a site has been found to be disturbed, the usual practice is to rely on the dateable artifacts. Unfortunately, the dateable artifacts recovered from the sites were few and dated primarily to the mid to late twentieth century. The lack of earlier dateable artifacts may reflect two separate yet related possibilities. The first possibility is that these people had less to throw away in earlier times and that what they did have came in perishable containers (e.g. flour sacks, cardboard cartons). The Henry C. Long store ledgers at Waverly (Adams et al. 1980) showed that 80-90% of the purchases made by the farmers would not be preserved. The second possibility is that many of the artifacts recovered do date to the early period of occupation but are not marked in any useful way. A file may have been purchased, used, and discarded in the nineteenth century but, without a maker's mark or associated stratigraphic dating, the file cannot be assigned to any particular time period. Most of the recovered artifacts are

in this category. The closest that they can be dated is to a late nineteenth and twentieth century context. The limited number of artifacts that were dateable and/or identifiable to manufacturer placed a severe restriction on the amount and quality of the analysis.

The field methodology was also a limiting factor. The need to test the sites for potential significance and to collect data to answer the research questions required that the recovered samples be comparable. In order to insure comparability, the location of trenches and test units was set on sketch maps of the sites before the fieldwork began. These sketch maps were compiled in the field by one of the RAI archeologists and a representative from the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers. The amount of trenching required to make the samples comparable limited the number of hand excavated units. The mechanical trencher did mix the artifacts coming out of the ground but, as the hand excavated units showed, the deposits were already mixed by other natural and cultural processes.

Overall, the low density of artifacts, the disturbance of the sites and the lack of dateable artifacts made normal artifact analysis virtually impossible. There were insufficient data to answer the research questions. Few artifacts could be assigned to chronological periods, so diachronic studies were impossible. The general lack of functionally identifiable artifacts precluded study of activity areas. The inability to associate artifacts with historically known persons or periods made comparisons between sites meaningless. Finally, the recognition of widow-headed households in the archeological record was not possible due to the disturbances and later occupation of the sites.

Another methodological constraint related to the historical research. One aspect of the interdisciplinary research involved the study of economic systems through historical documents. Economic aspects like farmstead interaction spheres, changing agricultural practices, and home industries were to be addressed. Although information relating to these topics was sought at the numerous data repositories, little or no information was available for analysis.





### Chapter III -- The Bay Springs Farmsteads

This chapter details the results of investigations at the eight farmsteads. For each farmstead a historical and oral historical overview is presented followed by the results of our archeological investigations.

A notation system for referencing oral history has been developed for Chapters III and IV. In many cases informants will be directly quoted and referenced. In these instances the tape number, tape side, and page number will be included in the text. For instance, Rex Butler (14,1,1) indicates that the quote came from a conversation with Mr. Butler on tape number 14, side 1, page 1. If an idea has been paraphrased from an informant without the use of a direct quote, the informant will be referenced in the same manner. With such a system, the transcripts in a separate volume are more easily approached by readers.

In this chapter we have obtained estimates of distances from informants in the oral history sections of the site discussions. For convenience we have provided metric equivalents for comparison with the archeological data. Tables provide distances between the outbuilding and the main dwelling for later discussion of intrasite settlement at Bay Springs. These distances were measured from closest point to closest point.

At the end of each site discussion there is a summary of our investigation. Recommendations concerning the data recovery program for the impoundment area are presented in Chapter V.

## 22PS568 -- The Ezra Searcy Farmstead

The Searcy homesite was the only homesite located in Prentiss County along the Prentiss/Tishomingo County line (Figure 1.1). One informant stated that the line ran two feet west of the house (Wilson, James: unrecorded interview). The site was bounded by a storm cellar just south of an unnamed county road and extending 105 m northwest past a barn foundation (Figure 3.1). To the west it was bounded by an unnamed creek and to the east by an oak tree and fence. Within this area lay the foundations and remnants of a saddlebag house, two barns, a shed, chicken coop, privy, and a storm cellar. Other surface features included ornamental trees and bushes, fences, surface trash, a well, a utility pole and five abandoned automobiles. Also a general store had been built at one time on this location, and we believe we have located the remains of this structure.

### History and Oral History

#### Deed History

The Searcy family first moved to Prentiss County in 1872 when William Searcy bought 120 ac of land from W. Pardue in the SW 1/4 of Section 10, T6S, R9E (Prentiss County Deed Book 4:391). Nineteen years later, William Searcy expanded his holdings to include the NE 1/4 of Section 10 and 10 ac of the NE 1/4 of Section 15, T6S, R9E. His son, Ezra, purchased 30 ac of the family holdings in 1900. With the addition of 150 ac in the NE 1/4 of Section 15, T6S, R9E, the Ezra Searcy farmstead totaled 180 ac.

This 180 ac parcel was the main focus of our investigations; the plot included the Searcy homesite and a majority of his agricultural fields. A chain of title was originally included in the 1977 HABS report. A few transactions are missing in the HABS report. On February 15, 1904 Ezra purchased from A.J. Lancaster, 48 ac of land in Tishomingo County which adjoined his property in the NW and SW 1/4s of Section 14, T6S, R9E (Tishomingo County Deed Book B4:320). A year later, on May 6, Searcy sold the 48 ac to W. South (Tishomingo County Deed Book P10:121).

Other historical documents provided glimpses of the Searcy family and farm life at that time. Prentiss County Personal Property Rolls of 1889 indicate that Ezra's holding included one horse valued at \$65. Two years later Ezra could afford three cattle worth \$10, a horse worth \$75, and other unlisted property valued at \$15. When Ezra purchased his first 30 ac in 1900, he had a wife, six children, and also employed two farm hands (Census of Population 1900). Ezra was a native Mississippian aged 32 in 1900, could read and write and was listed as a farmer. His wife

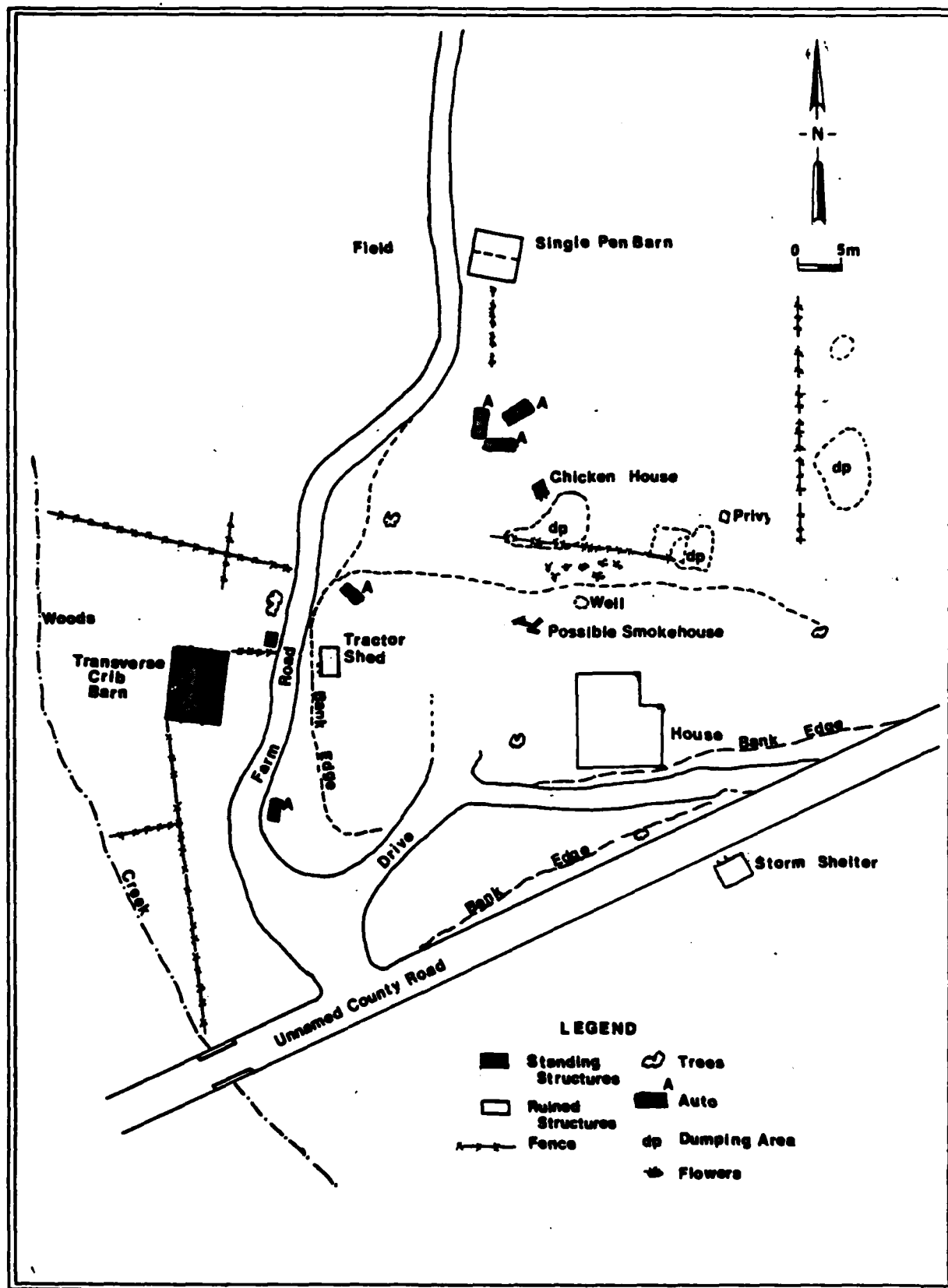


Figure 3.1.-- Ezra Searcy Homesite.

Rosafe, aged 31, was born in Alabama, as were her parents. Over their 30 years of marriage the Searcys had 15 children, nine of whom were born at the Searcy home (Prentiss County Chancery Court Docket 1915).

Ezra and his family lived until 1906 at his father's house which was located approximately five miles west of the Searcy homesite. In that year his brother Daniel, a school teacher, built the Searcy house we investigated (HABS 1977). The Searcy family lived at this site until Ezra sold the property in 1918. During that period Ezra farmed an unknown number of acres with his son, Oscar. On July 1, 1911 Ezra signed an oil lease with Charles I. Pantage of Birmingham, Alabama. Typical of oil leases in Tishomingo County, the lease was for 20 years for one dollar and 10% of the oil proceeds. Ezra was to receive \$4.70 a year for two years for exploration on 47 ac; if no oil was found the deed was automatically void after that time (Tishomingo County Oil Lease Book 1:423).

Oral historical sources were of great aid in reconstructing the land use at the Ezra Searcy farmstead. Dalton Ward, a nephew of Ezra Searcy who was very ill at the time of the field work, kindly provided the following written deposition concerning the Searcy family. Note that the date of the house construction and its builder are at variance with the 1977 HABS report.

"The land bought from Captain Pardue. The house built by uncle Ezra Searcy in 1898. There were 12 children, five male and seven female. Ezra farmed for himself and logged for hire. He married Rose Nixx. The farm was split in Tishomingo and Prentiss county. Ezra went to Texas for a while. He returned and lived . . . at the Pardue homeplace. Things got tough and he moved to McDougall Creek. Then he brought back to Piney Grove and Allen Line Cemetery and buried. Henry Baron and Floyd Smith bought the land in 1930s. Then Bill Coats lived there then Dalton Ward bought it from Smith through Coats. Ward lived there three times. The neighbors--Issac Ward settled at Cummingham place after the Civil War. Will Tipton settled across the creek. On the uncle Ezra place, there was seven springs on that place. They was good for cattle and hog."

The preceding account, the deed records, and other oral historical information indicate numerous residents who occupied the farmstead. Brown and Henry lived there in the 1920s; the Coats family lived there primarily in the 1930s and 1940s (Wilson, Sid: unrecorded interview). Dalton Ward lived at the farmstead from 1950 until his wife died in 1968 (Smith, Cecil: unrecorded interview). A series of sharecropper families, including James Arthur Wilson, occupied the property until the 1970s.

## House

The Ezra Searcy house was a well-built example of a double pen saddlebag dwelling with a rear ell extension. The builders, probably Ezra and Daniel Searcy, expended great effort on the house as indicated by the "overbuilt chimney" (HABS 1977). Sid Wilson, a former neighbor of Ezra, described the house:

"It had two big rooms and a porch across the front towards the road and then an ell room back and a porch come in here by this room and down here by the ell room. They moved it off. It was what you called a nice house back then. It was framed up and had this here, best as I can recollect, drop siding around it, painted white. It was a top house in the community back at that time. Above average I mean" (Wilson, Sid:3,1,4).

The house was originally divided into four rooms as illustrated in Figure 3.2a. The two front rooms were used as bedrooms. Considering the size of the family (15 children), this is not surprising. Both the Searcy and the Coats families used the east front room as the master bedroom where parents and infants slept. The ell consisted of one room which served as kitchen but the addition was used as a children's bedroom. The west front room served as both living room and bedroom. The east front room continued as the master bedroom and the east rear porch was screened in during the late 1950s (Wilson, James Arthur: unrecorded interview) (Figure 3.2b). The functional arrangement of the house in the period from 1950 to 1970 appears in Figure 3.2b.

## Farm and Outbuildings

When the farmstead was originally improved in 1898 (or 1906), a number of buildings were built including the dwelling, a smokehouse, a chicken house, and a barn (Figure 3.3). During the early 1900s a small one room frame building was built just east of the house. In the 1950s a frame barn and a frame tractor shed were built west of the house. Another small frame barn was built northwest of the house in the early 1950s (Wilson, James Arthur; Smith, Cecil). The 1955 Soil Conservation Service aerial photograph shows the house, original barn (north), smokehouse, chicken house, and early 1950s small frame barn (northwest).

Ezra's first barn was "just a little log crib [for corn and hay] and a front stable or two to keep the stock in" (Wilson, Sid: 3,1,8). This structure, built of log and frame, was located approximately 150-300 ft (45 to 90 m) north of the house. Between the house and the first barn were a frame chicken house (60 ft north of house) and a frame smokehouse (30 ft north of the house). In 1958, Dalton Ward built a frame barn to store "hay, corn, everything" approximately 200 ft (60 m) west of the house (Wilson, James: unrecorded interview).

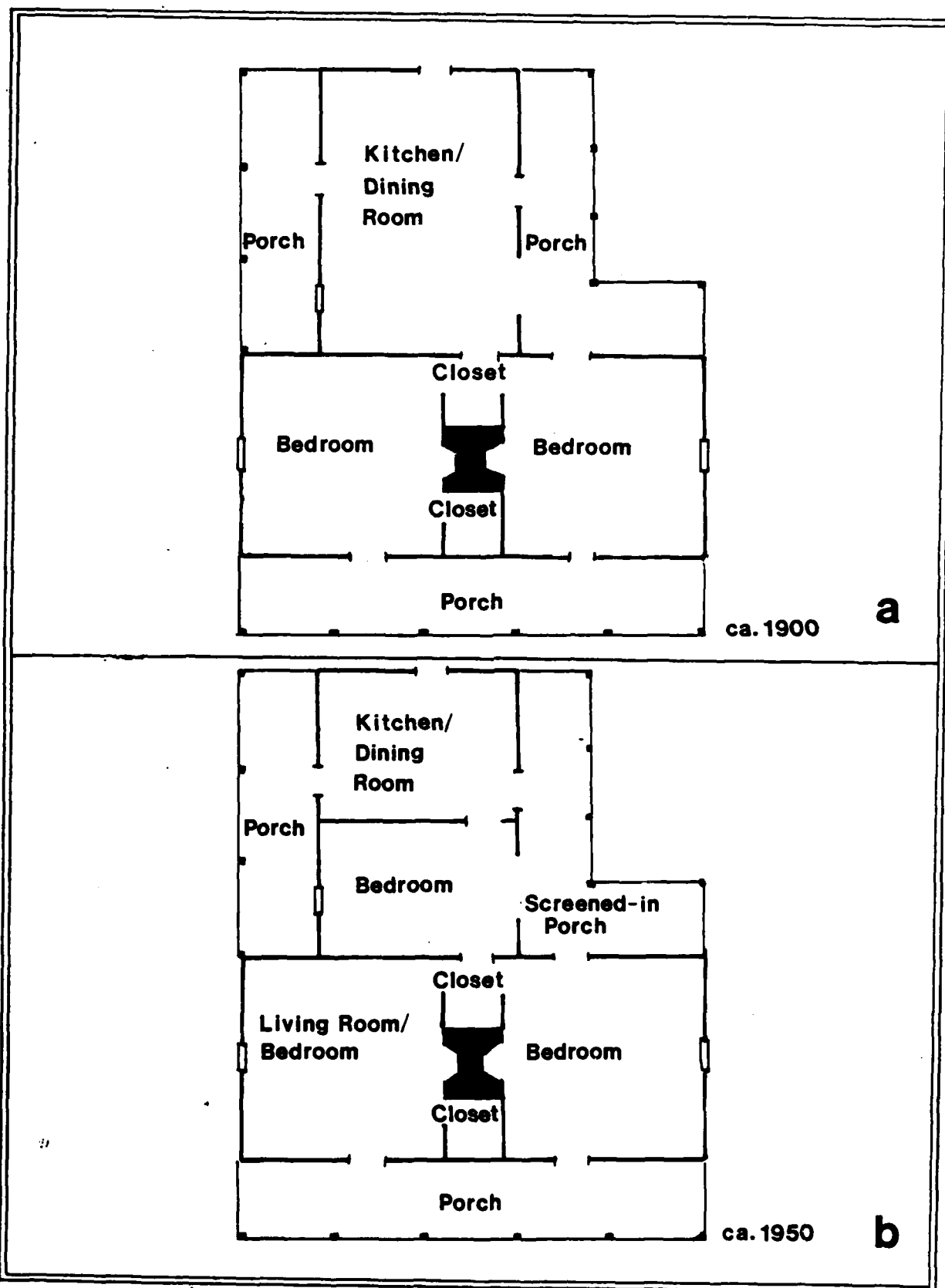


Figure 3.2. -- Functional Use of Rooms, Ezra Searcy House.

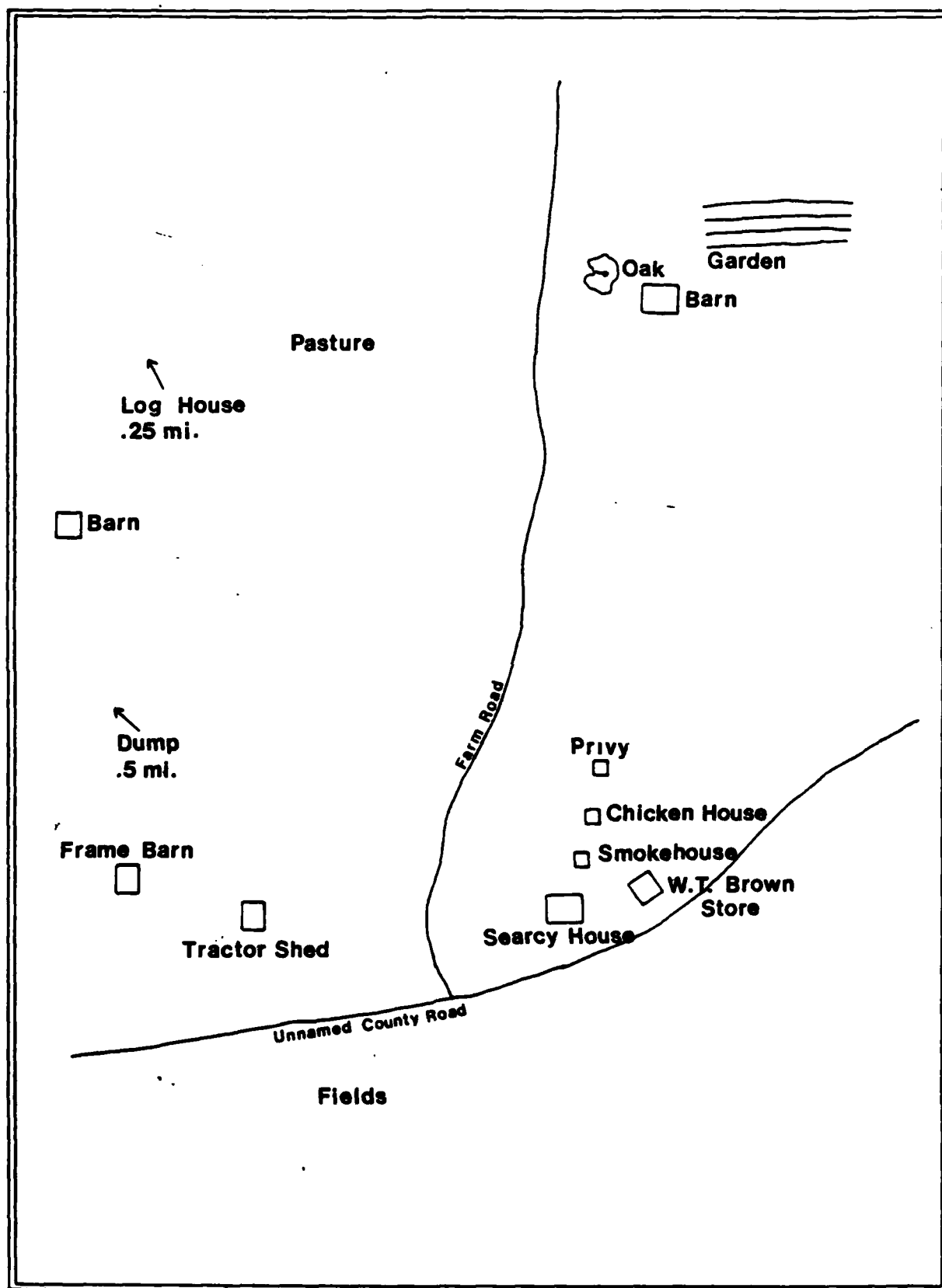


Figure 3.3. -- Oral History Map, Ezra Searcy Homesite.

In that same year a frame tractor shed with tin roof was built between the 1958 barn and the house. Sometime in the early 1950s a small frame barn was built approximately 500 ft (152 m) northwest of the house across the branch. This structure, used primarily to store corn, was flood-prone and "not used much after the 1958 barn was built" (Wilson, James: unrecorded interview).

Two dwellings were on the property in addition to the Searcy house according to oral informants. One was a one room frame building located approximately 25 ft (7.6 m) east of the Ezra Searcy House. Sid Wilson (3,1,8) described the place as follows: "It looked sort of like a garage. Just one room, you know, and covered like a house, I guess boards."

Ezra's father, William, lived there until he committed suicide in 1921. W. T. Brown, the next owner, used this building as a small retail store, carrying a limited amount of goods such as meal, flour, tobacco, etc. Subsequent owners probably used it as a "junk house or smokehouse" (Wilson, Sid: 3,1,8). The building apparently was torn down or "rotted down" in the 1930s or 1940s (Wilson, James: unrecorded interview).

The other dwelling mentioned by informants was an old log structure located approximately 1/4 mile northwest of the house at the crest of a hill. Although details are vague, this may have been the structure occupied by William Searcy when he first moved onto the property. Sid Wilson was not certain of the exact location of this structure, although he remembered hearing that it had been built in the late 1800s.

Oral informants remembered other aspects of the farmstead that can be related to spatial patterning. The main fields were located northwest and south of the house (Wilson, Sid: 33,1,9; Wilson, James: unrecorded interview). The cotton ground was northwest of the house and included about 100 ac. Corn fields of about nine acres were located south of the house. The two acre garden spot through the years was located due north of the barn. A 50 ac pasture, used to graze stock, was located about 100 ft (30 m) due west of the original barn and surrounded by barbed wire.

A one hole privy was located some 100 ft (30 m) north of the northeast corner of the Ezra Searcy house.

Firewood was procured from the woodlots located east of the house and north of the pasture. Residents either burned trash somewhere north of the house or carried it by wagon to a gully located approximately 1/2 mile west of the house (Wilson, James: unrecorded interview).

High quality, cold drinking water was always available from the seven springs located along the branch just west of the 1958 barn (Smith, Cecil: unrecorded interview). One informant (Smith, Cecil: unrecorded interview) stated that no well was ever needed on the property because of these springs; however another



informant (Wilson, Sid: unrecorded interview) pointed out a depression near the house as being the well. A storm cellar built by Dalton Ward during the 1950s was dug into the embankment across the county road opposite the house. The shelter functioned both as a place to avoid inclement weather and as a cool place to store canned goods.

### Archeology

Testing at this site included five 1x2 m units and 194 m of trenching, supplemented by 31 soil extruder augerings. A total of 12.99 m<sup>3</sup> was excavated (10.89 m<sup>3</sup> trenching, 2.1 m<sup>3</sup> hand). Survey of the field and pasture areas included 143.3 ac (Figure 2.1). Fields generally paralleled both sides of the unnamed creek and ran approximately 550 m south of the homesite and 460 m northwest.

The Searcy house, shed, and most of the ornamental floral features were located on a small hillock which dropped off sharply to the west and south, and more gradually to the north (Figure 3.4). Outbuildings were located to the west side or behind the house, at the base of this hillock. Drives and a farm road followed the base of this hillock.

### Searcy House

The Searcy house had been removed prior to our testing and the only surface features remaining included an assortment of undisturbed and disturbed cut cornerstones, chimney remnants, concrete blocks, and remnants of the front porch floor (Figure 3.5, Table 3.1). The location of the house was noted by these features and a slight mound (5-10 cm). Removal of the house had disturbed most of the cut stone piers and chimney. We located the northwest corner of the house (porch), the northeast corner, and two other piers which supported the ell addition to the northeast.

The chimney foundation, Feature 7, (Plate 3.1a, Table 3.2) revealed a pattern of construction seen at many of the other homesites and sites excavated at the Bay Springs Mill Community (Adams et al. 1981). The base of this chimney was constructed of a rectangular box (1.4 x 1 m) of unmortared cut sandstone with a hollow, mixed fill center. Unique to this chimney were wooden planks on the west, north and east sides which surrounded the chimney. Between the cut stone and the wooden planks was a single row of brick. This gave it overall dimensions of 1.2 x 1.7 m. The wooden planks and brick support the HABS description of it being an "overengineered" chimney. Beneath the brick on the north and west sides was a small trench filled with pebbles and fill averaging 15 cm in depth. Artifacts were scattered mostly beyond the chimney walls, only three artifacts (a window glass fragment, a wire nail, and a nut shell) were recovered from the interior chimney fill. All artifacts within the unit dated exclusively to the twentieth century.

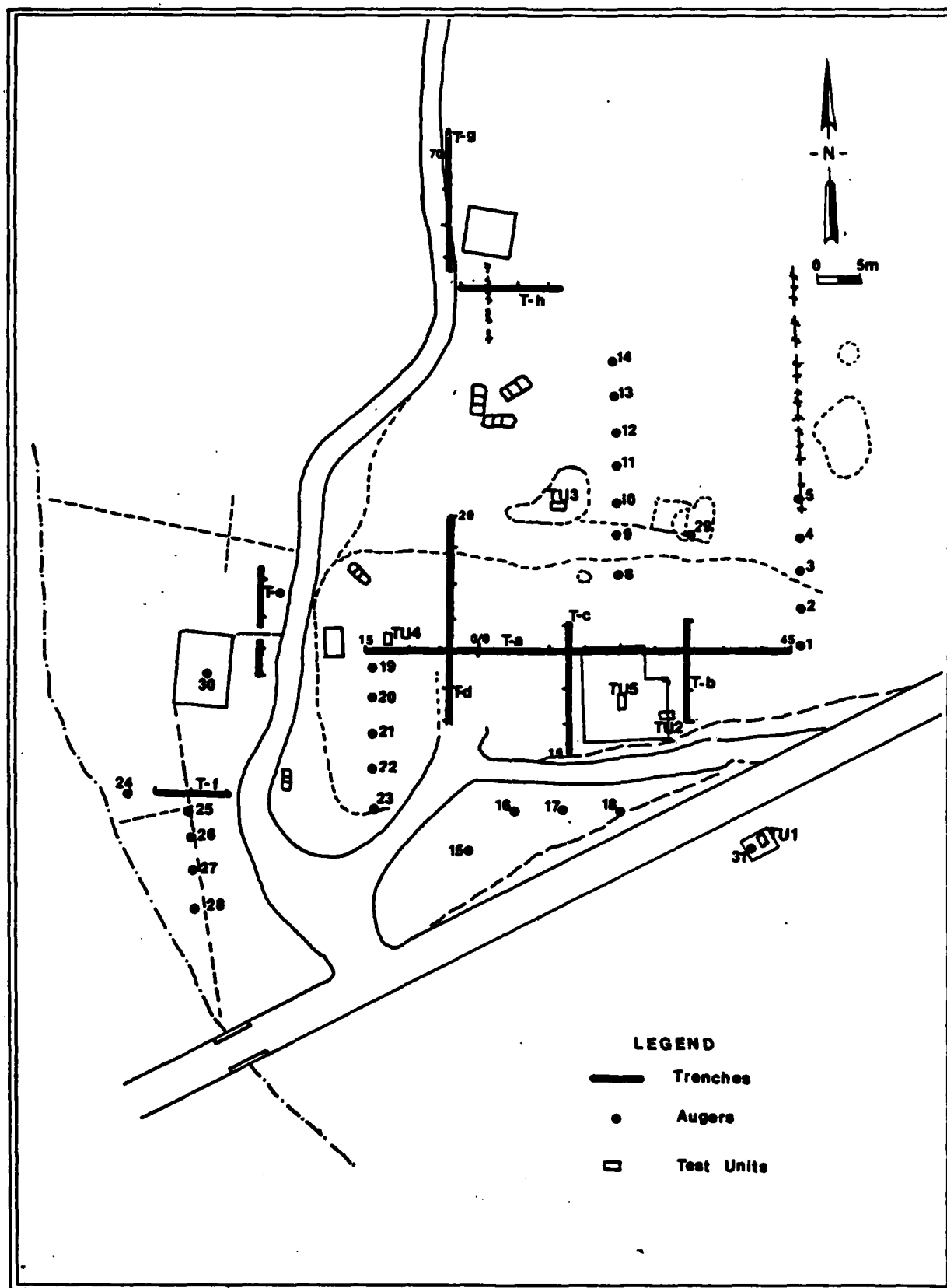


Figure 3.4. -- Location of Trenches and Test Units, Ezra Searcy Homesite.

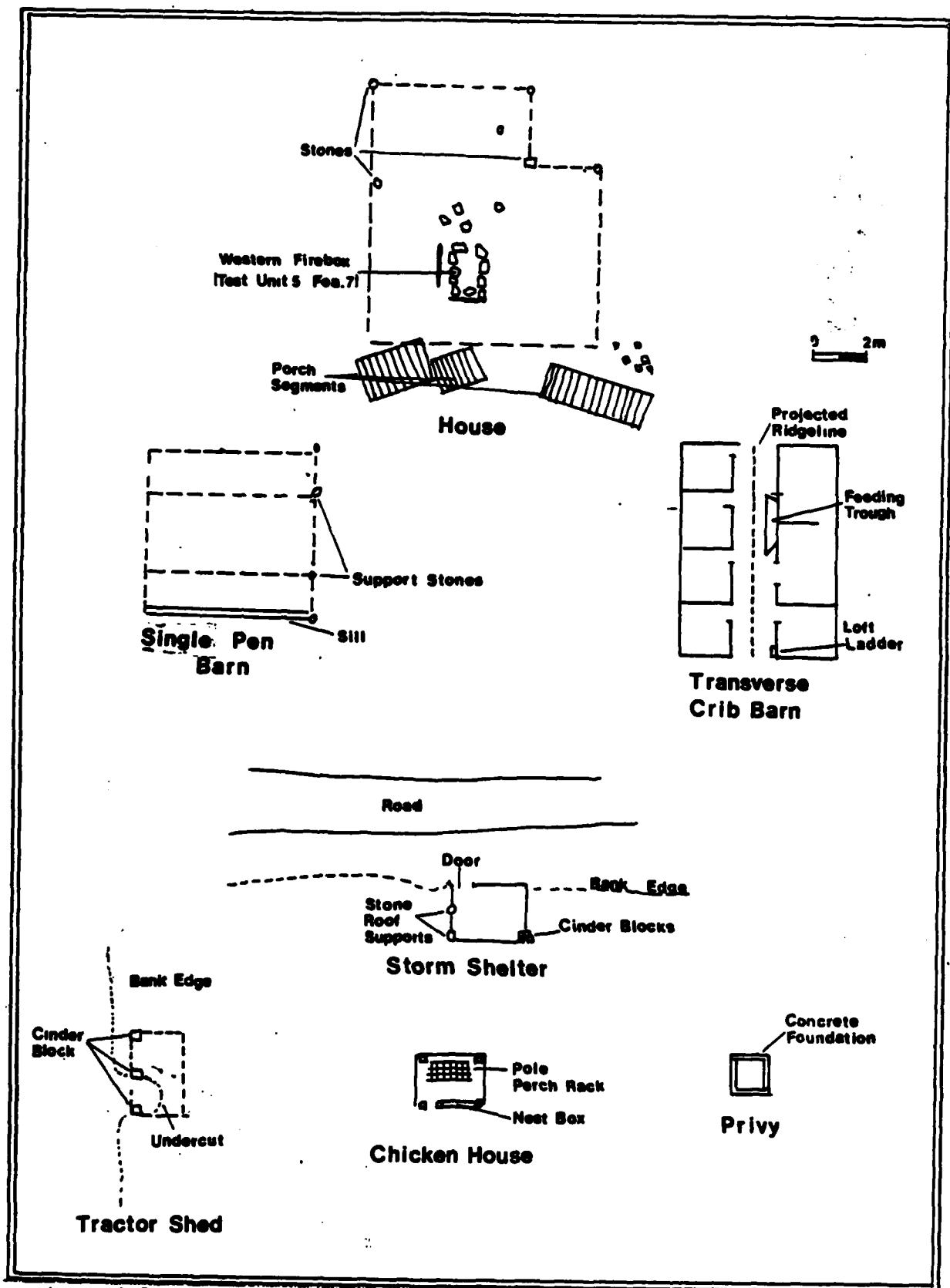


Figure 3.5. -- Detail of House and Outbuildings, Ezra Searcy Homesite.  
See site plan (Figure 3.1) for location and orientation.

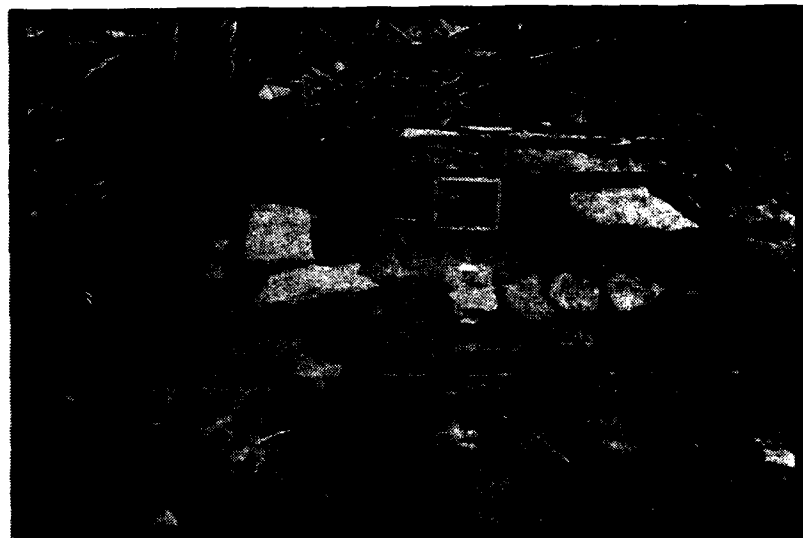
Table 3.1 22PS568 -- Structures

	Condition	N/S	E/W	ht.	Dist. (A)	Dist. (OH)	Elev. (+d)	Comments
Dwelling	R	13.4	11.4	-	-	-	-	b. 1898-1906
Storm Cellar	R	3.5	3.2	2	17.5	-	-1.7	b. 1950s
Shed	R	4.0	2.5	-	32.5	-	-2.8	post 1958
Barn	S	10.5	8.0	3	47.5	61.0	-3.6	1958
Barn	R	7.1	7.6	-	54.0	47.91	-3.3	1896-1906
Chicken House	S	2.0	2.8	1.9	24.0	18.2	-3.1	
Privy	R	1.5	1.3	-	22.5	30.4	-1.6	
Well	R	-	-	-	8.0	-	-1.5	
An. Pen	S	5.0	1.5	1.5	16.0	-	-1.6	hogwire
Dump	R	7.5	-	-	17.0	-	-1.6	
Dump	R	7.0	-	-	16.0	-	-1.6	
Smokehouse (?)	R	-	-	-	6.0	9.1	-	b. 1898-1906
Shed	R	-	-	-	121.0	152.0	-	across creek
House/Store	-	-	-	-	2.0	7.6	-	embankment
House	-	-	-	-	-	1/2 mile	-	stratum
Dump (gully)	-	-	-	-	-	80.0	-	
Springs	-	-	-	-	750.0	-	-	7 springs

R-remains                      Dist.-distance from main dwelling    OH-oral history    d-dwelling  
 S-standing structure        A-archaeology                      Elev.-elevation    b.-built  
   measurements in meters                      in relation to dwelling

Table 3.2 22Ta568 -- Features

Feature #	Identity	Location	Measurements	
			Horizontal	Depth
1	dripline	8.5/26E	1.0 x .46	.07
2	pier stone	23.5E	-	-
3	dripline	24E	40.0	.10
4	house mound	15-23E/0-12S	7.5 x 13	.05
5	soil discoloration	TP5 8.5S/26E	-	-
6	post hole	9S/27.8E	.18	.12
7	chimney	6S/19.8E	1.7 x 1.2	-



a



b

Plate 3.1. -- a. Feature 7, Chimney Base.  
b. Barn, Ezra Searcy Homesite.

Another feature associated with the house was a dripline (Feature 1, Table 3.2), located on the east side of house in Test Unit 2. This feature contained dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) fill seven centimeters in depth and was noted eight centimeters below the surface. It was bowl shaped in cross-section and ran through the width of the test unit. A bottle base found within the unit had a Hazel Atlas symbol dating from 1920 to 1964 (Toulouse 1971:239), and indicated a twentieth century origin for this feature. In the soils above this feature a large amount (N=78) of window glass was found implying the location of a house window. Sixty centimeters west of the dripline was a post mold, Feature 6 (Table 3.2) and a soil discoloration, Feature 5 (Table 3.2). Feature 6 may have been associated with the house porch. Upon excavation Feature 5 was identified as a tree root. No artifacts were recovered from either feature.

Besides the features mentioned above were three others associated with the house. Feature 2 (Table 3.2) was a cut stone pier at the northeast corner of the house. This was located in Trench A and beside it was Feature 3 (Table 3.2), the edge of the dripline on the east side of the house.

#### Storm Cellar

This cellar (Figure 3.5, Table 3.1) was located southeast of the house, across the unnamed county road, and was the cellar built by Dalton Ward. While the walls had eroded considerably, we were still able to discern its size and method of construction. Some timbers were present at the ground/roof level as were cinder blocks and sandstone which served to support the roof. On the dirt floor surface we noted but did not collect the following artifacts:

1 Ball Perfect Mason	base "10"
1 Atlas jar	base "P-6-1-B"
1 coffee jar	base Anchor Hocking symbol
1 whiskey bottle, Stanley's	base Owens-Illinois
2 coffee cans	base Luzianne

Test Unit 1 was placed in the cellar. The unit was excavated to a depth of 20 cm and was culturally sterile. The cellar was the only cultural feature, besides the south fields, located on the south side of the modern unnamed road.

#### Store/House

The oral history and HABS report mentioned that a one room house, which was later converted to a store, was located approximately 20 ft (six meters) south of the Searcy house. At the southeast corner of the Searcy house was a jumbled pile of corrugated tin, brick rubble and cinder block, probably the result of house dismantling. South of this trash was found the porch

floor, slumped over an eroding embankment and driveway. Immediately south of the gravel and dirt driveway and five meters south of the house, another sharper sloping embankment fell away to the unnamed county road (Figure 3.4). Soils in this embankment were highly disturbed by erosion and the top of the embankment had collapsed and slumped below its original position. Eroding out of this slumped embankment soil was a thin (2 cm) stratum of charcoal and an occasional metal artifact. This was the only evidence of subsurface cultural remains in the area. If the store was indeed located 20 ft south of the Searcy house, this stratum must be the remains of this structure. The entire area including the stratum has obviously been highly disturbed by the construction and use of the driveway, erosion, slumping, and by the drainage ditch of the modern unnamed county road. Auger units 16 through 18 (Figure 3.4) found no evidence of the structure to the south and southwest of the Searcy House. Further investigation of this area seemed futile given the level of disturbance.

#### Storage Shed/Vehicle Shed

The only other structure noted on the hillock with the house was the foundation of a small shed (Figure 3.5, Table 3.1) located 32.5 m west of the northwest corner of the house, on the edge of the hillock's west bank. The foundations of this shed consisted of wood debris and cinder block piers. Dug into the embankment beneath this shed was a small one by one and a half meter room approximately one meter in height. Informants stated that the tractor shed was located in this area, and the archeological location seems to correspond.

#### Transverse Crib Barn

West of the house (47.5 m) and immediately west of the farm road was a standing barn (Plate 3.1, Table 3.1). The barn was 10.5 x 8 m with its two open ends on the north and south sides. This provided access to three barnyards defined by fences and enclosed an area 15 x 15 m south, 10 x 15 m west, and 35 x 10 m north of the barn. West of the barnyards was a creek.

Each crib on the right side of the barn was approximately 1.5 x 2.5 m in size. On the east side was a large crib. Corn was scattered on the floor of this crib. In the central passageway was a feeding trough. The roof of the barn was not intact. Construction of the walls consisted of two by four inch studs, covered by vertical planks on the north and south sides, and horizontal planking on the east and west. The 1955 aerial photos did not show this barn; the oral history mentioned that it was built in 1958.

### Single Crib Barn

Another smaller barn was located 54 m north of the house (Figure 3.5 Table 3.1). This was in the area informants mentioned as the original barn location. The farm road west of the house followed the base of the hillock and then turned north and proceeded to this barn and fields beyond. The barn remnants were composed of cut stone piers, wood sills, and wall debris, scattered in an area of heavy vegetation on the north. This barn was a single crib structure with shed additions to the north and south. Like the transverse crib barn, this was a balloon frame structure. The 1955 aerial photo suggests that the shed additions shared a single gabled roof with the central crib. The gables were to the east and west.

### Chicken House

Returning south behind the hillock, and between the house and single crib barn, was a standing chicken house (Figure 3.5, Table 3.1). The structure consisted of four vertical log corner posts and one vertically sawed four by four inch post as a door brace. The walls were constructed of horizontal roughcut boards. The roof was of corrugated tin. Inside was a rack of small tree limbs (perch) slanting 45° up from the south to the north wall. A nesting box was nailed to the south wall beside the door. A variety of wood types and forms were used to construct this house.

### Privy

This one seater privy (Figure 3.5, Table 3.1) was constructed of a hollow concrete foundation within which sat the concrete floor and seat. This seat had been removed and was found nearby. Remnants of the red stained wood walls were also found. The concrete privy foundation was filled with dirt from the immediate area by a bladed machine. An informant stated that the Corps of Engineers had hired a local resident with a tractor and front end loader to fill the wells and privies in the impoundment area. This work was evident at most of the sites.

### Miscellaneous Surface Features

In addition to the structures noted above, there was a number of other cultural features scattered across the homesite (Figure 3.1). A well was located eight meters north of the house. To the west of the well were two piles of debris, mostly boards. We could find no evidence that these boards were the remains of another structure, however, informants had stated that the smokehouse was located in this area. This was supported by the 1955 aerial photo which seemed to note a small structure at that location. Along the slope north of this area, between the chicken house and the privy, was an area of heavy vegetation. The



vegetation extended all along this slope and contained concentrations of surface trash, although auger units 8 through 11 (Figure 3.4) did not reveal any subsurface deposits. Also in this area was an animal pen of hog wire, enclosing an area five by five meters. A gate was noted in the south end of the pen.

Other features included ornamental trees and bushes, noted mostly along the north side of the hillock. A utility pole was erected 14 m north of the house. HABS reported that electricity was made available to residents in the area in the late 1930s. Also noted at the homesite were five automobiles and one truck cab. Finally, the aerial photographs and topographic map of this farmstead illustrated a structure across the creek, approximately 121 m northwest of the dwelling. Informants indicated that this structure was a small barn built in the 1950s. During our survey we located the structure. Its only remains were a jumbled pile of wood and corrugated tin. No foundations or subsurface integrity were found in our shovel tests.

#### Trenching and Miscellaneous Archeological Features

Stratigraphy in Trench A west of Trench C consisted of a yellowish brown sandy loam (10YR5/8), beneath an eight centimeter stratum of humus and dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) loam (Figure 3.6). Soils continued in this manner to approximately two meters west of Trench C where concentrations of artifacts were noted near the house. Beyond this to the east, Trench A crossed the house mound, Feature 4 (Figure 3.6), which consisted of a four centimeter mound of white (10YR8/2) sandy silt overlying the yellowish brown loams seen previously. As one proceeded east beyond the house mound, subsoils became a lighter color changing to a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silt loam.

Trench B soils were identical to those seen along the western portion of Trench A, except that the humus contained occasional brick rubble (Figure 3.6). Trench C was similar to Trench A; and at their intersection some 206 artifacts were recovered. Trench D contained a light yellowish brown sandy loam (10YR6/4).

Trenches E, F, H and G around the barns and barnyard areas were practically devoid of artifacts (N=6). Humus in the barnyard areas of Trench E was 10 cm in depth. Below this was a brownish sandy loam (10YR6/6).

Finally, Test Unit 3 was of special note in that it contained 313 artifacts. It was placed to explore the trash deposit area just south of the chicken house. The unit revealed a seven centimeter stratum of dark brown sandy loam (10YR4/3) within which the artifacts were located. No similar deposits were seen in the subsoil below this stratum. The earliest datable artifact was an amethyst colored cork bottle neck with applied lip dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. A brown bottleneck with applied lip was also found in this unit. These two artifacts

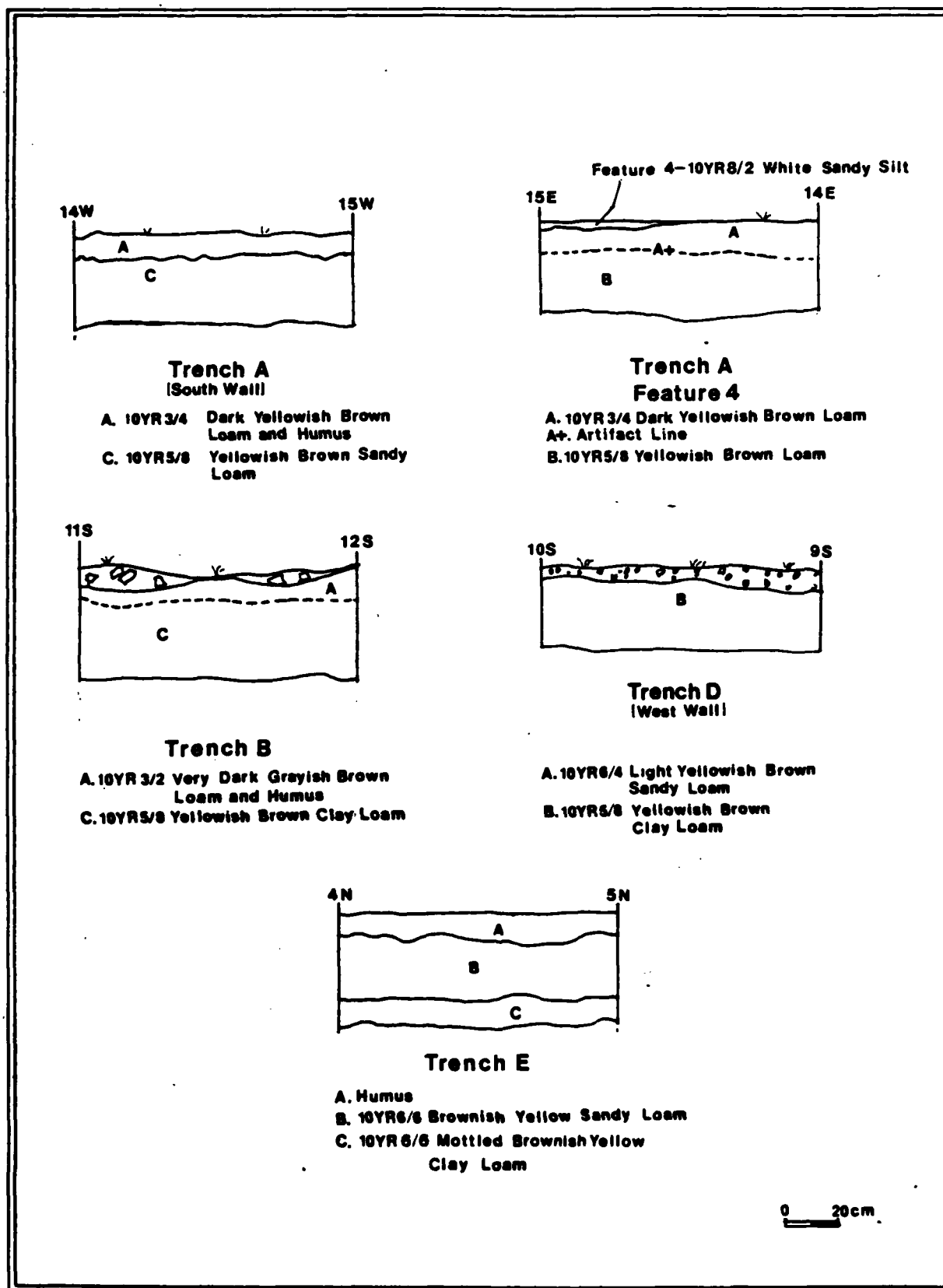


Figure 3.6. -- Trench Stratigraphy, Ezra Searcy Homesite.

were the only ones that could be dated certainly to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Machine cut nails were also recovered here, however the majority of diagnostic artifacts indicated a mid-twentieth century date range including continuous threaded lips (post 1924), applied color labeling (post 1920) and pastel colored plastics (post 1927). Beyond a generalized mid-twentieth century date range, there is no significant chronological division that can be addressed in the artifact sample.

To extend the view of our trenches a total of 29 auger units was excavated (Figure 3.4). Stratigraphically, these units revealed nothing that was not already noted in the trenches. Auger units 8 through 11 noted that trash in the privy-chicken house area was confined to the surface and humus, except in the area around Test Unit 3. Auger units in the barnyard areas supported the evidence noted in the trenches. No features or artifact accumulations were seen.

#### Artifact Distributions

In order to determine possible activity areas within the sites as might be indicated by the archeological record, the location of certain functional categories of artifacts was noted. In order to examine the distribution of subsurface architectural remains, machine cut nails (am), wire nails, (aw), window glass (ag), and architectural hardware (ah) were plotted. In order to examine the distribution of kitchen and food remains, ceramics (kc), food bone (kb) including shell, and food containers (kj) like canning jars and plastic containers were plotted. To examine the distribution of economic and subsistence work areas we plotted tools (wt), agricultural and harness equipment (wa), and transportation (wr) items. Finally, in order to examine the distribution of children's activities, toys (pt) like marbles, doll fragments were plotted. The distribution of these selected artifacts is noted in Table 3.3. This table references the number of artifacts in the above functional categories by provenience. Readers are referred to Figure 3.4 for the following discussion. Readers are reminded that because of the limited coverage of a testing project, artifact distribution results are naturally biased toward excavated test units. However some general trends were evident from the combined coverage by test units and trenching.

Generally, artifacts at the Searcy homesite concentrated in four areas. Immediately outside the southwest corner of the house, at the junction of Trenches A and C, a total of 206 artifacts was recovered within a five meter radius. Another concentration of artifacts occurred south of the chicken house. Test Unit 3, excavated at that location, recovered 313 artifacts. Lesser concentrations of artifacts occurred in the yard area at Test Unit 4, and at the house chimney, Test Unit 5. On the other hand there was a noticeable absence of artifacts within Trenches E, F, and G near the barns.

Table 3.3--Distribution of Selected Functional Categories of Artifacts From 22PS568

Test Unit/ Trench	Total Items	Kitchen Items			Architecture Items				Economic Items			Play Items pt
		kj	kc	kb	ag	am	aw	ah	wt	wa	wr	
1	6	5										
2	133	1	3	3	78						1	
Feature 1	39	2			14						1	
3	313	31	7	9	5	1	25					1
4	71	1	2		2		21					
5	139			60	5	1	7	3				
Trash area NW house	16	5	4		3		1					
Trench A												
ON/0-5W	18	3	3		3					1		
ON/5-10W	6	1	2									
ON/10-15W	5		1								2	
ON/0-5E	13	1	2		1							
ON/5-10E	9		1									
ON/10-15E	69	14	9		9		6					
ON/15-20E	8	4					2					
ON/20-25E	12	3			5							
ON/25-30E	19	4			8							
ON/30-35E	3		1		8							
ON/35-40E	0											
ON/40-45E	3		1				1					
Trench B												
0-5S/28E	4				1		1					
5-12S/28E	4	1	4									1
0-5N/28E	4											
Trench C												
0-5S/12.5E	106	6	9		10		5	2				
5-10S/12.5E	32	10			3		2					
10-15S/12.5E	20	1	1									2
0-5N/12.5E	32	4	2				2					
5-8N/12.5E	23	4	2		1		1					
Trench D												
0-5S/4W	7	1	2				1					
5-10S/4W	8	1	1								1	
0-5N/4W	10	2	1									
5-10N/4W	22	7	3		1		1					1
10-15N/4W	15	2	3							1		
Trench D												
15-20N/4W	20	1	1						1	1	1	1
Trench E												
0-5S/28W	5	1										
0-5N/28W	0											
5-10N/28W	0											
10-15N/28W	0											
Trench F	1											
Trench G	0											
Trench H	0											

Architectural items concentrated mainly around the main house, in Trench C and in the test units (Table 3.3, Figure 3.4). Interestingly, 25 kitchen items were scattered evenly along Trench D in the yard area beyond the immediate vicinity of the house. Kitchen items were also found along Trench C near the house. Sixty bone, shell, and food scrap items were recovered from the chimney.

Economic items were not abundant anywhere within the site. A total of four agricultural and transportation items was noted along Trench D in the yard area and another three were found along Trench A from 5W and proceeding westward. Three toy items were found in Trench C and B near the house, two in Test Unit 3 and two in Trench D.

#### Site Summary

The oral history indicated a number of outbuildings surrounding the house and built during the mid twentieth century. These structures included the two barns, storm cellar, chicken house and tractor shed which were clearly evident as standing structures or jumbled remains during our testing. Older structures, originally built by Searcy, were less visible or nonexistent. These included the original house, barn, smokehouse, original chicken coop, and store. The smokehouse and chicken coops present on the site are probably on or very near to the location of their original counterparts, although we found no evidence of the earlier structures.

The present surface area and archeological evidence indicates that any remains of the store were destroyed or substantially disturbed by the construction and use of the driveway, erosion and construction of the modern unnamed county road. At the main dwelling area, archeological remains of the house are present in the form of driplines and the chimney base, however other areas have been disturbed by house removal activities.

Other than subsurface evidence of the house which has been sampled, intact subsurface deposits of the homesite were evident but not in sufficient quantities to warrant further archeological investigation. Four concentrations of artifacts were noted and these were adequately sampled during the field testing. Evidence was confined to twentieth century materials and structures. Nineteenth century materials were virtually nonexistent. Only two handfinished bottlenecks, found in Test Unit 3, could be definitely assigned to a late nineteenth and early twentieth century context. There were five bottles manufactured by the Owens-Illinois Company and these date after 1929. Also, there were eight examples of depression glass, generally manufactured between 1929-1950. The remainder of the 1198 artifacts recovered from the site are not dateable to a specific time period.

The distribution of artifacts throughout the homesite does not indicate definite activity areas, but rather a seemingly random scatter of kitchen, architecture, and economic items concentrated mainly around the house. Trash disposal appeared to have been toward the rear of the house in the northwest part of the yard. Three of the four artifact concentrations noted at the site occurred in this area. The fourth concentration was found in Test Unit 5 and consisted of food, architectural and clothing debris. This represented trash accidentally deposited through the floorboards and related to activities taking place around the fireplace. Artifacts of any functional type were scarce near the barns. This pattern is evident at all sites.

Based on surface features and subsurface testing the yard area of this site extends west across the hillock from approximately five meters east of the house. The north/south extension of the yard area proceeds from the chicken house to the driveway. Beyond this area the barns are evident, but little else besides fences and one outbuilding is evident.

The nature of the artifact sample precludes diachronic studies of settlement, subsistence and change. The few artifacts which are dateable generally date after 1920. The vast majority of the artifacts could date to any year during the occupation of the site. Deposits were mixed and there was no reliable stratigraphy to date the artifacts. The two handfinished bottlenecks, dating pre-1914 (Toulouse 1967), were found above a tin screw cap of a type not made until after 1924.

Data concerning settlement patterning at this site has largely been exhausted during the testing phase of investigation. RAI believes further work at this site would only increase an already sufficient sample of twentieth century material culture from this site. Therefore, no further work is recommended at this site. In a July meeting with Interagency Archeological Services (IAS), this site was released to the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Nashville District.

## 22TS995 -- The James T. Butler Farmstead

This large homesite was located along the Old Natchez Trace Road, 305 m southwest of Jackson's Camp Church. The homesite was bounded to the east by a beaver pond, to the southeast by the old trace, to the west by an intermittent stream, and to the north by a steadily rising slope (Figures 1.1, 3.7). This site was the most complex of the eight farmsteads. Several different occupations were revealed beginning in ca.1860 and continuing until the purchase of the property by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

### History and Oral History

In 1860 William Butler purchased the SE 1/4 of Section 25, T6S, R9E (Tishomingo County Deed Book W:324). The family apparently moved to Section 25 from their first home in Itawamba County in 1859. He probably lived as a tenant or squatter on the land in 1859 since the U.S. Census of Agriculture for Tishomingo County lists him as producing crops in the county in 1859. In 1860 William Butler expanded his holdings to include the SW 1/4 of Section 25 which he purchased from C.A. Taylor (Tishomingo County Deed Book: AA:279). During the 1880s, William's son, James T. Butler, began purchasing land in Section 25. In 1881, L.A. Council sold James 20 ac in the NE 1/4 of Section 25 (Tishomingo County Deed Book B1:537). Eight years later, James sold the 20 ac to John Whitfield and acquired parts of the SE 1/4 and the SW 1/4 as a portion of the estate of William Butler (Tishomingo County Deed Book P1:418, 488). In 1891 James bought a few more acres in the SW 1/4 from L.D. Crawley (Tishomingo County Deed Book P2:145). The Britnell family sold additional land to James in the SE 1/4 in 1898 (Tishomingo County Deed Book P3:398). One year later, James Butler sold part of the SW 1/4 to R.P. Bellamy (Tishomingo County Deed Book P3:620). The Butler family holdings were clustered in the south half of Section 25; in 1926, James transferred title to part of this parcel to his son, Alvin (Tishomingo County Deed Book 20:310). Alvin managed the property after that date. He leased oil rights to several individuals in 1928, 1953, and 1961 (Tishomingo County Oil Lease Book 3B:32,5). In 1958, the year after his father died, Alvin deeded a part of the south half of the section to Tishomingo County (Deed Book B36:419). Alvin and his wife, Luna, sold a part of their holdings to their son, Rubin Rex (Tishomingo County Deed Book P35:492) the same year. Three years later Rubin sold the land back to his parents (Tishomingo County Deed Book B41:210). In the early 1970s, Rubin Butler and Ruby Butler Caldwell acquired the property with the death of their father. They sold the entire family holdings in Section 25 (approximately 160 ac) to the U.S. Government in 1978 (Tishomingo County Deed Book B92:681-686).

The Butler farmstead represents as many as nine related occupations. These include: the William Butler homesite, the James Butler homesite (dogtrot house); the 1913 frame house; the

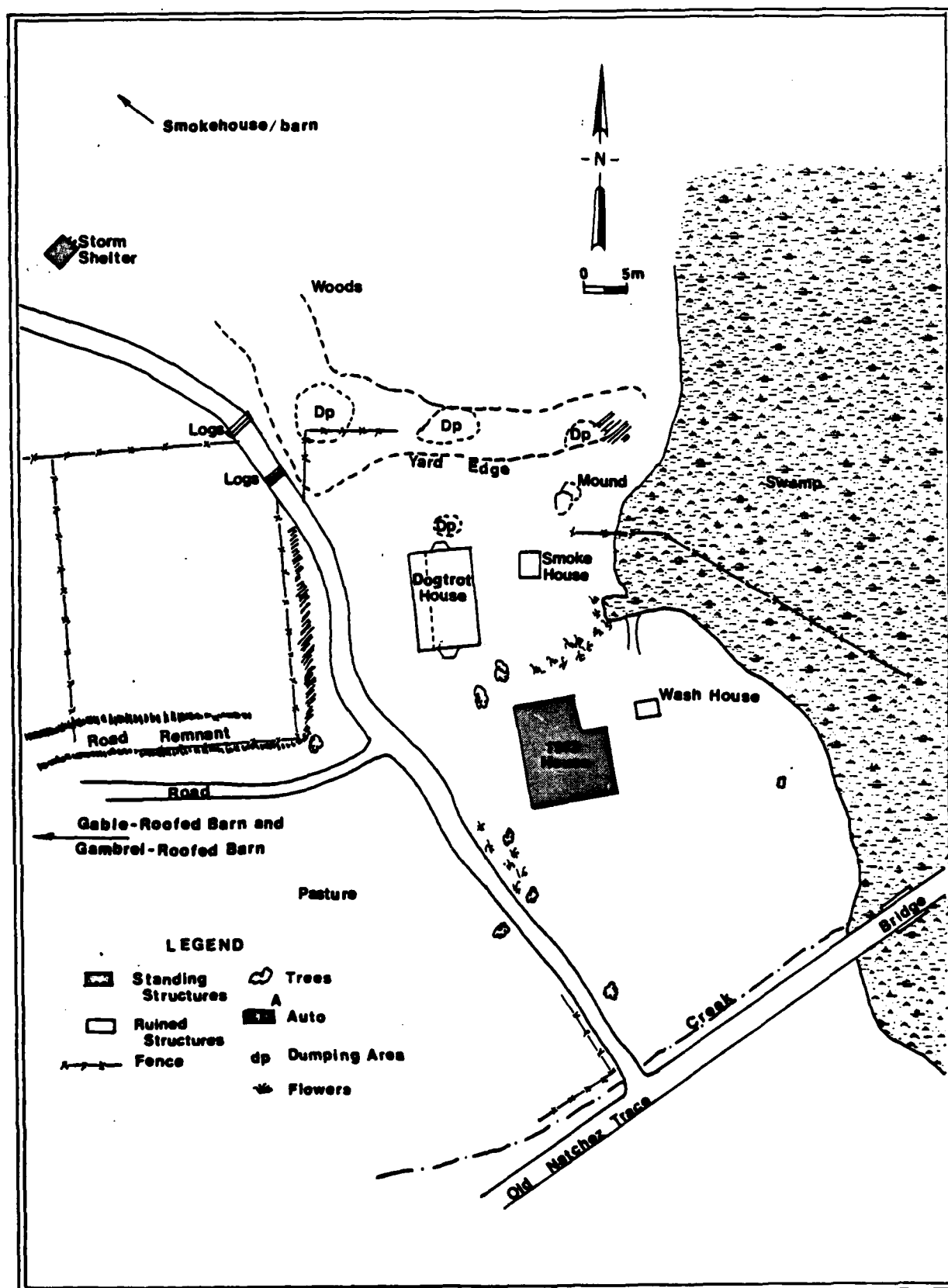


Figure 3.7. -- James T. Butler Homesite.



Poke Shackelford rental place; the potato house/renter house; the Lee renter place; the Crowly place; the Pyrtle mill/barracks and the Tymes sawmill/homesite. In addition to the Butler family materials, earlier cultural resources have been found on the property. Hubbert (1977:76) recorded Late Archaic and Early Woodland cultural materials near the dogtrot. In 1979 Lafferty and Solis (1981) subsequently conducted archeological testing of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland deposits located near the Butler dogtrot house. In the 1930s Alvin Butler reported finding a silver five cent piece dated 1834 and a foreign coin dated 1738 (W.P.A. n.d.:23). These probably relate to traffic along the Old Natchez Trace which winds through the Butler property. Supposedly, Andrew Jackson camped just northeast of the Butler homesite after the Battle of New Orleans on his way back to Tennessee. The church at that spot has been called Jackson's Camp Missionary Baptist Church for over 120 years (Butler, Rex: unrecorded interview).

The following section deals with the cultural features at each of the nine previously noted occupations from the perspective of oral informants and documentary sources. Figure 3.8a shows how these occupations are spread out over the cultural landscape.

#### The William Butler Homesite

The Butler family including the parents, William and Mary, and their children, three sons and four daughters, moved onto the property ca. 1860. Rex Butler (14,1,1) believed that the William Butler homesite consisted of a small one room log house and two small log barns northwest of the later dogtrot house. He described the location as follows:

"They're what I'd call northwest there, about three or four hundred feet. There used to be two walnut trees there which I think are dead now. They put out when they first moved there . . . . Right there in that pine thicket where he lived, near these two [later frame] barns was a little log barn; he built a small barn."

Rex remembered hearing that the log barn west of the first log house was a stable for an unruly jackass. The other barn was for storing tools and grain. In the late nineteenth century it was used as a chicken house.

Rex noted that a few of the rotting logs from the one room house were left in the 1920s. The two small barns had rotted away by the 1930s. Figure 3.8b illustrates the William Butler homesite and later cultural features as drawn by Rex Butler.

The 1860 Census of Agriculture aided in a reconstruction of this homesite. William Butler was listed as owning \$410 worth of tools, two cows, one other cattle, and 10 swine valued at \$75. In

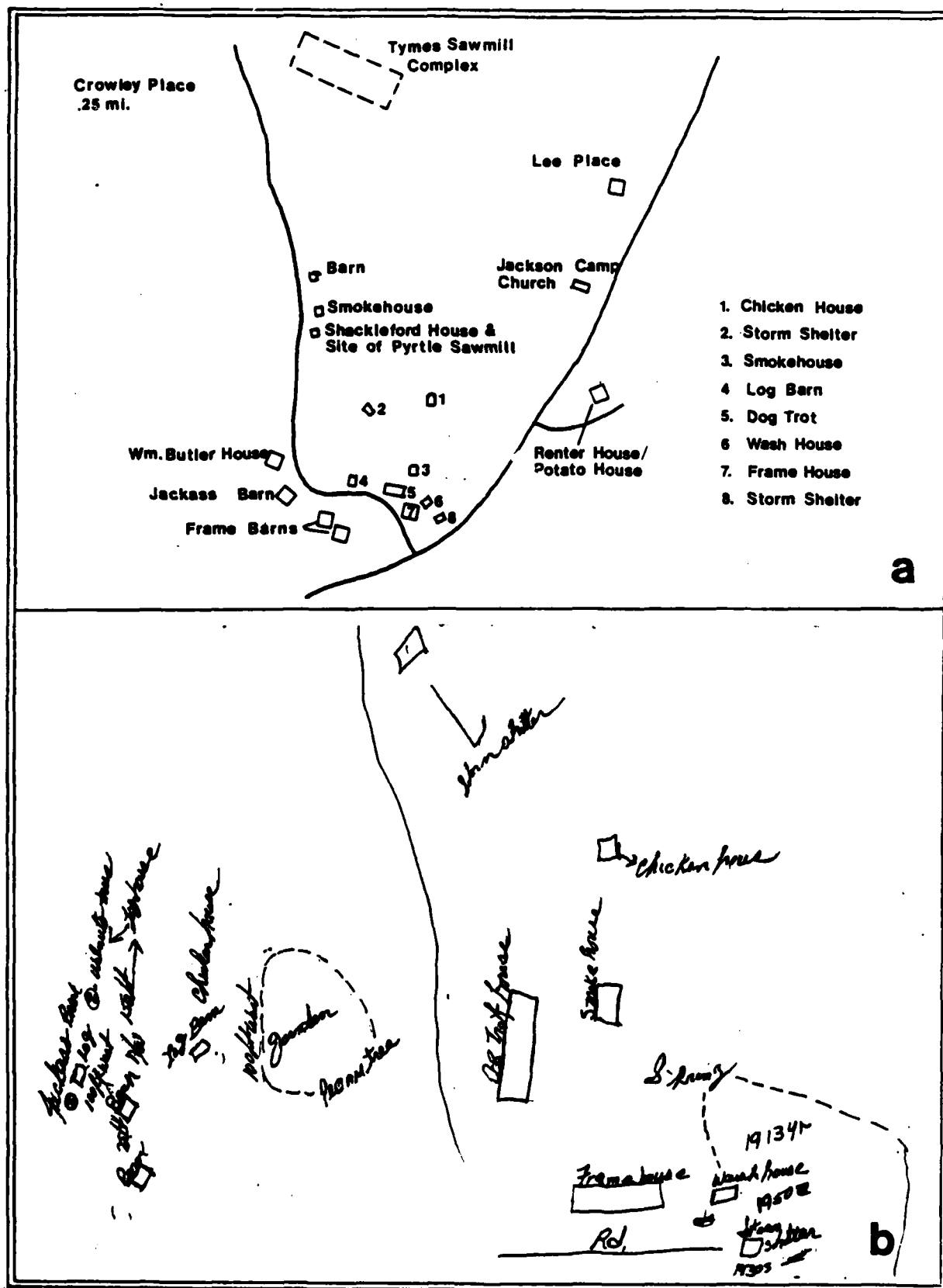


Figure 3.8. -- a. Oral History Map.  
b. Rex Butler Map of Butler Homesite.

1859 he produced 30 bushels of sweet potatoes, 25 pounds of butter, \$50 worth of home manufacture and \$35 worth of home slaughter. His tools and grain were probably stored in one barn; the other housed a horse or mule. The cows and hogs probably ranged loose.

#### The James Butler Dogtrot House

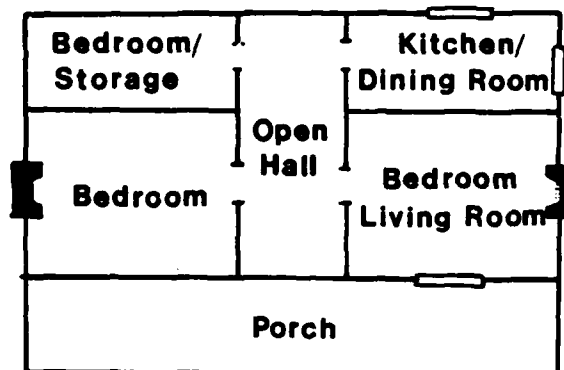
According to oral tradition, the Butler dogtrot was built sometime between 1860 and 1879 (Butler, Rex 14,1,2), although it may have been built later. The house apparently was built by William and his son, James, as an improvement over their original one room log house (Butler, Rex: unrecorded interview). James was married and had his first child in 1877. Ruby Butler Caldwell (16,1,1) noted that James and his family may have lived at the log house north of Jackson's Camp Church soon after James was married. This may relate to James' purchase of 20 ac in the NE 1/4 of Section 25 in 1881 (see discussion of the Lee Place, p. 58). The James Butlers may have also lived in a log house south of the Natchez Trace for a few years (see discussion of the potato house/renter place, p. 57). Apparently the James Butlers moved into the log dogtrot sometime after William Butler died in 1879.

The James Butler family lived in the log dogtrot until 1913 when the new frame dwelling was built. Figure 3.9a illustrates the functional use of the rooms in the house pre-1913. The south front pen was the master bedroom for James and Margaret; it provided a living room also. The north front room was a bedroom for the five children, Tiny, Sidney, Mittie, Alvin, and Madge. The north rear side room was used for storage and as a guest bedroom. The south rear side room was the kitchen.

Figure 3.9b depicts the house after 1913. For a few years after World War I, Sidney Butler and his wife, Verde, and children, Joel and Ruth, slept in the south front room. The north front and rear rooms were used for storage. The kitchen remained in the south rear room. When the Sidney Butlers moved out in the 1920s, Alvin parked his Model T Ford in the hallway. Often the rooms were used to store cotton in the fall of the year. The north portion of the dogtrot was screened in by Alvin to be used as a summer sleeping room in 1925 (Butler, Rex: unrecorded interview; Wilemon, Carrie: unrecorded interview).

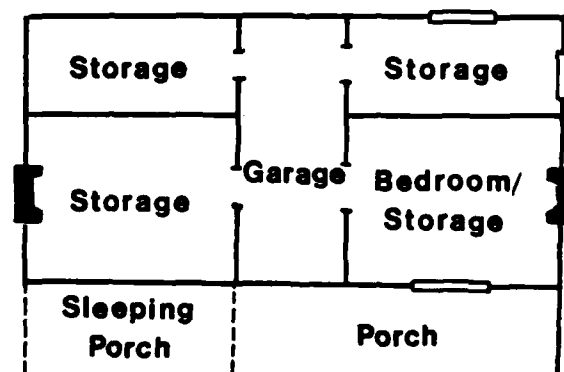
#### 1870s Farm and Outbuildings

When the log dogtrot was built the Butlers had at least two outbuildings, the two small log barns described earlier. Soon after the house was built, the Butlers erected a one room log smokehouse north of the dogtrot house. This 12 x 12 ft smokehouse was moved to the hill to the north in 1923 to be the main crib for the Poke Shackelford barn (Wilemon, Carrie 9,1,7). In the 1880s James Butler built a 30 x 32 ft log barn west of the dogtrot at the site where a frame barn would be built in 1926. This barn was mainly used for storing corn until it was torn down ca. 1926



Pre-1913

**a**



Post-1913

**b**

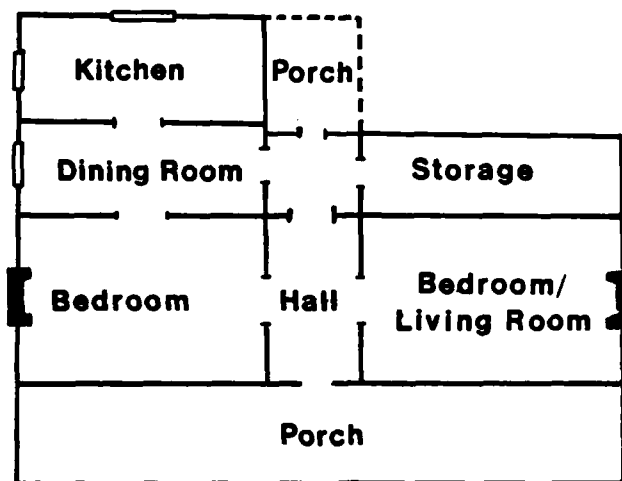
Figure 3.9. -- Functional Use of Rooms, Butler Dogtrot House.

(Butler, Rex 14,2,13). The family pastures were south (60 ac) in the Mackeys Creek bottoms and north (15 ac) in the uplands. The garden plot was west of the dogtrot about 25 ft (7.6 m) and north of the prominent pecan tree. The yard surrounding the house 30 ft (9.1 m) on all sides was scraped clean with a hoe. Water was obtained from a spring 50 ft (15 m) east of the house; for bathroom needs the Butlers took to the woods (Butler, Rex 14,2,16).

The 1880 U.S. Census of Agriculture provides a perspective on the nature of the James Butler holdings. In that year, Butler had 76 ac of tilled land, 150 ac of woodlot, and one pasture on land valued at \$1,000. He owned \$35 worth of tools, and \$12 worth of fences. The farm produce value for the year was \$772. He produced 200 lbs. of butter, 140 dozen eggs, 800 bushels of corn (from 40 ac), 18 bushels of oats (three acres), five bales of cotton (12 ac), 12 bushels of cow peas and 40 bushels of apples from one acre of apples with 40 trees. The value of his livestock was \$234 including four horses, two oxen, three calves, two pigs, and 40 barnyard fowl. Two lambs were dropped and one died of disease. One sheep was slaughtered. Eight fleeces weighing eight pounds were sheared. Two calves died or strayed. Forty cords of wood were cut valued at \$10. The increase in tools, livestock, and crops necessitated the expansion of the farmstead to include larger farm outbuildings. James Butler's family in 1880 had also grown to include his two children and his four brothers and sisters under his care (Census of Population 1880). By 1900 the Butlers had five children (Census of Population 1900). Four of the five children were of school age (Tishomingo County List of Educatable Children 1900).

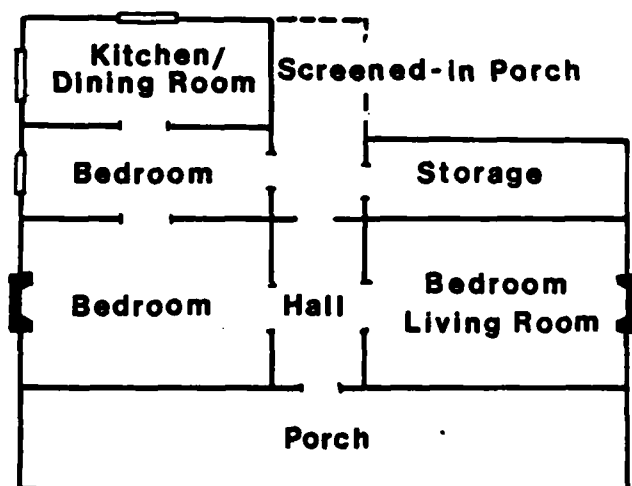
#### The 1913 Frame House and Homesite

The Butler family decided to build a new frame house from their own pine timber resources. J.H. Shackelford (18,1) remembered that this house was the first in the area to be covered with galvanized roofing material. The date of construction, 1913, was painted in blue on the east chimney. James and Alvin paid a man named Pyrtle to cut the lumber from their land at the sawmill north of the homesite (see discussion of the Pyrtle sawmill/house p. 59). The chief carpenter was a man named Chase. The house they built had a double pen floorplan arranged northeast and southwest with central hall and a rear northwest kitchen ell and northeast side room. Figure 3.10a indicates the functional arrangement of the frame house in 1913. James and Margaret lived in the west front room and the children slept in the east front room. The middle west ell room was a storage area. In 1917 the rear porch was screened in. After Margaret died in 1934, James moved into the dining room. Alvin and Luna used both of the front rooms as bedrooms in later years. The west front room was a sitting room. The east shed room was used to store clothes. Figure 3.10b illustrates the use of the rooms in the 1950s.



ca. 1913

**a**



ca. 1950

**b**

Figure 3.10. -- Functional Use of Rooms, 1913 House, Butler Homesite.

The Butlers lived in this house until 1978. James died in 1957; Alvin died in the early 1970s. Ruby Butler Caldwell, the last occupant, remodeled the house in the mid-1970s, adding a bathroom and new paneling.

The Butlers continued using the 1880s log barn located 200 ft (60 m) west of the frame house until 1926 when it was dismantled. A frame barn with a central hall and six stalls measuring about 30 x 30 ft was built in 1926 by Alvin and James. "It was used to store crops, tools and animals. In 1939 a frame gambrel barn was built 25 feet [7.6 m] north of the 1926 barn. It was used for putting hay [and] corn. We stored plow tools, hay rake, and the mower machine and all that and a wagon, mostly in the side" (Butler, Rex 14, 2, 13).

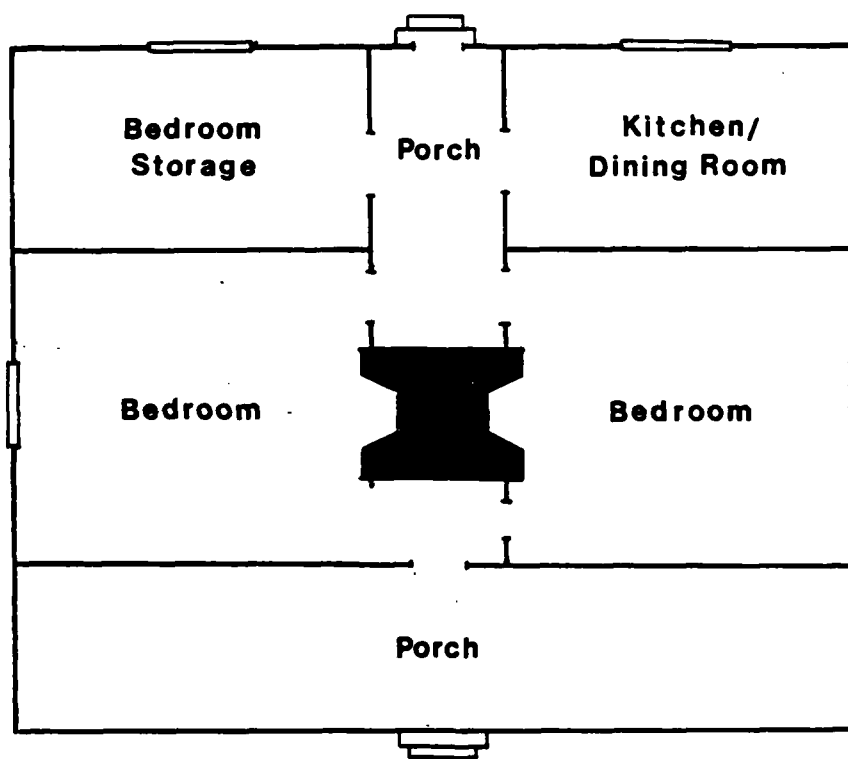
The 1939 barn was also about 30 x 30 ft with a central hall and flanking stalls. It was built "because we needed more room" (Butler, Rex 14, 2, 13). By the 1930s, the only other outbuilding was the potato house/renter house south of the Natchez Trace used for crop storage. The two William Butler barns had rotted down. The smokehouse was moved up on the hill in 1923 for the Poke Shackelford place. In the 1950s a frame washhouse with concrete foundation measuring about six by six feet was built east of the frame house at the edge of the branch. Sometime between 1930 and 1950 a storm shelter was built about 150 ft (45.7 m) north of the frame house.

#### The Poke Shackelford Place

In 1923, James Butler built a rental house for his daughter Tiny and her husband, Poke Shackelford, on the hill north of the log dogtrot. Cut by Odell Tymes, the rough frame lumber came from an area southwest of the homesite. Oscar Smith was the principal carpenter. Carrie Wilemon (9, 2, 12) described the house:

"It had four rooms, two big rooms, maybe 16 by 16. They were big, and it had what they call a stacked chimney between the rooms. It was a double fireplace, built with a fireplace in each room and you had a little hallway that went out from the door of one of these rooms, was open. It was an opening that wide [2 ft]. The other side of it was another side room."

Figure 3.11 shows the functional use of the house in 1923. Poke and Tiny used the west front room as a bedroom. Their children, Carrie, Gertrude, Lois, Elmer, and Sophie, used the east front room. The west rear side room was a bedroom for guests and a closet. The north rear side room was a kitchen. The passage between the rear hall and kitchen was closed in the 1940s when tarpaper brick siding was used to cover the exterior walls.



ca. 1923

Figure 3.11. -- Functional Use of Rooms, Poke Shackelford House.



The Shackelfords lived there for approximately 20 years. After they left, the house was occupied sporadically. Coley Savington lived there for a year or two in the 1940s; Jo and Doc Hart lived there in 1954 and 1955. The Poke Shackelfords lived there for one year in the 1950s. After 1957, the house was not occupied although it was occasionally used for storage (Butler, Rex 14, 2, 20).

The Shackelfords had a few outbuildings north of their house in 1923. A frame smokehouse was just a few feet north of the kitchen side room. A frame chicken house was built about 50-75 ft (15-22 m) north of the house. The Butler smokehouse was placed north of the house and west of the chicken house; this structure was used as a corn crib and stable. In the mid-1940s it was moved about 100 ft (30 m) further north and sheds were built on the east, west, and north sides (Wilemon, Carrie 9, 2, 14; Shackelford, J.H. 20, 1).

Poke Shackelford rented on "thirds and fourths" from the Butlers. The Butler family received one third of the cotton and one fourth of the corn from the Shackelfords at harvest time for use of the land. The Shackelfords farmed both north and south of the Old Natchez Trace on the Butlers' 75 improved acres. The main Shackelford pasture was east of the frame Shackelford house in the branch bottom. The Shackelfords carried drinking water from a spring in the bottom several hundred feet east of the house. They used the woods to the west of the house as a bathroom. The yard surrounded the house about 30 ft (9 m) on all sides and was scraped clean. One of the Shackelford girls was "bad to sweep. We thought she'd sweep the yard away" (Wilemon, Carrie: unrecorded interview). The family procured firewood from woods to the east and west of the house.

#### The Potato House/Renter Place

A late nineteenth century log house was identified by informants as being located southeast of the Jackson's Camp Church on the south side of the Old Natchez Trace. Rex Butler (14, 2, 18) described the house:

"Yeah, I can picture it right now. It had one of them old catgut [i.e. cattail] chimneys and the well was directly behind the house and it had a shotgun, one room built on the back of the house for a kitchen and it was a porch of course, I don't remember the porch, it was all tore off. I'd say about a 20 by 20 [main] room."

J.H. Shackelford (17, 2, 12) remembered that the main room was 18 x 14 ft. Although no informant could remember hearing when it was built, Ruby Butler Caldwell (16, 1, 2) believed that her

grandfather, James Butler, may have lived there in the late nineteenth century. A series of renters may have lived there before 1920.

In the 1920s and 1930s the house was used as a storage house for crops and tools. Rex Butler (14, 2, 18) noted:

"I remember when that was tore down [1930s]. We used to put, keep our hay rakes there and sometimes put hay there. We put sweet potatoes in the big cellar in the back."

The house was left to rot down and parts were torn away in the late 1930s or 1940s. Informants could not remember any outbuildings associated with this house.

#### The Lee Place

Two descriptions of a house north of Jackson's Camp Church were recorded. Ruby Butler Caldwell (16, 1, 1) remembered that a log house dating to the nineteenth century was built north of the church. She said that James Butler may have lived there when he first married. In the 1930s Alvin Butler tore down the log house for use by a neighbor. The small log barn was left to rot down. Ruby Caldwell was not sure of the number of rooms or dimensions of the house.

J.H. Shackelford (17, 2, 10) lived in a frame house just north of the church in approximately the same location mentioned by Ruby Caldwell. He believed that the house, a "shanghaid house" (i.e. board and batten), was built for Sidney Butler in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. He noted that it was a small house with two 10 ft square rooms and a kitchen side room. J.H. and Bessie Shackelford lived there for a year in the early 1930s. Later the house was torn down; portions were used for the Butler storm shelters and a house on Highway 30.

Rex Butler (unrecorded interview) vaguely remembered seeing the house and barn. He had always heard of the place as the "Lee Place." His grandfather, James, had told him as a child that the house north of the church was rented by a local craftsman named Lee. A gunsmith and watch repairman, Lee lived there for several years in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries.

#### Crowley Place

Carrie Wilemon (unrecorded interview) vaguely remembered a house, the Crowley Place, located several hundred yards north of the Poke Shackelford Place. She used to see evidence of an old homeplace including rotted logs and domestic trash as she walked from the Will Shackelford homeplace across the Butler farmstead to go to church at Jackson's Camp. Although she could not remember

the exact location of the site, she believed it was north of the Poke Shackelford house and one ridge west. Perhaps this site relates to L.D. Crowley who owned part of the SW 1/4 of Section 25 from 1884 until 1891 when he sold the land to James Butler (Tishomingo County Deed Book P2:145). Rex Butler (unrecorded interview) remembered hearing that Crowley had come from Arkansas and rented from James Butler. Rex thought Crowley died ca. 1945.

#### Pyrtle Sawmill/House

J.H. Shackelford (17, 1, 15) noted that a "sawmill house" was located on the same spot as the Poke Shackelford house; the Pyrtle house was a two room, shanghai or board and batten house, of unknown dimensions. The Pyrtles, who were from Tennessee, were hired by James and Alvin Butler to cut the pine timber off their place. Between ca. 1900 and 1923, they set up their portable sawmill powered by a Fordson tractor at three locations on the hill north of the Butler dogtrot. The Pyrtle mill cut the rough lumber for the Poke Shackelford house and the finished lumber for the 1913 frame house. The Pyrtle sawmill house was dismantled in 1923; some of the lumber may have been used by James Butler to build his frame barn in 1926.

#### Odell Tymes Sawmill/Barracks

Odell Tymes established a steam sawmill operation along the stream branch which is located east of the Butler frame house. The steam mill was on the west side of the branch where a smaller branch empties into the larger stream about 300 ft (90 m) north of the Butler frame house. The mill complex included a steam engine, saw equipment, and mill house or barracks. A rough logging road led from the mill area and connected with the Poke Shackelford driveway. The mill was the southernmost feature, located near the branch forks. The mill house/barracks was located about 75 ft (22.8 m) north of the mill at the edge of a large spring hole near a giant oak tree. No informant could remember what the barracks looked like. Although the mill probably went out of operation ca. 1900, certain debris remained for years. Rex Butler (unrecorded interview) remembered seeing a huge sawdust pile and iron pulley parts near the branch when he was a child.

#### Archeology

The homesite (Figure 3.7) area included a number of features like the dogtrot house location, the standing 1913 dwelling, two barn foundations, storm cellar/potato shed, smokehouse location (the smokehouse was moved up the hill), the surface trash deposits, concrete pad (washhouse), spring, ornamental trees, fences, and the saddlebag tenant house on the hill. Our investigations were mostly confined to the area around the dogtrot

house and were necessarily more extensive than at other sites. We excavated five 1 x 2 m units and two 1 x 1 m units totaling 3.01 m<sup>3</sup> and our trenches totaled 241 m for 12.78 m<sup>3</sup> excavated. This work was supplemented by 26 auger units around the homesite, mostly in trash deposit areas (Figure 3.12). We surveyed 217 ac surrounding the homesite. During this survey we located two small barns north of Jackson's Camp Church. After the oral history had been evaluated, and we better understood the complexity of the farmstead, we resurveyed areas pointed out by informants as the general locations of the various dwellings noted in the previous section (oral history). Even with more information we were not able to locate many of the dwellings beyond the dogtrot/1913 homesite.

### Dogtrot House

The log dogtrot house (Plate 3.2, Figure 3.13, Table 3.4) was removed prior to our arrival by the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers for preservation. During our testing project the remains of the dogtrot included only stone piers, wood debris from the porch, two wooden sills, and a marked depression (Feature 1, Figure 3.14, Table 3.5). Excavation of this feature revealed a 58 cm deep pit with a dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) fill containing many nineteenth century artifacts and bone fragments. These nineteenth century artifacts included two 1880 pennies and eight handfinished bottle-necks. These were mixed with artifacts dating to the twentieth century including a ceramic basemark dating after 1906 and a large number of machine made bottles. There was no noticeable stratigraphy within the feature, except a thin stratum of sand at the bottom. The feature was probably filled as a single one-time activity. The filling of the feature must date to the time after the dogtrot was removed by the U.S. Army, Corpsof Engineers. The mixture of nineteenth and twentieth century materials probably represents surface artifacts that were inadvertently included in the fill. Whether the hole was open under the house or whether it was excavated after the house was removed could not be determined.

Scattered on the surface of the ground within the dogtrot location were numerous early twentieth century artifacts including canning jars and patent medicine bottles dating from ca. 1910 to 1930.

Directly north of Feature 1, along the north wall of the dogtrot house should have been the remains of a cattail chimney. Test Unit 6 revealed only a small amount of brick rubble and mortar. We found no other discernible remains of the chimney, though we know the chimney existed because photos of the dogtrot's north wall illustrated its position by a hole (Plate 3.2). Cattail chimneys often have a base of brick or stone, and perhaps the only archeological evidence of such a chimney would be the small amount

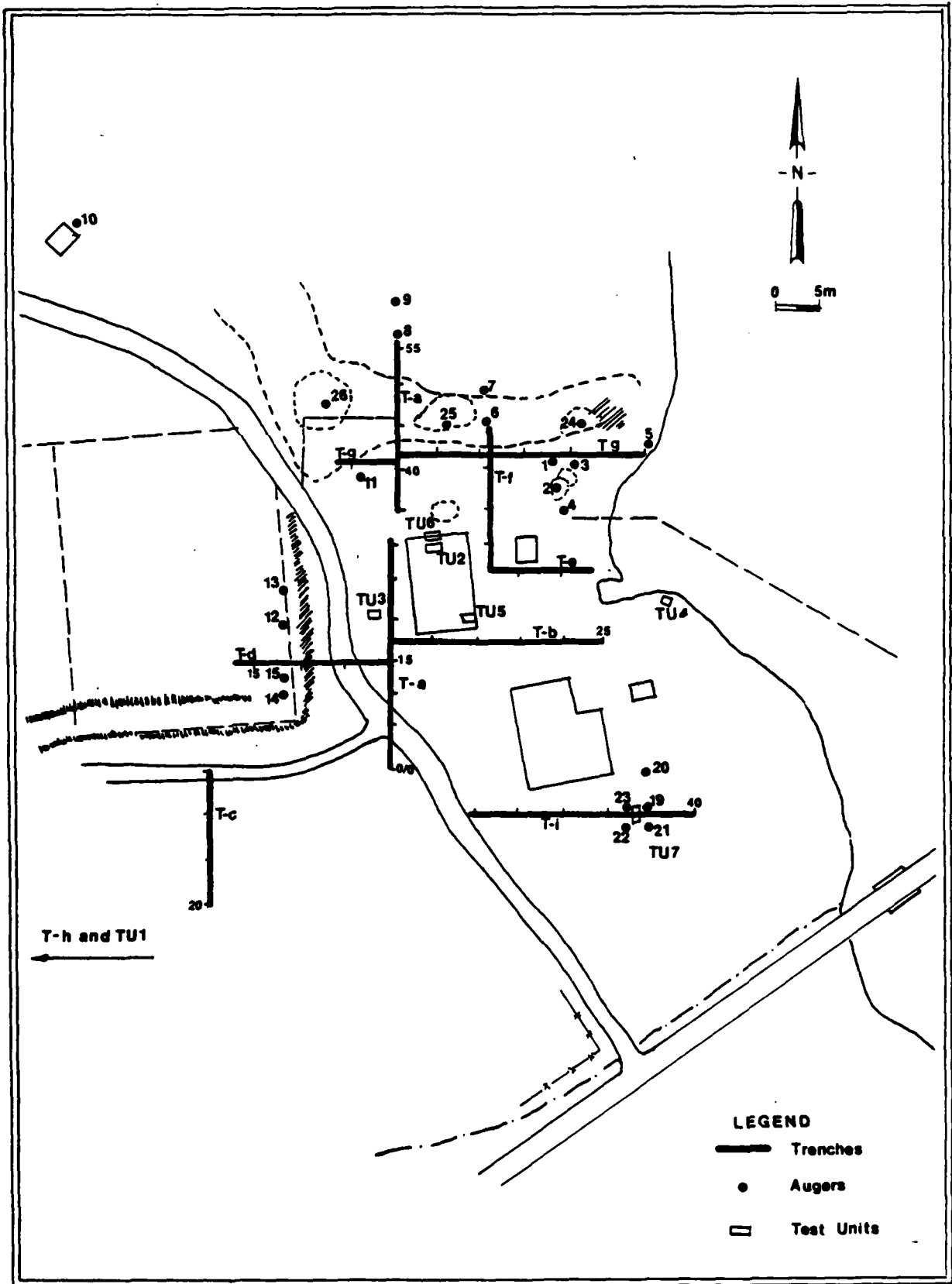


Figure 3.12. -- Location of Trenches and Test Units, Butler Homesites.

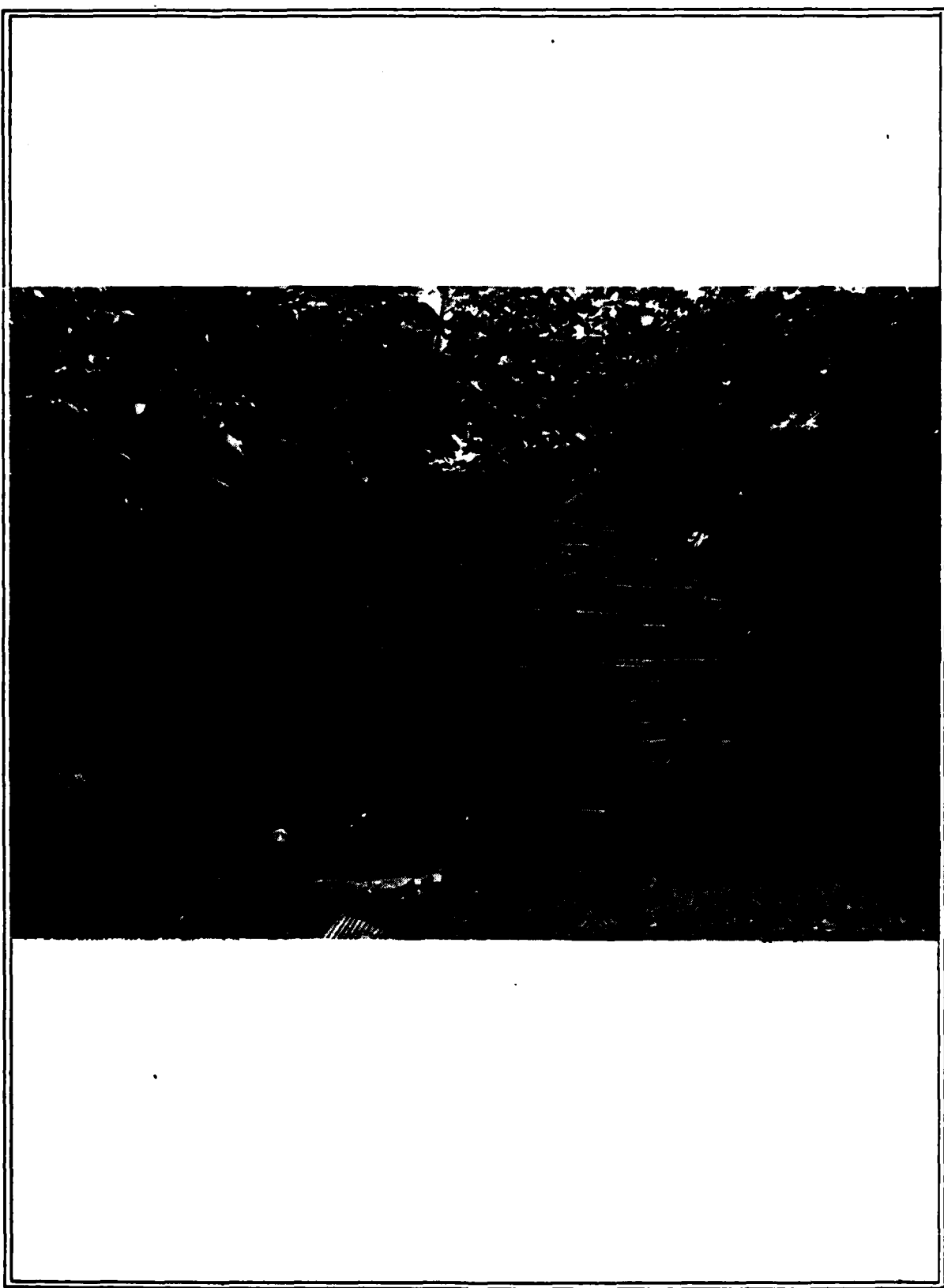


Plate 3.2. -- Butler Dogtrot House.

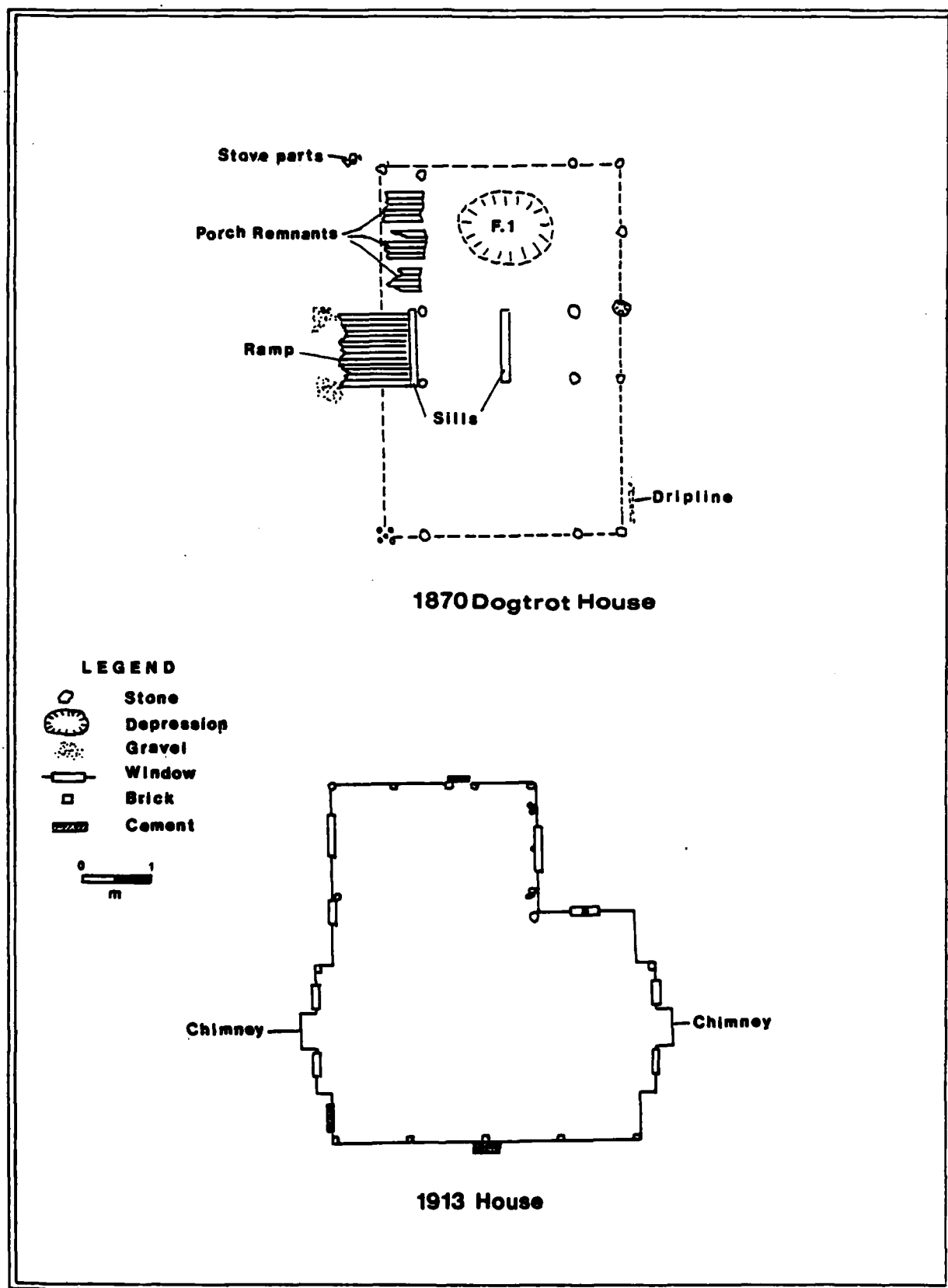


Figure 3.13. -- Detail of Dogtrot House and 1913 House, Butler Homesite. See site plan (Figure 3.7) for location and orientation.

Table 3.4 22TS995 -- Structures

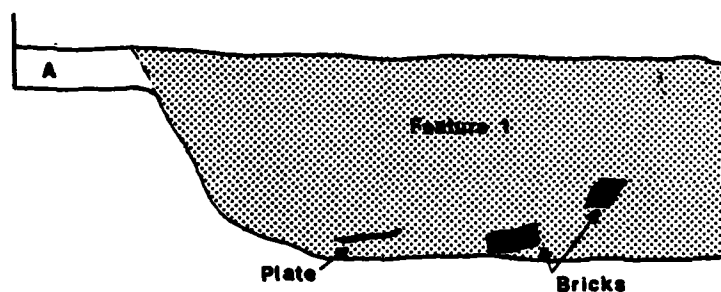
	Condition	N/S	E/W	ht.	Dist. (A)	Dist. (OH)	Elev. (±d)	Comments
1913 dwelling	S	13.0	11.0	9.0	-	-	-	
Washhouse	R	2.0	3.5	-	4.0	-	0	b. 1950
Septic tank	R	-	-	-	20.0	-	+3.8	b. 1950
Spring	R	-	-	-	12.0	-	-1.52	
Smokehouse 1	R	4.3	3.5	-	16.5	-	+1.82	
Smokehouse 2	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	first position
Smokehouse 2	S	6.3	8.15	3.05	260.0	-	+12.1	second position
Storm cellar	S	2.69	-	1.02	86.5	47.5	-	potato shed (?)
Barn 1	R	11.7	7.0	-	64.5	-	+1.86	post 1926, gable roof
Barn 2	R	11.8	7.5	-	79.0	-	+2.67	post 1939, gambrel roof
Pump 1	R	7-5	7.5	-	43.0	-	-	
Pump 2	R	5.0	8.0	-	37.0	-	-	
Pump 3	R	2.0	5.0	-	33.0	-	-	
Pump 4	R	2.0	3.0	-	24.0	-	-	
Shackelford homestead house	R	9.2	10.5	-	200.0	-	+10.6	1923
Chicken house	R	-	-	-	33.0	-	+1.40	1930s
Dogtrot dwelling	R	13.4	8.4	-	9.0	-	+1.01	post 1870
Jackson C. Church	S	-	-	-	1/4 mile	-	-	since 1870
Log dwelling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1855
Butler barns (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1855
Log dwelling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	oral history only
Crowley dwelling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	North of Shackelford
Pyrite/sawmill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	oral history only
Tynes sawmill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	oral history only
Privy/storm cellar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	on oral history map

R--remains      Dist.--distance from main dwelling      OH--oral history d--dwelling  
 S--standing structure      A--archaeology      Elev.--elevation b.--built  
    measurements in meters      in relation to dwelling

Table 3.5 22Ts995 -- Features

Feature #	Identity	Location	Measurements	
			Horizontal	Depth
1	pit ?	Tu2 6E/30N	1.8 x 1.0	.58
2	dogtrot dripline	Tu3 10E/21N	.74	.10
3	depression	Trench E 17.5E	1.0	.40
4	?	Tu3 10E/21N	.76 x .80	.32
5	storm cellar ?	Trench I 30E/25E	.5	+1.0
6	charcoal	Trench A 1.1N/2.0W	.90	.02
7	gravel	Trench A 6.5N/9.0	2.5	.10
8	gravel	Trench A 25N/27W	1.6	.15





**Test Unit 2, Feature 1**  
(South Profile)

A - 10YR5/4 Yellowish brown sandy loam

Feature 1 - 10YR3/2 Very dark grayish brown loose loam fill

0 20cm

Figure 3.14. -- Test Unit 2, Feature 1 from Dogtrot House.

of brick and mortar rubble we noted. A bottle base, manufactured by the Illinois Glass Company between 1916-1929 (Toulouse 1971:264), was recovered from Test Unit 6.

Test Unit 5, located in the southeast corner of the house revealed part of the east dripline, Feature 2 (Figure 3.15, Table 3.5). This dripline was filled with a brown sandy loam (10YR5/3). The feature contained 98 artifacts which dated to the twentieth century. Eight centimeters below the dripline, within the same test excavation unit, was a curious black (10YR2/1) area containing two scrap glass artifacts and 15 pieces of burned wood (Feature 4, Figure 3.15, Table 3.5). The feature had no regular shape and extended beyond the test unit.

The only other cultural attributes noted at the dogtrot location were the 13 stone piers used to support the house. These piers outlined the "dogtrot" configuration of the house very clearly, indicating rectangular pens with hall in between (Figure 3.13). The other dogtrot locations at the R.G. Adams and Billie Eaton sites were too disturbed to show this pattern as clearly.

### 1913 Dwelling

Nine meters south of the dogtrot house was a standing double pen house with rear ell additions and front (southern) porch (Figure 3.13, Plate 3.3a). The balloon frame, gable roofed, one story house had tidewater chimneys on the west and east sides of the two main pens. The house sat upon various types of piers including log stumps, brick, and concrete. Our testing efforts were confined to examining the front and backyard area of this structure.

### Washhouse and Septic Tank

Four meters east of the 1913 house was a concrete platform which informants called a washhouse (Figure 3.16, Table 3.4). Photos of the house when it was still standing indicated it was a small gabled shed with vertical wood siding.

The septic tank, 20 m east of the house, appeared as a wooden box frame with pipes leading presumably to the house and to the beaver pond northeast of the house. The identification of the feature was made by informants visiting the homesite.

### Smokehouses

North of the 1913 structure, and six meters to the east of the dogtrot was a 4.5 x 2.2 m disturbed area. Two hewn log sills were present along with a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) stain of rich organic soils. This area was identified as the location of a smokehouse. At first we believed this to be the location of the log smokehouse/barn which was moved in 1923 to its present

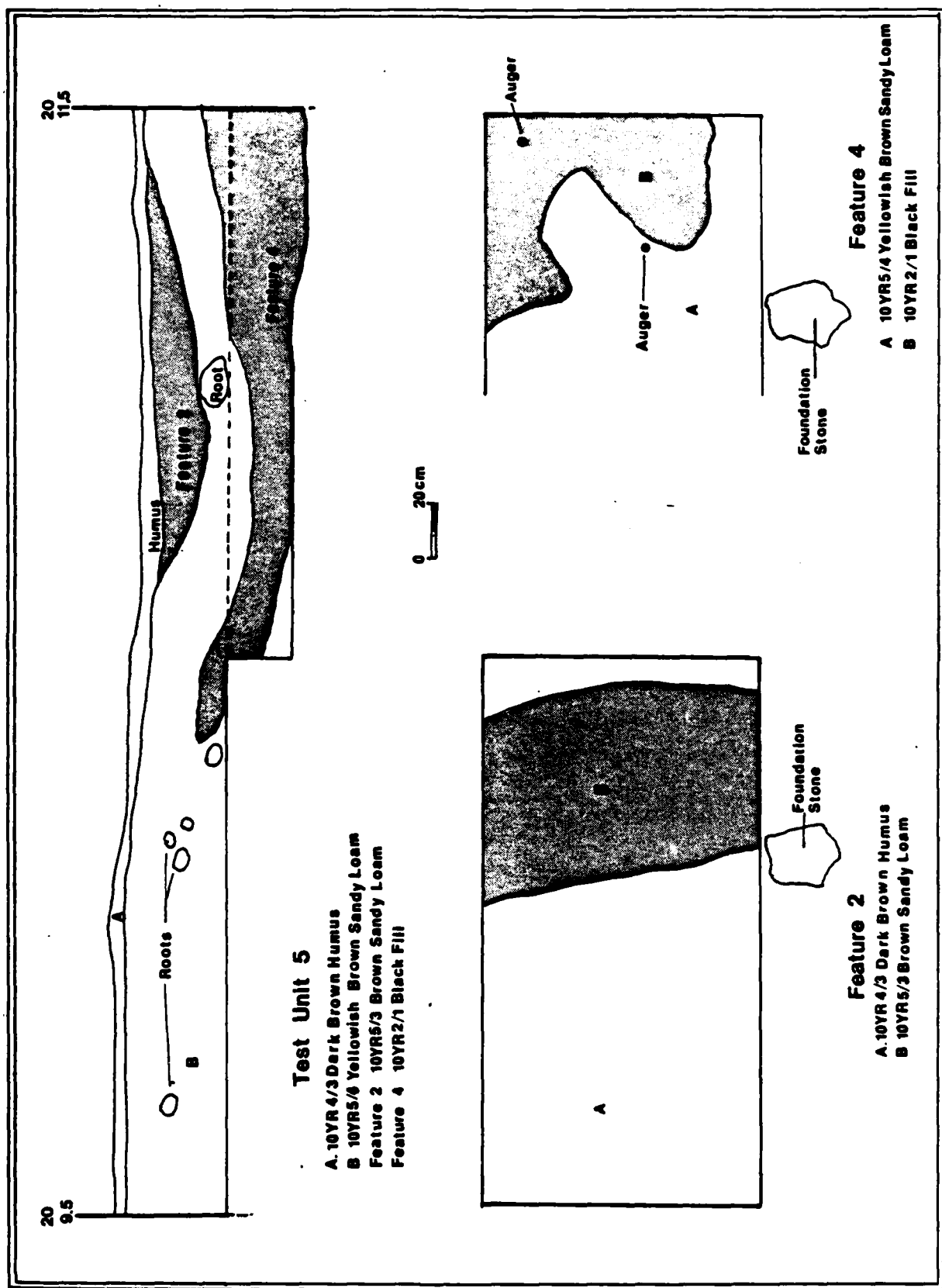


Figure 3.15. -- Test Unit 5, Features 2 and 4 from Dogtrot House.



a



b

Plate 3.3. -- a. 1913 Frame House, Butler Homesite.  
b. Smokehouse/Barn, Butler Homesite.

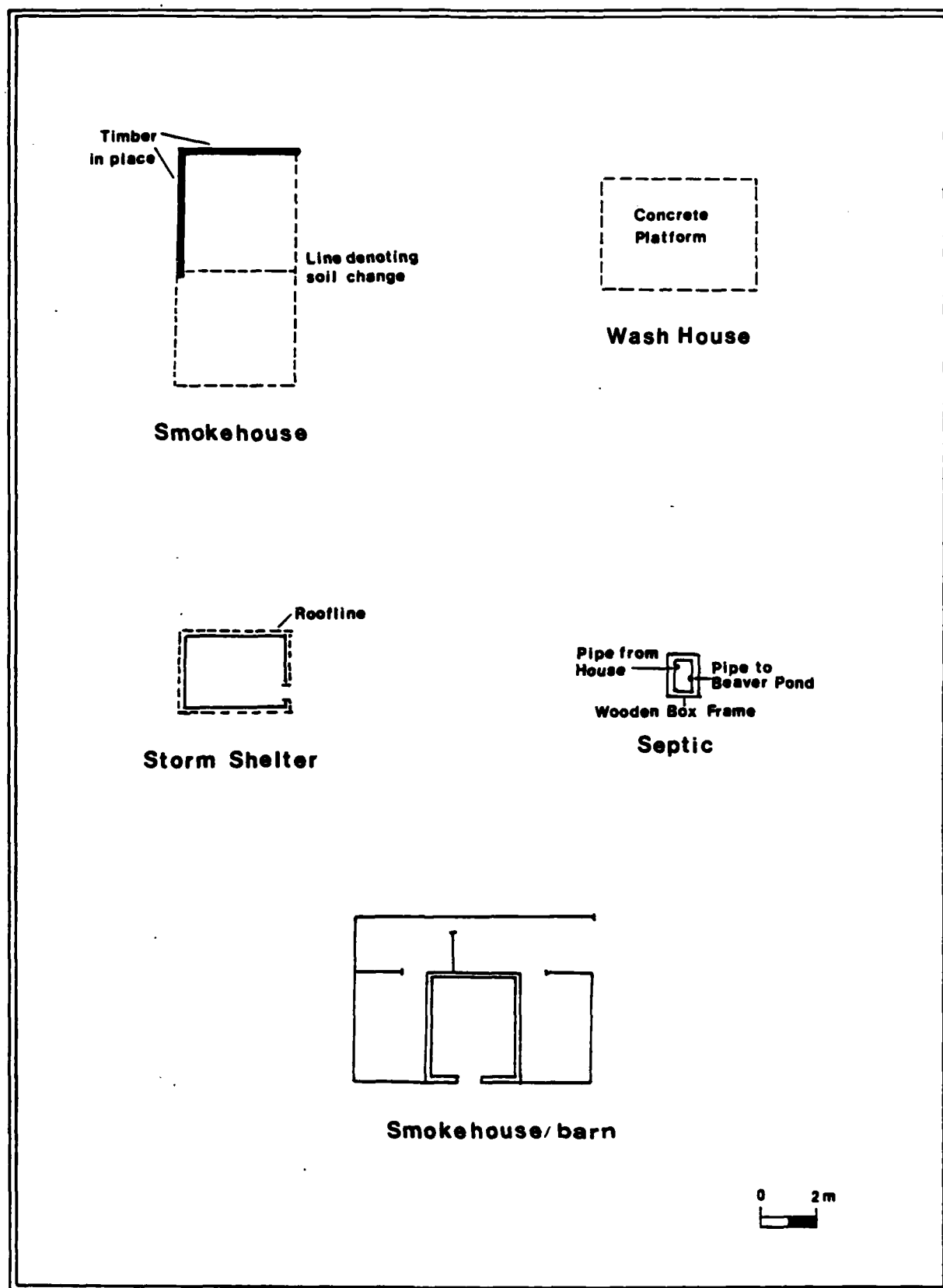


Figure 3.16. -- Detail of Outbuildings, Butler Homesite. See site plan (Figure 3.7) for location and orientation.

location on the hill, 260 m north of the 1913 house. However, informants indicated that the original location of the moved structure was north of the dogtrot. Thus the area we note here was another smokehouse of a later date. We did not locate the original position of the moved building. Artifacts from Feature 3 immediately adjacent to Trench E implied an early twentieth century origin for this feature. However, one ceramic hallmark, a Goodwin Brothers design, dated to the 1874-1893 period (Lehner 1978:45).

The standing smokehouse/barn on the hill (Figure 3.16, Table 3.4, Plate 3.3b) consisted of a central log crib (original smokehouse) constructed using half dovetail notching. This crib faced south toward the dogtrot, and had additions to the north, east, and west. The additions consisted of horizontal boards fastened with both machine cut and wire nails. The two side additions had doors opening to a rear addition which ran the length of the entire barn. Harness equipment still hung on the walls and feeding troughs were evident in this rear addition. The roof was constructed of corrugated tin and had partially collapsed.

#### Chicken House

Returning to the immediate area surrounding the two houses, 33 m north of the 1913 structure and 22 m northeast of the dogtrot was a large amount of corrugated tin and wood debris which informants indicated was the remains of a chicken house. The materials were in such disarray that we could not determine the exact dimensions of the house.

#### Miscellaneous Surface Features

In the area to the north and east of the two dwellings, several surface features were noted. Thirteen meters north of the dogtrot, the yard grass ended abruptly and the vegetation changed into heavy vines and brush. Within a 45 m area starting east of the chicken house and continuing west to the farm road, were three separate trash disposal areas containing modern bottles, jars, and cans. Among the trash identified were the following containers:

aluminum cans (beer)	canning jars (Ball, Kerr)
plastic bottles (Clorox)	liquor bottle
coffee cans (Maxwell house)	blue glass jars (Noxema, Vicks)
spray can (Lysol)	hand lotion bottle (Rosemilk)
grill	enamelware pan
styrofoam egg cartons	drinking glass
soda bottle	refined earthenware

Augering within these trash deposits indicated that a fire had taken place there, but artifacts were not found in concentration or below the humus. Trash probably was burned in these areas but not over a long period of time.

Just 12 m north east of the house was a deep depression filled with stagnant water from the beaver pond. We were told this was a spring. The ground around the area was highly eroded and heavily mixed with gravel.

#### Storm Cellar

North of the house, along the farm road, the ground surface began to rise steadily and sharply into the woods surrounding the homesite. Approximately 1/3 the way up the hill, 86 m northwest of the 1913 dwelling, and seven meters east of the farm road, was an underground shed (Figure 3.16, Table 3.4). The roof of this structure was constructed of wood and was supported by the ground surface. This low, 1.2 m high shed was identified as a storm cellar by some informants and as a potato shed by others. There were no artifacts associated with this structure.

#### Tenant House

At the top of the hill, which rises 15 m in elevation from the ground surface around the main homesite, were the remains of a saddlebag tenant house, the Poke Shackelford place. The remains consisted of eight stone piers, a central chimney and a high (50 cm) mound of earth which was at one time beneath the house.

The chimney had hearths to the east and west with central flue and was 1.10 x 1.43 m wide at the base. It consisted of a cut sandstone platform with brick hearth and stack. The chimney rose to a height of 2.17 m and had collapsed at that point. No subsurface testing of this structure was completed since it was beyond the Corps of Engineers "take" area.

#### Barns

Returning down the hill to the homesite area and then proceeding west along another farm road we found the remains of the two barns (Figure 3.17, Table 3.4). These remains consisted of the usual stone piers supporting hewn log sills. When the barns were standing the northern barn was a gable roofed structure and the southern barn had a gambrel roof. Both were transverse crib types, with central hall and a crib on either side. The southern barn had a raised wooden floor present during our testing and on this floor we found corn and a wooden trough. The northern barn was in much worse condition and we could not tell if it had had a wooden floor or not.

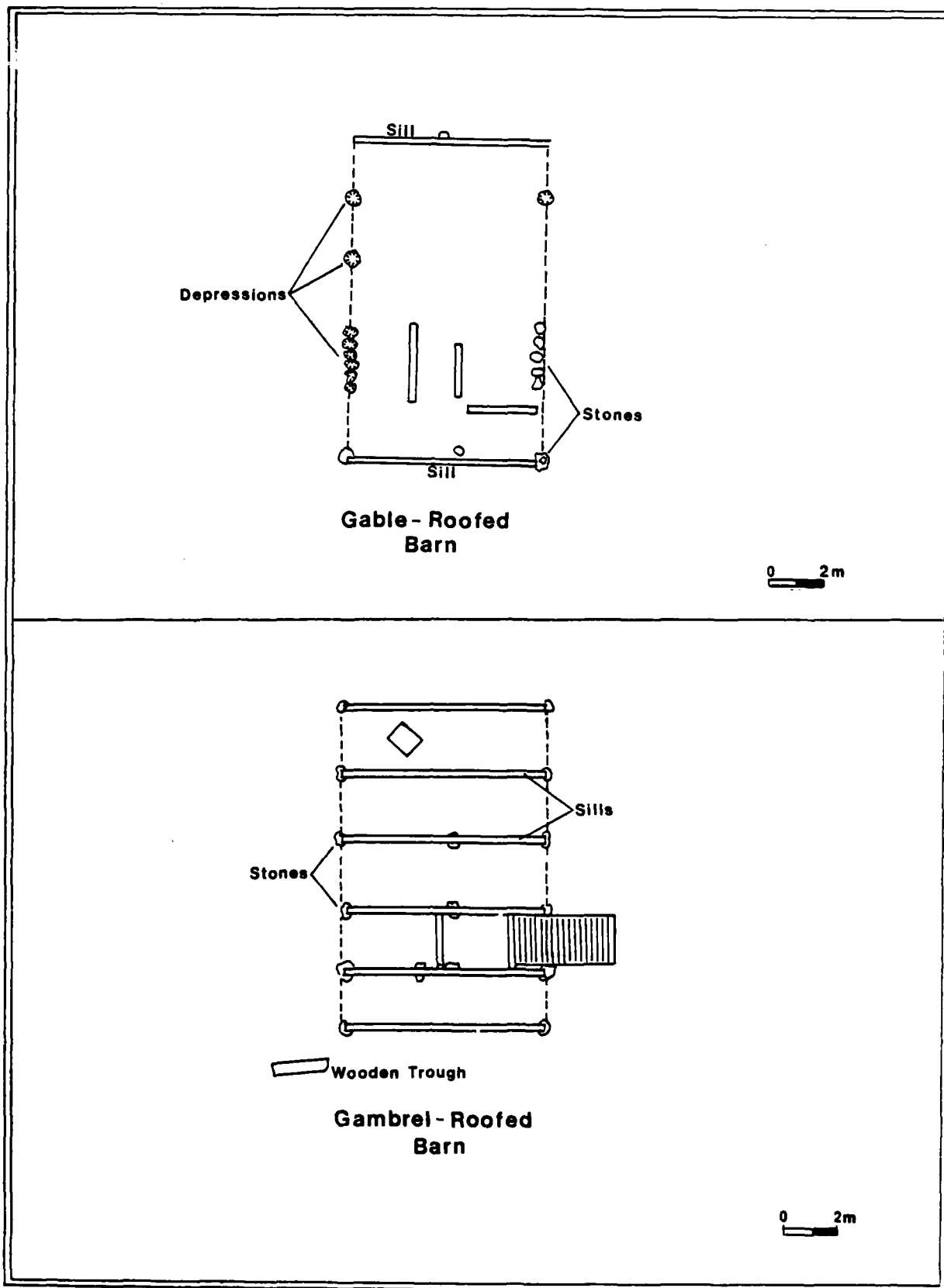


Figure 3.17. -- Detail of Barns, Butler Homesite. See site plan (Figure 3.7) for location.



Test Unit 1 was placed just outside the doorway of the southern barn and was found to be completely sterile of cultural features and artifacts.

A fence ran north and south from the southern barn defining a barnyard area encompassing both barns. Another fence ran west from the northern barn to a pecan tree 28 m west of the 1913 house. Still another fence ran from the barn north up the hill. Together these fences defined an area of heavy vegetation. This area is believed to be the garden informants discussed. Finally, south of the northern barn we found a truck cab, sitting at the top of a gradual depression which led to the stream.

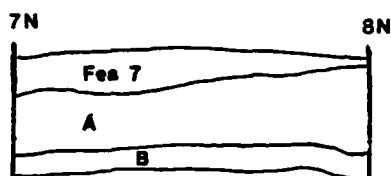
### Trenching

Trenching around the immediate homesite area proved to be much more productive at the Butler farmstead than at any other. Trench A, running north and south along the west side of the dogtrot, contained a mixture of soils and a midden area from 10N to 25N. Within this area we collected 114 artifacts most of which were window glass. Near the farm road the trench consisted of mottled grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam mixed with dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) soil of the same type from 1N to 9N. Below this upper level was a mottled yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam (Figure 3.18).

Within this area and level, Feature 6 (Table 3.5), a line of charcoal, was found from 1.1N to 2N. Also at 6.5N to 9N was a 10cm deep area of gravel, Feature 7 (Figure 3.18, Table 3.5). From 25.4 N to 27N was another area of gravel, Feature 8 (Figure 3.19, Table 3.5), reaching 15 cm in depth. Informants stated that the breezeway for the dogtrot was used as a garage. Both of these features represent the gravel driveway noted by informants. A wooden ramp was observed at the center of the dogtrot, probably part of the garage. No artifacts were recovered from these features. From 10 N to 30 N, there was a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) rich organic sandy loam (Figure 3.18). This midden was 20 cm thick and contained many brick fragments and artifacts. A total of 135 artifacts dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century to the present were recovered in Trench A. These artifacts included an amethyst-colored, applied prescription bottle lip mixed with modern beer bottle glass and plastic spoons.

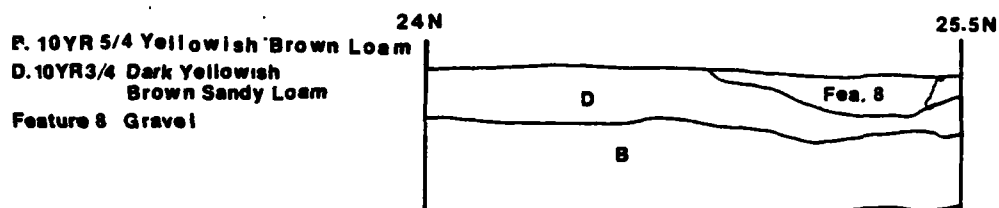
North of the house from 35N to 60N, soils in Trench A consisted of 20 cm of dark brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/3, 10YR4/8) sandy loam beneath which was a yellowish brown subsoil (10YR5/4). An area of dark brown (10YR3/3) loam was noted from 37N to 45N, but only four artifacts were recovered from it.

Excavation of Trench B revealed evidence that the midden seen in Trench A from 10N to 20N extended six meters to the east. From 0E to 6E a total of two artifacts were collected though numerous small brick chips of both glazed and unglazed variety were seen.



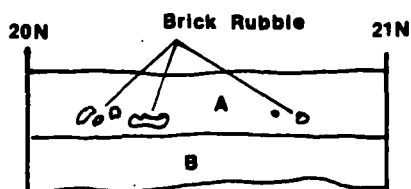
A. 10YR5/2 Mottled Grayish Brown Sandy Loam  
With 10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown  
B. 10YR5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam  
Feature 7 Gravel

**Trench A, Feature 7**  
[West Wall]



E. 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Loam  
D. 10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish  
Brown Sandy Loam  
Feature 8 Gravel

**Trench A, Feature 8**  
[West Wall]

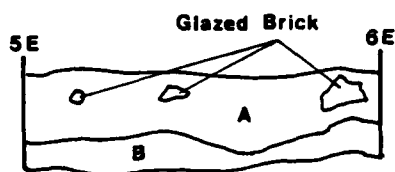


A. 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown  
Sandy Loam  
B. 10YR5/4 Yellowish Brown Loam

0 20cm

**Trench A**  
[West Wall]

Figure 3.18. -- Trench A Profiles, Features 7 and 8, Butler Homesite.



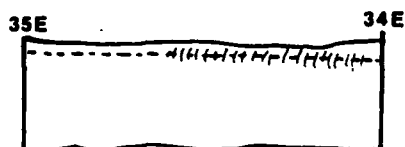
**Trench B**  
(North Wall)

A 10YR4/4 Dark Yellowish-Brown  
Sandy Loam  
B. 10YR5/3 Brown Sandy Loam



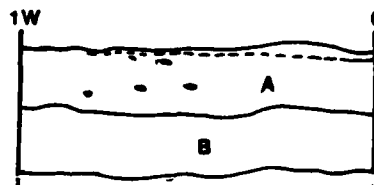
**Trench E**  
**Feature 3**  
(North Wall)

B. 10YR5/3 Brown Sandy Loam  
C. 10YR5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam  
Feature 3 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish  
Brown Sandy Loam



**Trench G**  
(South Wall)

10YR4/3 Brown Sandy Loam



**Trench I**  
(North Wall)

A. 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown  
Sandy Loam  
B. 10YR6/6 Brownish Yellow Loam

0 20cm

Figure 3.19. -- Trenches B, E, G, and I Profiles, Feature 3, Butler Homesite.

Soils there consisted of up to 24 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam above a brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam seen in Trench A. East, beyond this area in Trench B soils were a brown hue from 10YR5/3 to 10YR4/3 throughout.

Other trenches which explored the yard area of the dogtrot included Trenches E and F. We did not recover many artifacts from Trench F (N=3) nor did we note any midden areas there. Trench E was more productive, and we found dark midden like soils identical to Trenches A and B. Along this trench to the east these dark soils gradually disappeared, replaced by a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy loam. However from 17.5E to 18.5E there was a 40 cm dip in the very dark brown midden, Feature 3 (Figure 3.19, Table 3.5). This area was near the smokehouse location discussed previously.

Other trenches explored the areas around the 1913 structure and the barns. Trench I was placed in front of the 1913 dwelling. Soils across the yard generally consisted of 20 cm of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam, beneath which was a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) loam. However, from 30E to 35E was a disturbed area, containing brick and many roots, Feature 5 (Figure 3.18, Table 3.5). Artifacts probably associated with this feature included two machine made bottles. The first was made by the Owens Bottle Company between 1911-1929 and the second was made by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company between 1920-1964 (Toulouse 1971:239, 393). Test Unit 7, placed here, recovered 60 artifacts, in a rich organic soil. These artifacts included several machine made bottles including one produced by the Obear-Nester Glass Company after 1915 (Toulouse 1971:374). One informant mentioned this area as a location for a storm cellar. While this particular feature appeared to be too shallow to be the cellar, still the ground from this point began to slope away eastward, and the general area would be a likely place for a storm cellar.

Trench G ran along the yard edge north of the dogtrot house (Figure 3.19). Soils consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam 30 cm in depth to the west of 10E. East of this soils changed to a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clayey loam with little disturbance. There were no cultural features seen in this trench. Artifacts from this trench included several modern machine-made bottles, a bottle made by the Owens-Illinois Company in either 1936 or 1946, several pieces of amethyst glass dating before 1914 and an amethyst, hand finished bottleneck.

Trench D ran west from Trench A and into the fenced area. Soils were consistent with those seen in Trench A, with the farm road containing a thin two centimeter layer of charcoal 10 cm below the surface. Very few artifacts were found in this trench. The only dateable artifact was a handpainted whiteware sherd probably made by the Southern Pottery Company ca. 1930-1960 (Newbound and Newbound 1980).

Trench C was lacking in features and only a single ceramic sherd was recovered from it. Soils consisted of 30 cm of brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam above the yellowish brown (10YR5/4) seen elsewhere.

Trench H crossed the barnyard area and also contained only a ceramic sherd. Soils consisted of 10 cm of dark brown sandy loam above a red (2.5YR4/6) clay. Again, like at the other sites, there was a characteristic lack of cultural disturbance noted in this barnyard.

To supplement our findings from the trenches, we excavated a total of 26 auger units. However, these units only added redundant data already gathered from the trenches. As stated earlier, no subsurface integrity was noted in the modern surface trash areas to the north of the dogtrot. Auger units 16 through 18 at the barnyards failed to uncover any activity areas, as did units 12 through 15 in an area of heavy vegetation which implied an animal pen (Figure 3.12).

#### Artifact Distributions

A total of 1695 artifacts was recovered from this site. As seen at the Searcy site, artifacts generally clustered around the main dwelling (dogtrot) with isolated concentrations in the yard areas. Three such concentrations existed at the Butler site, one just west of the dogtrot from 15N to 24N in Trench A, one between the dogtrot and the smokehouse location at the intersection of Trench F and Trench E, and finally one at the east end of Trench I (the storm cellar) (Figure 3.12). Again, as at the Searcy homesite, few artifacts (N=2) were recovered in the barnyard areas of Trenches H and C and Test Unit 1. The three concentrations appear to indicate the location of possible structures like the smokehouse and the storm cellar, and were much richer than any such concentrations seen at the seven other sites both in terms of artifacts and soil discoloration.

Kitchen related artifacts (Table 3.6) were abundant throughout the yard area surrounding the dogtrot house. Two kitchen related artifacts were found in the barnyard trenches.

Architectural items concentrated in the dogtrot area and in the midden area just west of the dogtrot from 15 to 25N in Trench A.

Economic (work) and play items were confined to the dogtrot area. Work items were not found around the barnyard though they were found in the test units at the dogtrot. Of course, the dogtrot breezeway was used as a garage at one time and this may have influenced this pattern. Still the pattern of work related items at the dwelling location is repeated at other sites. It would appear from this pattern that the barnyard was not used for minor construction and machinery repair. Rather these were activities accomplished closer to the house.

Table 3.6--Distribution of Selected Functional Categories of Artifacts From 22TS995

Test Unit/ Trench	Total Items	Kitchen Items			Architectural Items				Economic Items			Play Items pt
		KJ	kc	kb	ag	am	aw	ah	wt	wa	wr	
1	0											
2	637	23	26	81	11	21	32	1	1	2		2
3	58	3				1	22			1		
4	34	5					3					
5	158	5	7		13	1	24					
Feature 2	98		3	1	12	1	10					
Feature 4	18											
6	267	11	5		86	13	9	2	3			3
7	58	5	4	1		1	5		2			
Trench A												
0-5N/E0	1		1									
5-10N/E0	5											
10-15N/E0	0											
15-20N/E0	68	1			64							
20-25N/E0	46		1		46							
25-30N/E0	3		2									
30-32N/E0	5		1									
35-40N/E0	3		2									
40-45N/E0	10	2	5									
45-50N/E0	4											
50-60N/E0	0											
Trench B												
17N/0-5E	2											
17N/5-10E	8	1	1									
17N/10-15E	7		3									
17N/15-20E	2		2									
17N/20-25E	1				1							
17N/25-30E	0											
Trench C												
0-5S/25W	0											
5-10S/25W	1		1									
10-20S/25W	0											
Trench D												
15N/0-5W	1											
15N/5-10W	1		1									
Trench D												
15N/10-15W	1		1									
15N/15-22W	0											
Trench E												
27N/13-18E	26	1	5	5			1					
27N/18-23E	1											
27N/23-27E	1											
Feature 3	21	2	1		4							
Trench F												
28-32N/13.5E	5	1	2									
32-37N/13.5E	2		2									
37-42N/13.5E	4		2									
42-47N/13.5E	2											

Table 3.6 (continued).

Test Unit/ Trench	Total Items	Kitchen Items			Architectural Items				Economic Items			Play Items
		Kj	kc	kb	ag	am	aw	ah	wt	wa	wr	pt
Trench G												
43N/0-7W	17	1	3									
43N/0-5E	4		1									
43N/5-10E	4		4									
43N/10-15E	0											
43N/15-20E	3											
43N/20-25E	6											
43N/25-30E	2											
43N/30-35E	7	2				2						
43N/35-38E	1											
Trench H												
0-10S/57W	0											
10-15S/57W	1		1									
15-254S/57W	0											
Trench I												
6S/10-15E	0											
6S/15-20E	2		1									
6S/20-25E	1											
6S/25-30E	1											
6S/30-35E	1											
6S/35-40E	19	6	5									
Dogtrot Surface	33	13	5							1		
Materials Collected by Corps of Engineer Personnel	34					2			1	3		

### Site Summary

This site proved to be the most complex of any of the eight sites tested during this project. As many as nine separate but related structures may be found within the entire farmstead. Within the homesite area alone, two domestic dwellings (dogtrot and 1913 structures) were evident, and just beyond this homesite area exists another (the Shackelford place). There is oral historical information that indicates that another dwelling, the 1860 structure, is also nearby the homesite area. This homesite also was the only one to produce notable quantities of late nineteenth century artifacts.

The Scope of Work indicated several tasks to be addressed during our testing project. One goal was to define the archeological remains of a cattail chimney. Our excavations of the north cattail chimney at the dogtrot indicated that either such chimneys have very little archeological visibility or perhaps this particular chimney was poorly preserved. Excavation of the remaining chimney may provide assistance in answer this research question.

Yard areas at the Butler site were defined. The yard encompassed an area from the farm road west of the dogtrot to the spring/marsh area, and from Trench I in front of the 1913 dwelling north to the trash deposit areas (Figure 3.12). This area is rich in artifactual materials relating to the 1870 and post-1913 occupations of the site. Since the yard area was in constant use between ca.1870-1978, considerable mixing of the artifacts has occurred. However, further hand excavation might reveal chronologically distinct features and/or stratigraphy.

Trash disposal seems to have been north of the homesite in an area presently overgrown with vegetation. There were indications that trash was burned in that locality.

The Scope of Work also indicated that attempts were to be made to locate and expose the archeological remains of the original ca. 1860 structure, located somewhere northwest of the present house where a barn was also located. Interviews with informants indicated that this house was in fact north of the two barn foundations and west of the 1913 house. Both areas noted above were surveyed and shovel tested but the structure was not found. Unfortunately, beyond shovel testing and pedestrian survey techniques we were unable to investigate the area because it was outside the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers designated "take" area, and not subject to primary impacts as a result of dam construction. Also located outside the "take" area was the saddlebag tenant house.

The Butler site is the only one of the eight farmsteads that showed potential for adding a chronological perspective to our understanding of the Upland South. This is the only site that produced a significant number of late nineteenth century artifacts. The only definite nineteenth century artifacts were two 1880 pennies and a ceramic mark dating 1874-1893. Early twentieth century artifacts included a ceramic mark dating after 1906 and a bottle made between 1911-1929. There does appear to be a definable late nineteenth century component at this site. A total of 36 bottles and/or bottlenecks showing evidence of lip finish was recovered from the site. Of these, 15 showed evidence of hand finishing. Thus 42% of the bottle sample was hand finished. The hand finishing of bottlenecks was virtually eliminated by 1917. A percentage as large as 42% would indicate a date much earlier than 1917.

Because of these results, we believe that the Butler site deserves further investigation. A series of recommendations for additional work are outlined in Chapter 5.



## 22TS1502 -- The Nancy Belle Holley Farmstead

This farmstead was located one mile west of the old Natchez Trace, and about a half mile east of Mackeys Creek Church. The site sat on a hilltop and was bounded by a sharp drop to the east and south and by a county road to the west (Figure 1.1, Figure 3.20). Also, a storm cellar across the road and an outbuilding in the valley south of the house were noted as part of the homesite.

### History and Oral History

#### Deed History

William H. Shackelford, Nancy Belle Holley's father, began buying property in Tishomingo County in March of 1872. The Shackelford homesite was in the SW and SE 1/4 of Section 26, T5S, R9E (Tishomingo County Deed Book B2:209). Over the following 30 years he purchased the majority of the south half of Section 26.

On November 16, 1905 Will Shackelford sold 71 ac in the SE and SW 1/4 of Section 26 T5S, R9E to Nancy Belle Holley who was recently widowed (Tishomingo County Deed Book P8:43). The Holley farmstead size subsequently varied from the full 71 ac down to 40 ac. Nancy Belle Holley leased a portion of her land for oil and gas in February of 1928 (Tishomingo County Deed Book P8:43). In September of 1933, Nancy Belle sold a few acres in the S 1/2 of Section 26 to A.C. Lester. Two months later she purchased a few acres in the SW 1/4 of Section 26 from her brother W.D. Shackelford (Tishomingo County Deed Book P23: 408, 421). The 1933 Personal Property Roll for Tishomingo County indicated that Nancy Belle Holley owned \$70 worth of taxable property in that year including two mules valued at \$60 and one wagon valued at \$10. In 1936, Nancy Belle received a few acres from the Chancery Clerk as a result of a death in the Shackelford family (Minutes of the Chancery Clerk B25:562). Her sons, Archie and Frank, received a few acres in the SE 1/4 of Section 26 from the Chancery Court three years later (Minutes of the Chancery Court B26: 488). Nancy Belle Holley sold a few acres in the SW 1/4 of Section 26 to Alton Wilemon, a cousin, in October of 1939 (Tishomingo County Deed Book P26:179a). The Wilemons purchased additional property in that 1/4 Section from Nancy Belle Holley in October of 1960 (Tishomingo County Deed Book B40:232). Subsequently Archie and Frank sold a few acres of the SW 1/4 to the McNatt family in March of 1961 (Tishomingo County Deed Book B41:115). In 1962 the Holley brothers entered into an oil lease agreement for the SE 1/4 of Section 26 (Tishomingo County Oil Lease Book 5:299 et seq.). Archie Holley lived on the property until 1978 when he sold the land to the United States Government.

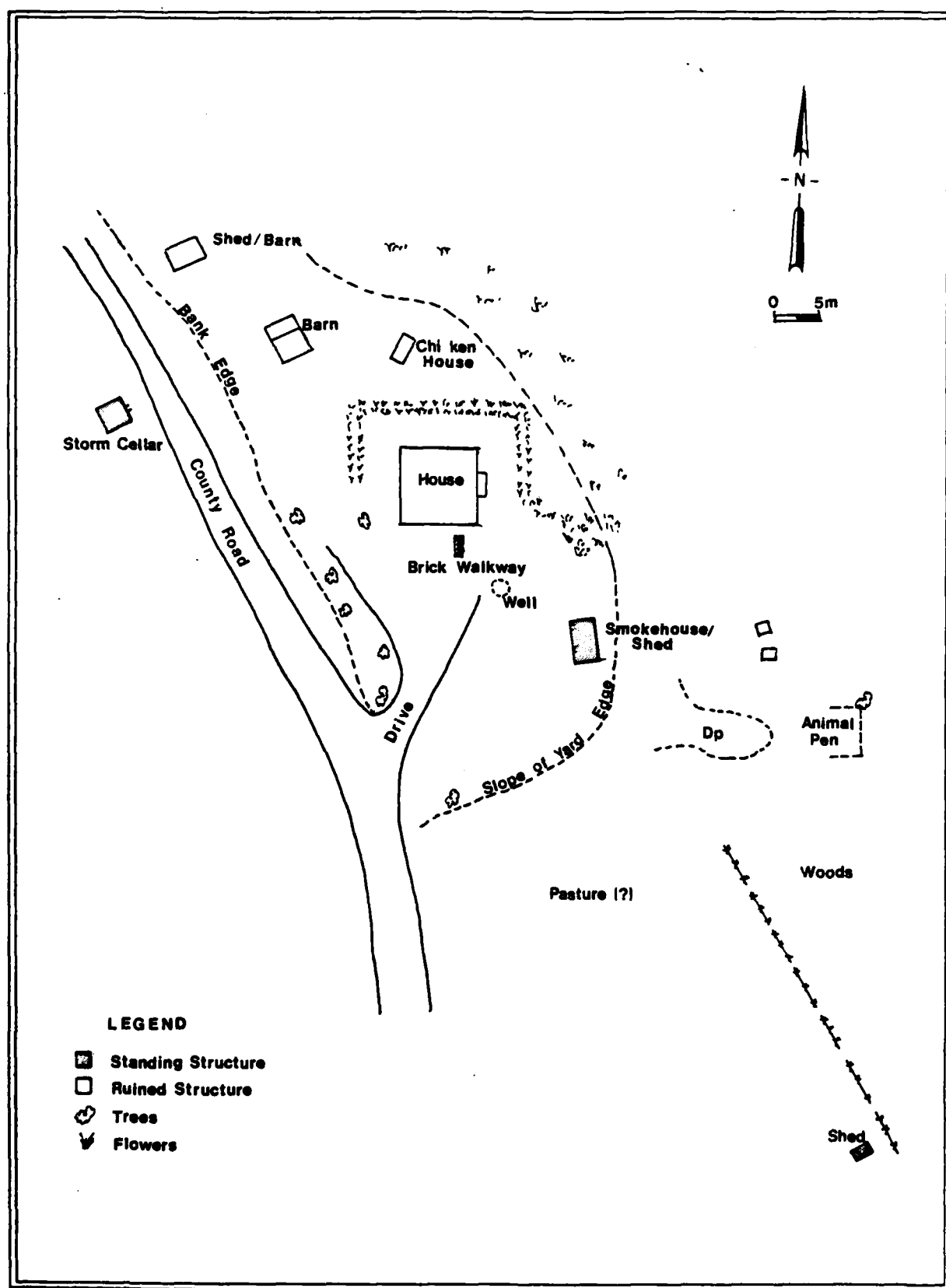


Figure 3.20. -- Nancy Belle Holley Homesite.

Archie Holley (5,1,1) indicated that his family moved onto the 71 ac parcel in 1904 three weeks after his brother, Frank, was born and in the same year his father, James, died. At that time the only improvement on the property was the Davis and Stephens old homeplace, consisting of a two room frame house. Stephens owned property in the NE 1/4 of Section 26 and Davis sold several acres to Will Shackelford in the SE 1/4 of Section 26 in 1905 (Tishomingo County Deed Book P1: 7). The Holley family lived in this rough house until the fall of 1904 when the "new" house was constructed on the hill near the county road. At about that time, a log smokehouse was constructed at the edge of the yard. In the 1920s, an addition was made to the Nancy Belle Holley house and a log barn was built north of the house. After the first log barn and smokehouse rotted down in the 1930s, two new barns and a storm shelter were built (Figure 3.20). The 1955 Soil Conservation Service aerial photograph shows the main house, both the 1930s era barns, peanut crib, and frame smokehouse.

### House

When the Holleys moved into the Nancy Belle Holley house in the fall of 1904 the structure did not have any finished doors or fireplace. It had a "hole for a chimney" (Holley, Archie 5,1,5). Archie Holley (5,1,9), who was three years old at the time the original house was built, described the structure:

"It was just a throwed up house at that time. People, they didn't build them in style like they did in later years. It was just a shanghaied house [board and batten], put up shanghaied and a kitchen cross on the north side and the front side at that time had a porch across and a little side room on the front."

Figure 3.21a depicts the functional use of the original Nancy Belle Holley house built in 1904. The main room was a combination bedroom/living room where Nancy Belle and her children Wheeler, Linnie, and Ida slept. The two boys, Archie and Frank, slept in the side room built onto the front porch. The rear side room addition was used as a kitchen and dining room. In 1920 (Figure 3.21b), the second main room was added to the northwest in addition to an extension of the front porch and the rear shed area. The front porch shed room was torn away. Nancy Belle still occupied the east front room where she slept and did her sewing. The west front room was used by the children, Archie, Frank, Wheeler, Linnie, and Ida as a bedroom. The east rear shed room remained a kitchen; the west rear shed room was exclusively for storage (Holley, Archie 5,2,12).

The materials for the 1920 west room addition came from the old Davis/Stephens house located 3/4 mile southwest of the Nancy Belle Holley homesite. Nancy's father, William Shackelford, tore down this late nineteenth century structure and hauled it by wagon up

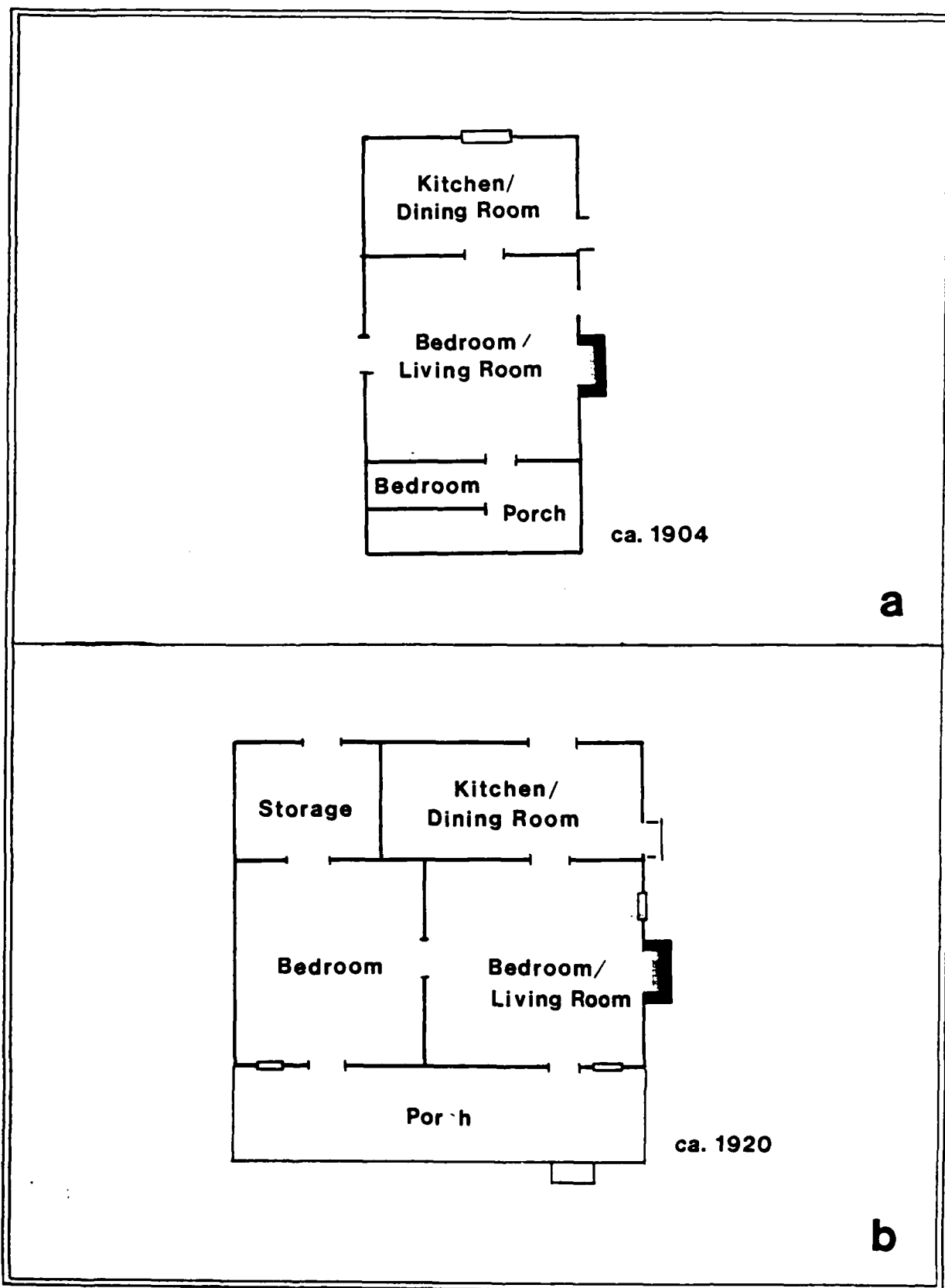


Figure 3.21. -- Functional Use of Rooms, Nancy Belle Holley House.

to the building site. The lumber used for the addition had been dressed with a hand plane. The addition was set up on heart pine blocks as a foundation.

Sometime in the 1930s the cattail chimney caught fire and Archie Holley (5,2,14) "got a ladder, got on top of the house and kicked it down, pushed it down." Subsequently the Holley brothers built a chimney from brick procured from Corinth. Sometime in the late 1940s or early 1950s Archie and Frank Holley dug an eight foot square cellar under the east room of the house to store potatoes and canned fruits and vegetables.

#### Farm and Outbuildings

Archie Holley mentioned that the Holley farmstead originally had a smokehouse, but it was not clear whether there was a barn built contemporaneously with the main house. The original smokehouse built at the southeast edge of the yard consisted of one 12 x 14 ft log room (Figure 3.22). By 1920, a log barn was built by the Holleys which included a 20 x 18 ft central crib with sheds surrounding three sides; one shed housed the family wagon. Holley noted it was located about 200-300 ft (60 to 90 m) north of the house; it faced the county road to the west. The Holleys used this structure to store corn, grain, cotton and to shelter their livestock and wagon.

Numerous buildings were built on the property in the 1930s. The rotting 20 x 18 ft log barn was replaced by Archie Holley with a peeled pine log barn on the same spot. The main crib was used for hay and fodder. The side sheds were used by the cattle and the family wagon. Between the main 1930s barn and the house, another barn was built in the mid 1930s consisting of a single crib built of peeled pine logs. In one corner of the barn, the Holleys stored cotton seed; the rest was used for corn. The 12 x 14 ft frame one room smokehouse was built at the same time at the site of the original smokehouse at the southeast corner of the front yard. A hog shelter, eight foot square, consisting of posts, boards, and tin was built approximately 150 ft (46 m) east of the house in the mid 1930s. Two log cotton houses, each less than six foot square, were built in the 1930s. One was located northeast of the house approximately 1/4 mile away; the other was somewhere near the fields southeast of the house. The log peanut crib was 16 x 12 ft. It was built west of the main house across the main road and "right south" of the storm shelter which the Holleys shared with their neighbors, the Wilemons, after the 1950s. Both the Wilemons and Holleys stored sweet potatoes in the storm shelter. Sometime in the 1940s, Archie Holley built a chicken house northwest of the main house.

The only other dwelling on the Holley farmstead was the Davis and Stephens house located in the bottoms east of the main house. Archie Holley's memories (6,1,1) of the structure were vague because he was only four or five years old the last time he saw

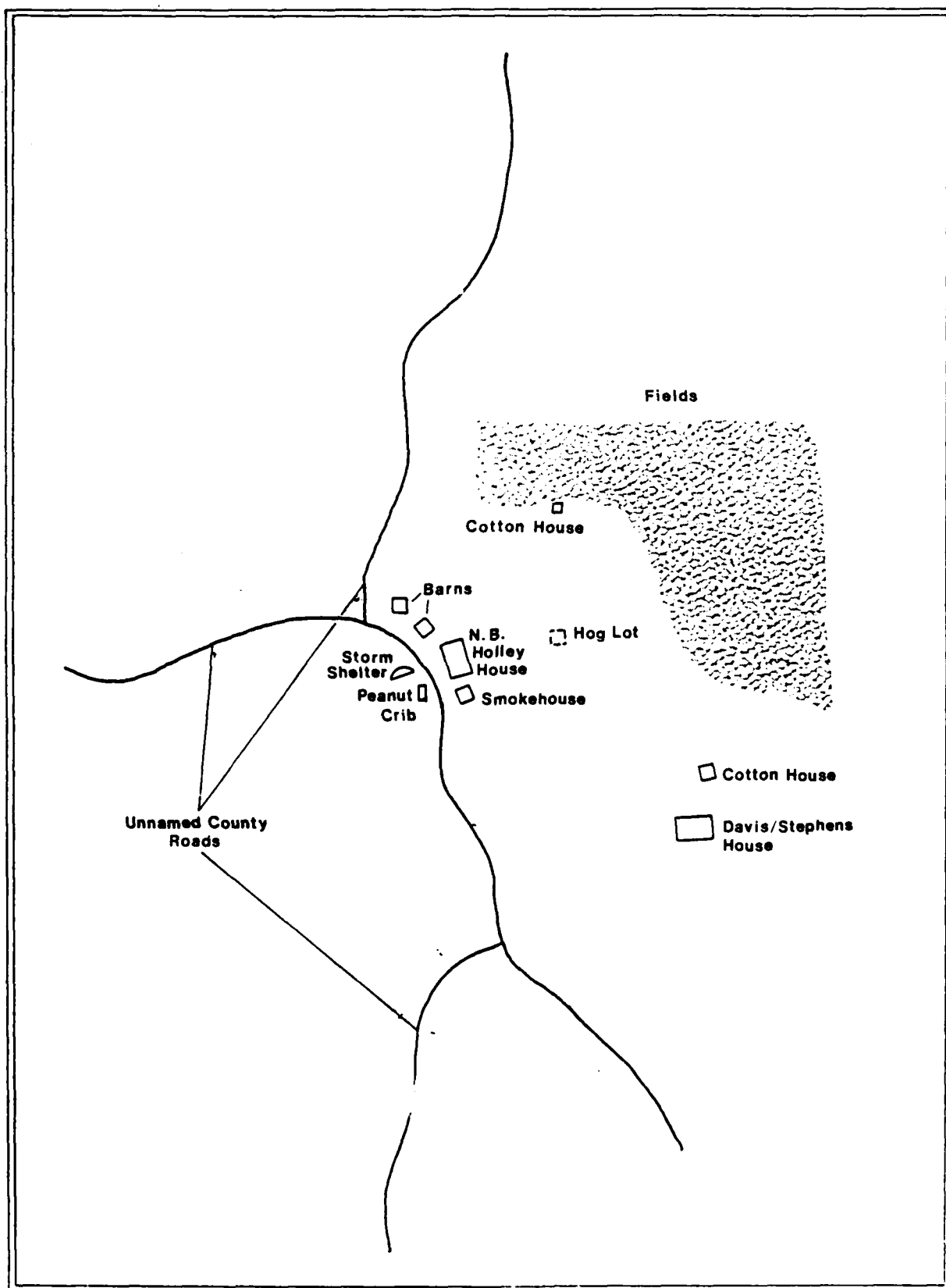


Figure 3.22. -- Oral History Map, Nancy Belle Holley Homesite.

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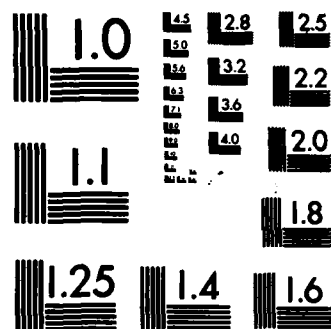
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it. He did recall that the frame dwelling had two rooms side by side with two front doors. The house had neither a fireplace nor a porch. No outbuildings were associated with the house when it was dismantled in 1920. Archie Holley plowed the field where the house stood for numerous years; he only recalled seeing an occasional foundation stone.

The Holley family had agricultural fields north, southeast, and southwest of the main house where they grew cotton, corn, and sorghum. The best land in the bottom southeast of the house was used for corn and sorghum. Less fertile land was used to grow peanuts, peas, and cotton. The Holley family garden was located in two places. In the early years it was just south of the house along the county road. In the 1950s, Archie Holley used a plot across the road in front of the Wilemon house. The first garden was surrounded by a paling fence; the second one was enclosed with chicken wire. The Holley pasture, approximately 30 ac in size, was enclosed with barbed wire. A small pasture was located southeast of the county road. The main pasture including about 25 ac was west of the county road. The main house was served by a dug well located about 20 ft (6 m) southeast of the east side of the house in the yard. The yard, which was swept clean by the children, surrounded the house about 25-30 ft (8 m) on all sides. The trash dump and burning area was located about 60 ft (18 m) east of the house. The privy was also east of the house outside the yard. The Holleys collected firewood from their numerous woodlands south and east of the house. Archie Holley always kept a dog; he built a small kennel east of the house at the edge of the yard. Archie hunted all over his land for squirrels and rabbits.

### Archeology

Our excavations and trenching were confined to an 80 x 60 m area within which we noted the Holley dwelling, two sheds, barn, well, depression (privy?) chicken house remains, and trash areas. We excavated five 1 x 2 m test units and two 1 x 1 m units totaling 3.15 m<sup>3</sup> excavated. Trenching consisted of 191 m of trenches totaling 9.9 m<sup>3</sup>. These investigations were supplemented by 25 auger units (Figure 3.23). We surveyed 89 ac of land surrounding the homesite (Figure 2.1).

### House

Central to all the surface features were the remains of the Holley dwelling (Figure 3.24, Table 3.7). During our project, hewn log wood debris from the house covered the area, along with brick, concrete, stone piers, and corrugated tin.

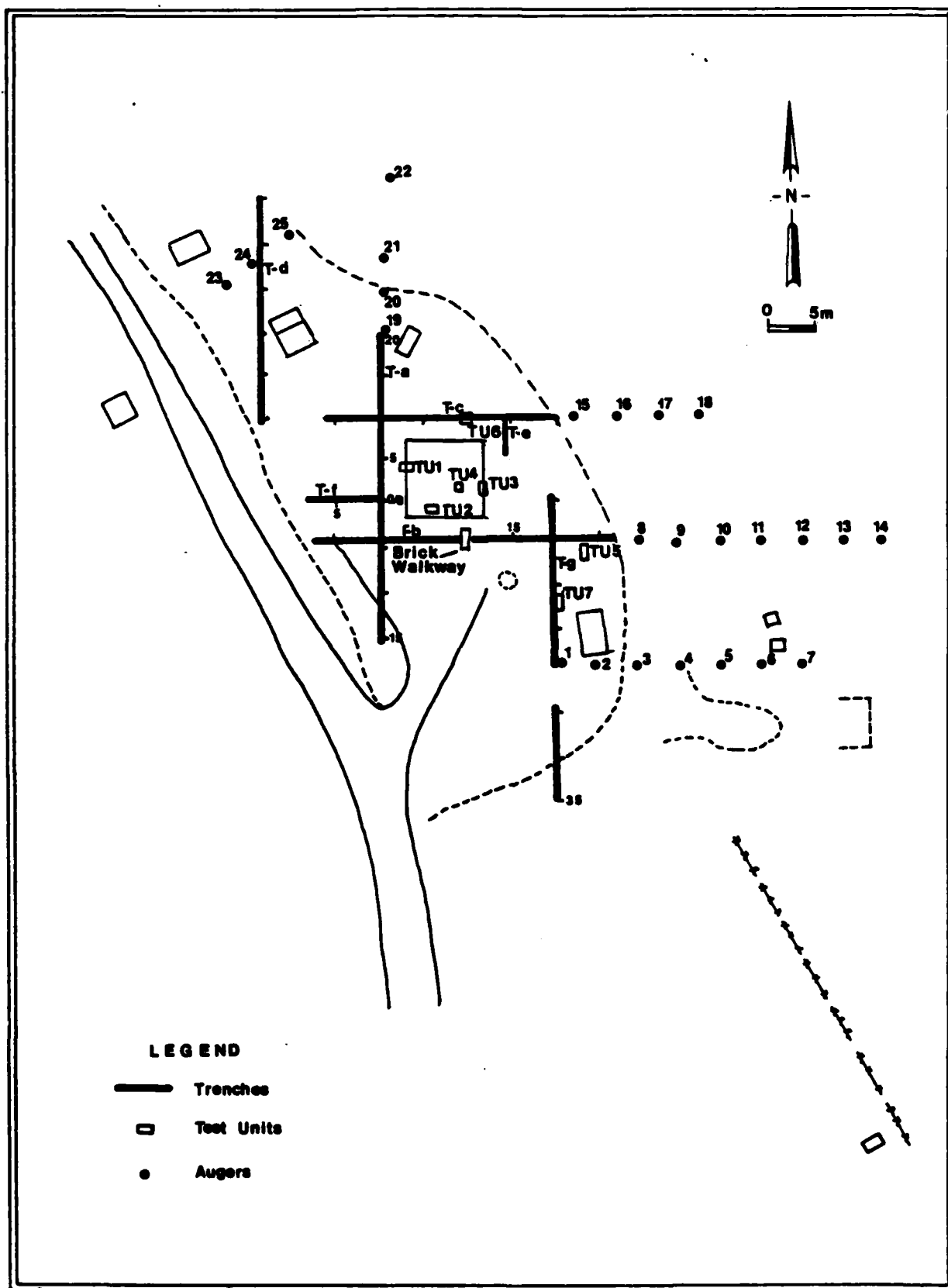


Figure 3.23. -- Location of Trenches and Test Units, Holley Homesite.

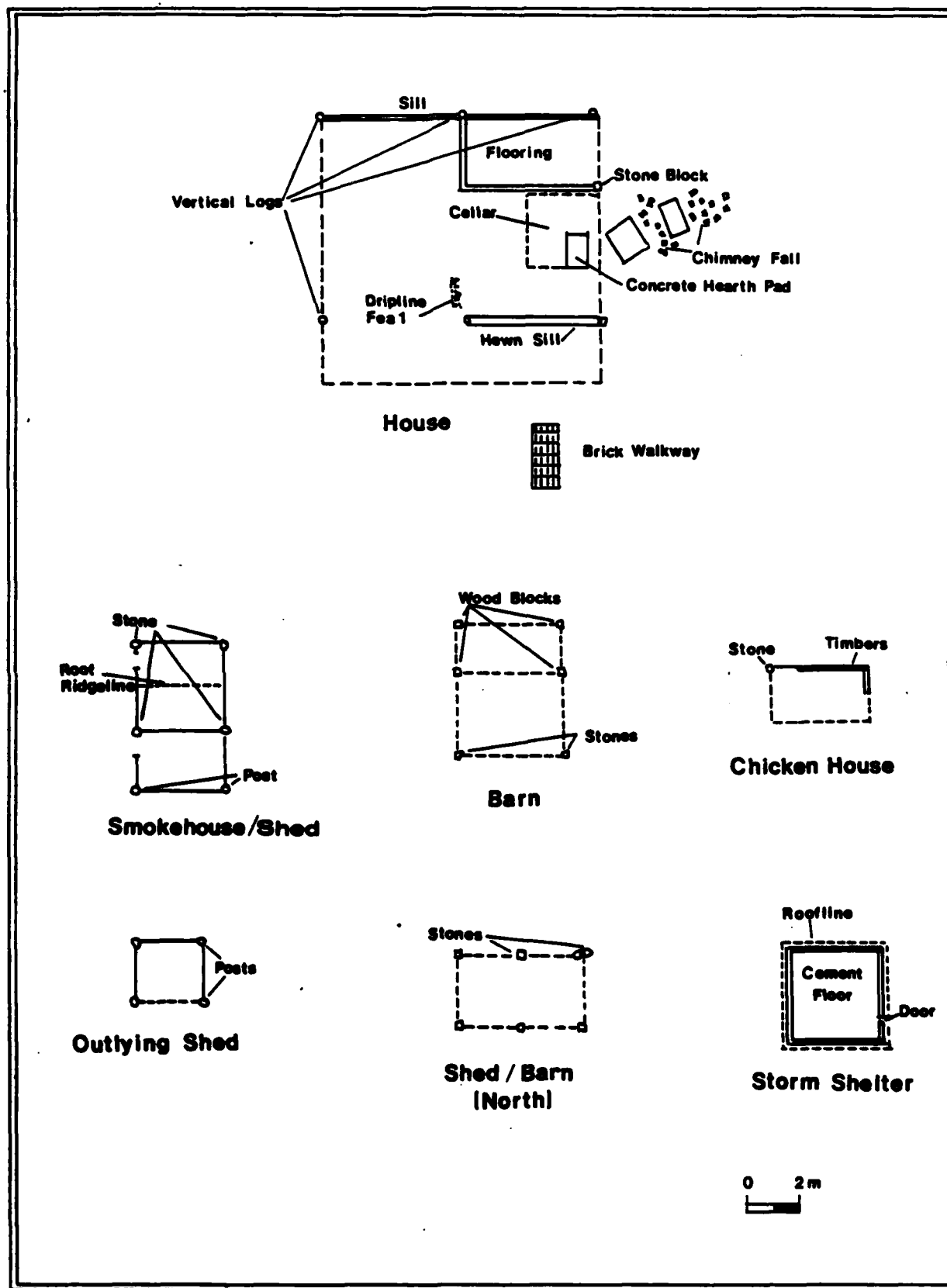


Figure 3.24. -- Detail of House and Outbuildings, Holley Homesite.  
See site plan (Figure 3.20) for location and orientation.

Table 3.7 22TS1502 -- Structures

	Condition	N/S	E/W	ht.	Dist. (A)	Dist. (OH)	Elev. (±d)	Comments
Dwelling	R	9.8	10.0	-	-	-	0	
Shed	R	2.8	4.5	-	33.0	60.0	-1.86	two barns
Barn	R	4.8	4.0	-	16.0	60.0	-.89	b. 1930s
Chicken House	R	2.0	3.4	-	9.5	-	-.66	
Storm Cellar	S	3.3	3.3	1.9	35.0	-	-1.57	b. 1930s
Smokehouse/Shed	S	5.2	3.15	2.0	16.0	-	~0	b. 1930s
An. Shed	S	2.2	2.4	1.25	86.0	-	-7.6	
An. Shed	R	1.4	1.4	-	35.5	45.7	-3.0	b. 1930s
An. Shed	R	1.8	1.8	-	37.5	45.7	-3.0	b. 1930s
Well	R	-	-	-	7.0	6.0	+2.5	
Devis/Stephens house	-	-	-	-	-	600.0	-	pre 1924
Peanut Crib	-	3.0	4.8	-	-	-	-	b. 1930s
Cotton House	-	-	-	-	-	¼ mile	-	b. 1930s
Cotton House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b. 1930s
Privy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kennel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trash Area	-	-	-	-	15-20	-	-	

R--remains  
S--standing structure  
measurements in meters

Dist.--distance from main dwelling  
A--archaeology

OH--oral history  
Elev.--elevation  
in relation to  
house

d--dwelling  
b.--built

Table 3.8 22Ts1502 -- Features

Feature #	Identity	Location	Measurements	
			Horizontal	Depth
1	dripline	Tu2 5.5E/.5S	1.0 x .70	.09
2	chimney	Tu3 12E/0N	1.1 x .70	-
3	depression	Tu5 23E/6S	1.2 x 1.0	.62
4	depression	Tu6 10E/10N	.60 x .50	.32
5	walkway	10E/5S	1.0 x 2.4	-
6	trash pit	Tu7 20E/7S	1.35 x 1.0	.44

Four test units were excavated within the house area. Test Unit 1 was placed to examine the northwest area of the house. Only 10 artifacts were recovered and no cultural features were uncovered. The artifacts consisted of one wire nail, one machine cut nail, and eight asphalt fragments. Soils formerly under the house consisted of yellowish red (5YR4/6) sandy clay and outside the house they were a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy clay.

Test Unit 2 was much more productive revealing a filled depression (Feature 1) within which we collected 23 artifacts, including a 1917 dime found at the base of the feature. Feature 1 (Table 3.8) was probably the dripline associated with the original 1904 single pen house. The feature was filled with a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam.

Test Unit 3 was placed to explore the archeological remains of the brick and mortar chimney, Feature 2 (Figure 3.25, Table 3.8). Large portions of this chimney were lying on the surface around the house (Plate 3.4). These sections indicated a "[ " shaped chimney with probably a dirt filled hearth within the arms of the chimney. Remains of the chimney indicated that the base was boxed in with wood planks like the chimney at the Searcy house. The foundation consisted of concrete, brick, and sandstone. No remains of the earlier cattail chimney were noted. The artifacts found in this unit were all from the twentieth century and included five machine made bottles and jars. One of the jars was made by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company ca. 1920-1964 (Toulouse 1971:239).

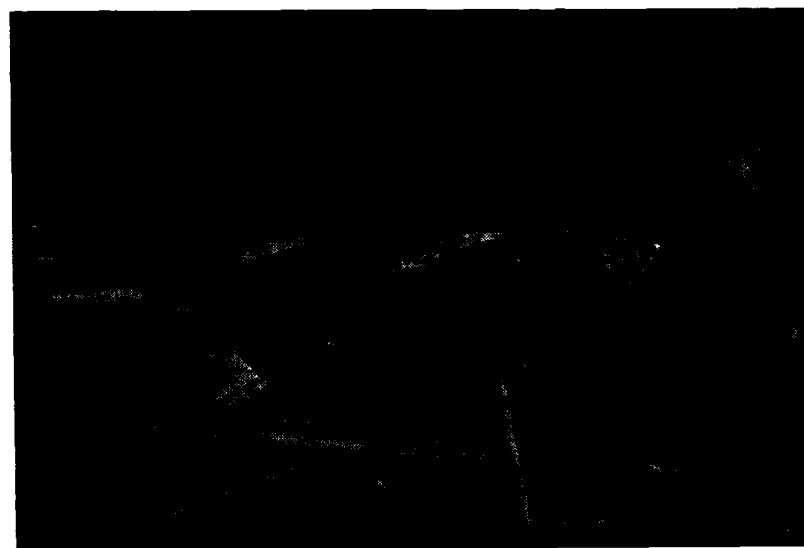
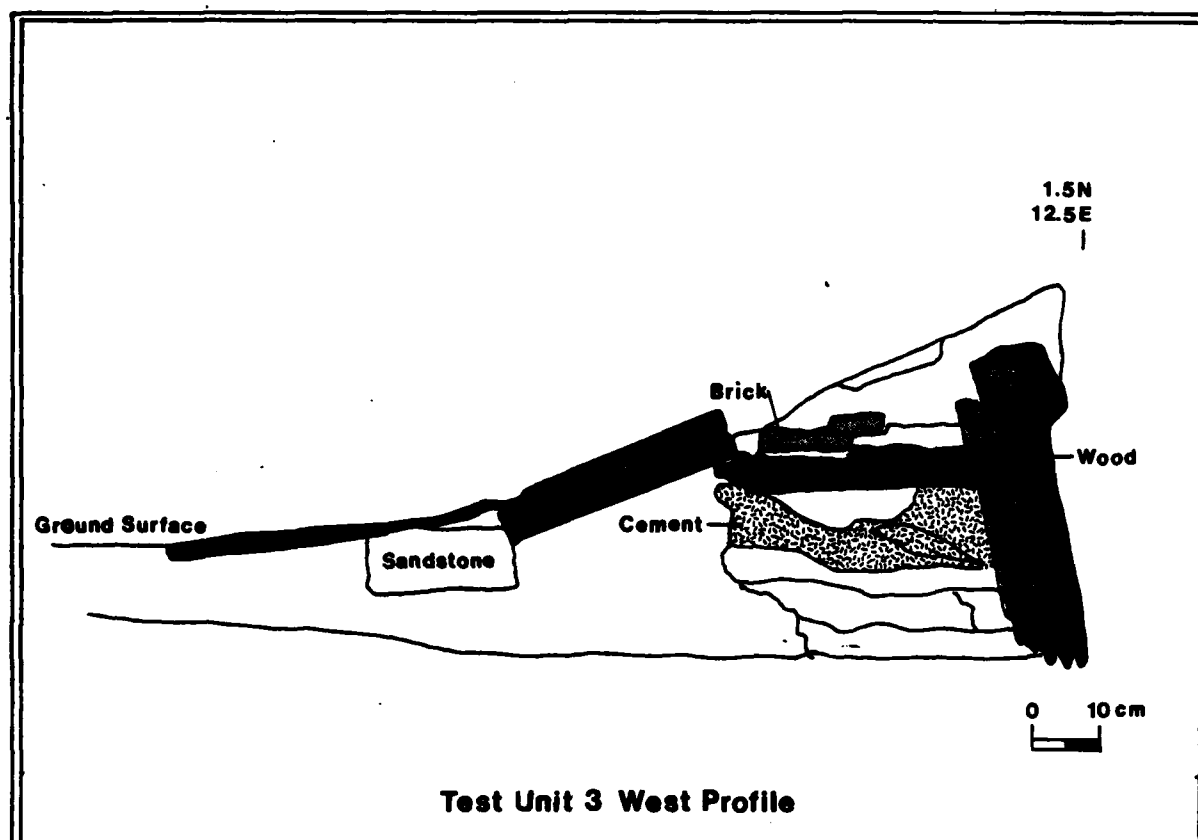
Excavation of Test Unit 4, located within the 1904 house area, revealed no features but did recover 23 artifacts. They dated to the twentieth century and included a 1951 Lincoln head penny. Soils in this unit were a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay, 10 cm in depth, followed by a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy clay. Interestingly, the upper 10 cm of soil here were different than the yellowish red (5YR4/6) clay upper stratum in Test Unit 1 which was located in the area of the 1920 addition.

Beneath the original house area was a cellar filled in 1970. According to HABS this cellar was 9 x 9 ft (2.74 m<sup>2</sup>). We augered in the depressed area at the cellar and found 60 cm of filled soil mixed with pieces of asphalt, siding, and charcoal.

South of the house was a small brick walkway Feature 5 (Table 3.8) which led from the house to the drive. The walkway was one meter east/west by 2.4 m north/south.

### Barns

Two barns were identified by informants and located by the field archeologists north of the house. The barn farthest to the north



**Figure 3.25. -- Test Unit 3, West Profile, Holley House.**  
**Plate 3.4. -- Chimney at Nancy Belle Holley House.**

had six stone piers, posts, wood wall siding, and corrugated tin lying around the stones (Figure 3.24, Table 3.7). Augering near the barn revealed fire melted glass and charcoal.

The other barn was located 11 m south of the former, and the remains indicated a single crib log structure with an addition to the north. Although it had collapsed we were able to note that there was a door facing east and that the piers included both stone and wood. The main log crib was constructed using saddle notching. Canning jars, a garbage can, and plastic jugs were found inside the barn. The single crib measured three by four meters with the shed addition continuing 1.8 m to the north.

#### Chicken House

West of the barn we located what were the remains of a chicken house (Figure 3.24, Table 3.7), according to informants. We could find only one corner stone, but from the wood debris we estimate that the structure was approximately 2 x 3.4 m in size.

#### Storm Cellar

A storm cellar (Figure 3.24, Table 3.7) was located west of the house and across the road. As at the Searcy homesite, the occupants had made use of the road embankment to excavate a subsurface structure, opening to the road and facing the house. The roof of this cellar was supported by using 15 cm<sup>2</sup> beams and reinforcing with concrete just above the clay walls. The roof itself was made of cedar beams and corrugated tin. The floor was concrete. The door was 1.9 m high and one meter wide. Inside the cellar was a complete set of bed springs. Wall graffiti included the names "Melisa, Ray, Joanne, Mary, Lisa, [and] Cyndy."

#### Smoke House

South of the house was a standing frame single pen structure with addition (Figure 3.24, Table 3.7). The foundation was comprised of stone piers with wood blocks on top of the stone to support the wood sills. Walls were constructed of vertical boards with diagonal bracing. The southern addition was supported by two vertical wooden posts and horizontal wall siding. Both the shed and addition had a door facing the main road to the west. The roof was of wood and tar paper, and the usual corrugated tin. Inside the structure we noted coal and a stove pipe.

#### Animal Shed

Located in the valley south of the house (Figure 3.20) was a small shed (Table 3.7). This building was at the end of a fence line that ran north and south dividing an open field from a wooded

area to the east. The shed was standing and consisted of four vertical corner posts and horizontal tongue and groove wall boards on all sides except the south, which was open. The roof was tin with tar pitch added to cover nail heads. Outside the shed, along the fence we found plastic lard buckets. This shed was not the cotton house noted in the oral history map, and is believed to be an animal shed.

#### Animal Sheds and Pens

Down the hill immediately east of the house were two square barren areas with wood debris lying around them (Figure 3.20). We augered in the area and found no evidence of cultural activity. Oral informants stated that this area was a hog lot and we believe these barren areas were sheds for the hogs. South of these features we located a small area enclosed by fence, obviously part of an animal pen. An oak tree formed the northeast corner post for this pen which also consisted of barbed wire and fenceposts running south and west of the tree.

#### Miscellaneous Features

Several other cultural features were noted. South of the house was a filled well (Table 3.8). Surrounding the house on the west, north and east sides were several rows of daffodils. Eleven meters southeast of the house was a depression which we originally thought to be a privy. Test Unit 5 was placed there to investigate. The depression, Feature 3 (Figure 3.26, Table 3.8), was a basin shaped hole 62 cm deep containing a yellowish red (5YR4/6) loose sandy clay. The feature also contained 175 artifacts dating to the twentieth century. Nails made up the majority of the sample. All of the glass artifacts were machine made. Below the basin, the soil was a sterile sandy clay. Curiously, running east and west on the north and south sides of this feature were lines of nails, as if wooden boards had been placed there but rotted away. The small distance between the nail lines and the manner in which they enclosed the hole would seem to delineate a small shed: i.e. a privy. However, the shallowness of the hole would not make the privy very practical.

The yard area of the homesite consisted of the entire crest of the hill. On this hill was yard grass and gravel. Beyond the hill, the slope consisted of heavy ground vines within which we found concentrations of surface trash. These concentrations did not have any subsurface integrity.

#### Trenching

A total of 61 artifacts was recovered from the trenching. Excavation of Trench A, running on the west side of the house, produced only six artifacts, none of which was dateable. The



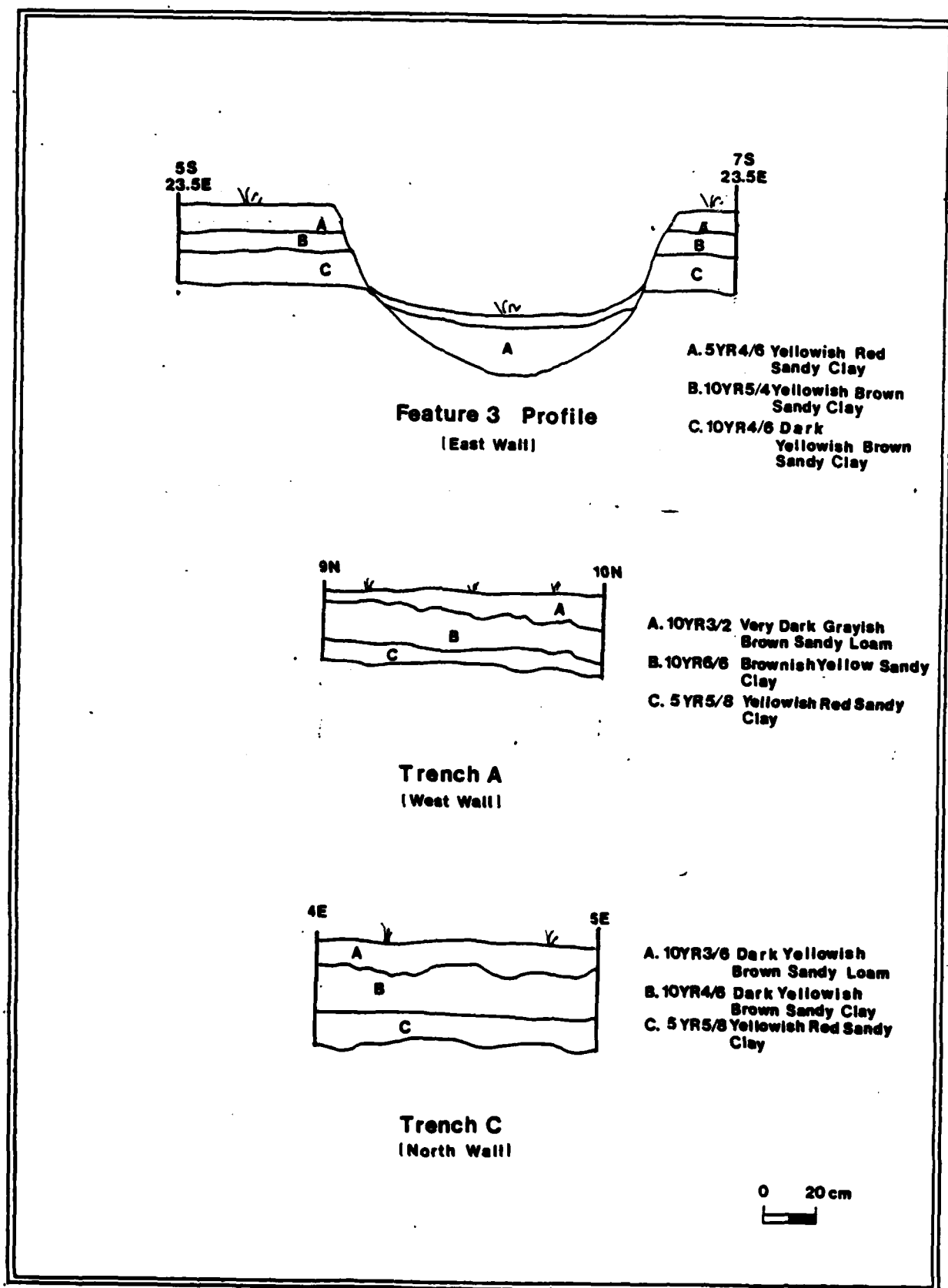


Figure 3.26. -- Trenches A and C, Feature 3, Holley Homesite.

northern part of the trench (Figure 3.26) near the house consisted of 10 cm of mixed humus and very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam. Below this stratum was an irregular brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay from four to 20 cm in thickness. The bottom stratum consisted of yellowish red (5YR5/8) sandy clay. The southern part of this trench was similar without the mixed upper stratum.

Trench B ran east and west, south of the house. Soils were consistent with Trench A, with disturbances of the strata caused by the gravel driveway and the walkway. As the trench continued east to the hillslope, soils gradually changed to a dark gray (5YR3/1) fine sandy loam. This trench produced few artifacts and none was diagnostic.

Trench C (Figure 3.26) ran parallel to Trench B, but on the north side of the house. Here we found a 10 to 20 cm topsoil of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) sandy loam. Below this was 20 cm of slightly lighter (10YR4/6) soil. This gradually changed to the yellowish red (5YR5/8) sandy clay seen in the other trenches. Here again there was a thin scatter of twentieth century trash including a bottle made by the Fairmont Bottle and Glass Company between 1945-1960 (Toulouse 1971:201).

Unique to this trench was an area from 10E to 14E of black (5YR2.5/1) rich organic midden. Test Unit 6 was excavated to explore this midden and revealed Feature 4, a filled depression (Figure 3.27, Table 3.8). The feature contained 69 artifacts, mostly pieces of mortar and brick, rubber jar sealers, and charcoal all within two strata. The first stratum was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy loam and the lower stratum was a dark brown (10YR4/3) clay. The brick and mortar seemed to be concentrated between the strata. Recovered from the lower stratum was a ceramic fragment with hallmark dating from 1900-1903 (Lehner 1978:44).

Two small trenches were placed to further explore the area around the house. Trench E northeast of the house was excavated to investigate the midden area in Trench C. We found that the dark midden soils continued south four meters and were as thick as 35 cm in some areas. Trench F extended our view west beyond Trench A. Here was a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam 30 cm thick and below this was the yellowish red clay seen at the base of all trenches.

Trench D (Figure 3.27) was positioned to investigate the barnyard area between the log crib and the far northern barn. No artifacts were recovered in this trench. Stratigraphy consisted of a 10 cm thick dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam, followed by the yellowish red (5YR5/8) clay.

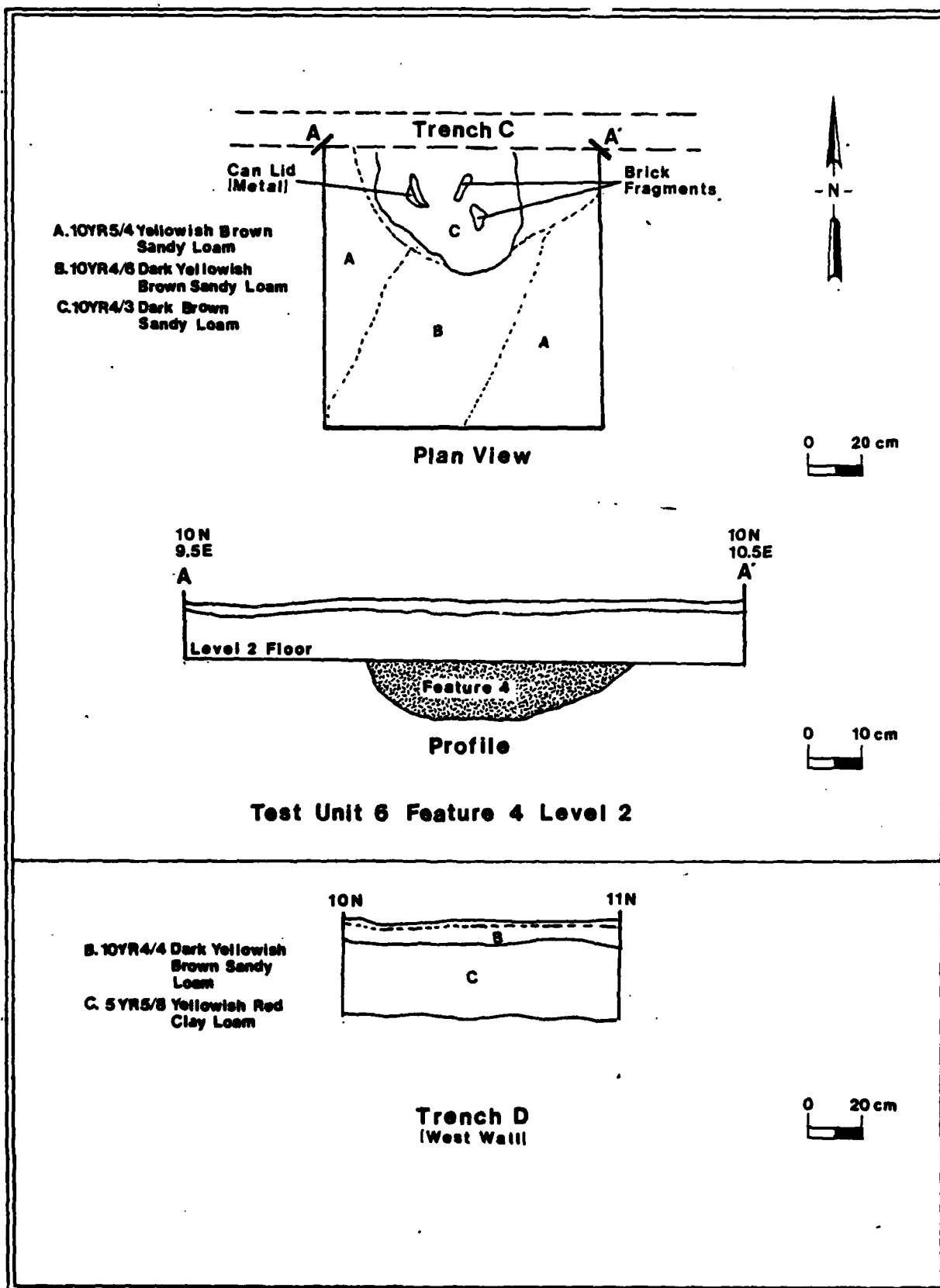


Figure 3.27. -- Trenches C and D, Feature 4, Holley Homesite.

Trench G, south of the house and west of the small shed, was more productive. Soils there were consistent with those seen in Trenches A and B. Within this trench we uncovered Feature 6 (Figure 3.28, Table 3.8). Test Unit 7 was excavated to reveal the feature, which was a filled pit 44 cm deep containing 204 artifacts dating to the twentieth century. This feature was filled with a black (5YR 2.5/1) soil containing much charcoal. Above this black fill was a 10 cm layer of red (2.5YR4/6) clay. Informants stated that trash was burned some 20 yd (18.3 m) from the house. This feature was 13 m from the house and was probably a trash burning pit mentioned by informants.

A total of 25 auger units was excavated to supplement the data gathered from the trenches. Auger units 1 through 18 extended our view of the subsurface past the hillcrest from Trenches B, C, and G. These units ran through the thick vines and surface trash on the hillside and revealed that the trash deposits were confined to the surface and humus. Soils on the hillside consisted of five to 10 cm of humus followed by a yellowish red (5YR4/6) sandy loam or dark red (2.5YR3/6) sandy loam. Auger units in the barnyard area, 19 through 25, encountered no artifacts or features. Soils there consisted of five to 10 cm of humus followed by a reddish brown (5YR4/4) sandy clay.

#### Artifact Distributions

The total number of recovered artifacts at this site was relatively low (N=781). These artifacts were concentrated within the house area and at three locations outside the house; north of the house in Test Unit 6, the depression in Test Unit 5, and the depression in Test Unit 7. Kitchen and architectural items were scattered inside and around the house in no definite pattern. Only six work or economic items were recovered. These were found in Trenches G and B, Test Units 5 and 7, and within the house in Test Units 2 and 4 (Table 3.9, Figure 3.23).

#### Site Summary

A number of outbuildings built in the 1930s were mentioned in the oral history of this site and most of these were noted during our archeological investigations of the homesite area. Beyond the homesite however, the remains of structures, like the Davis and Stephens house and the cotton houses, were not found (Table 3.7). Considering the dearth of archeological remains we have seen at the other sites, this inability to locate such structures is not surprising.

Objectives at this site included determining yard size and trash disposal practices and whether "there was a change in these with construction of the additional portion of the house" (Scope of Work). Yard extent, as seen by surface materials, includes the

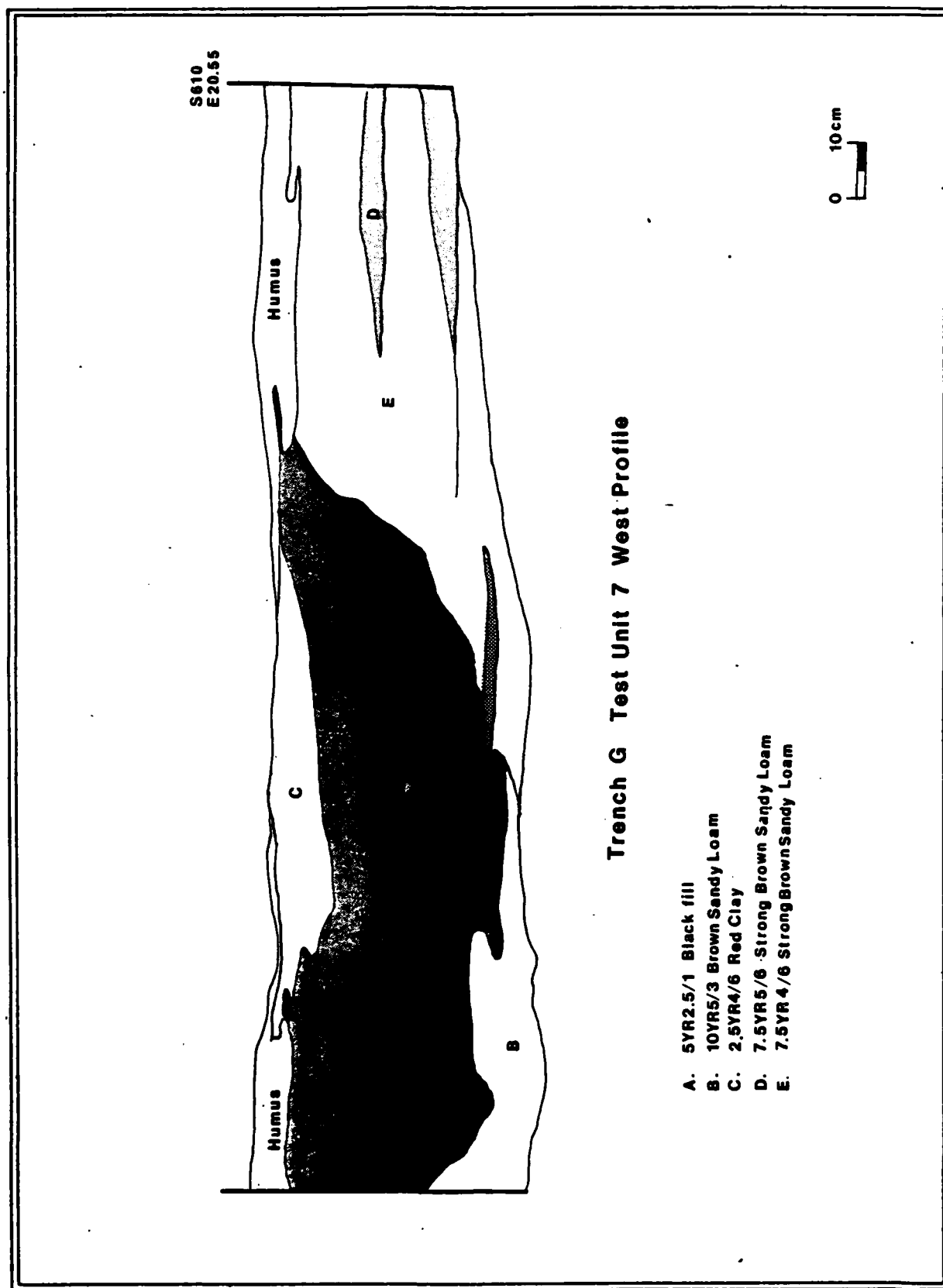


Figure 3.28. -- Trench G, Test Unit 7, Holley Homesite.

Table 3.9--Distribution of Selected Functional Categories of Artifacts From 22TS1502

Test Unit/ Trench	Total Items	Kitchen Items			Architectural Items				Economic Items			Play Items pt
		kj	kc	kb	ag	am	aw	ah	wt	wa	wr	
1	10					1	1	8				
2	23	3			14				1			1
Feature 1	2	1										
3	84	5		4								
4	23	3		2			3	3	1			
5	63	3		5		12	37		1			
Feature 3	177	6	6			11	122					
6	65	2	2	1			23					
Feature 4												
7	32	2				2	19					
Feature 6	203	12	2	8	1	30	91		1			
Surface/ hogpen	8	2	2									
Trench A												
0-5N/EO	3						1					
5-10N/EO	1											
10-15N/EO	1											
15-20N/EO	0											
0-12S/EO	0											
Trench B												
4S/0-5W	4											1
4S/5-8W	11											
4S/0-5E	1											
4S/5-10E	0											
4S/10-15E	1											
4S/15-20E	13	3		1			3					
4S/20-27E	0											
Trench C												
10N/0-5E	3											
10N/5-10E	1											
10N/10-15E	2	1										
10N/15-20E	21	6	8				1					
10N/0-7W	0											
Trench D	0											
Trench E	0											
Trench F												
0N/0-5W	0											
0N/5-10W	10											
Trench G												
5-10S/20E	18	4	1				3					
10-15S/20E	0											
15-20S/20E	0											
25-30S/20E	4										1	
30-35S/20E	3											

entire hilltop area. Trash was disposed of over the side of the hillock, between the house and outbuildings like barns and sheds. This pattern was evident at the Searcy site also. Again, as with the Searcy site (but to a much lesser extent at the Butler site) subsurface archeological remains concentrated within the house area and in isolated locations within the yard area defined by surface features.

Within the test units and the trenches only a total of 781 artifacts was recovered. Considering that 577 (74%) of these artifacts were scrap glass, scrap metal, asphalt tiles, mortar fragments, and nails; we find few artifacts useful for approaching some of the research topics noted in Chapter II. For instance, only 13 ceramic sherds were recovered.

Our data do not allow us to realistically determine or isolate changes in yard size or disposal patterns as a result of the 1920 addition to the house. Primarily, the artifacts and occupational remains we found dated from the 1930s to the present. No artifacts dating to the 1904-1920 period alone were recovered in an archeological context spatially distinct from later or earlier dated artifacts which would allow us to speculate on changes in disposal practices.

Naturally, the yard changed as a result of the construction of the addition, but this change did not show up in the artifact distributions. For example, in Test Unit 4, placed in the area of the original 1904 structure, we recovered a 1951 penny. In Test Unit 2, under the 1920 addition, we recovered a 1917 dime in the same level that a modern "Vantage" cigarette wrapper was found. These examples indicate the kind of mixing of deposits noted at this and many other sites.

Another research topic was the hypothesis put forth in the Scope of Work that widow-headed households might have a different artifact assemblage than the assemblage of a full household. The Nancy Belle Holley assemblage was to be compared with the other sites as was the Billie Eaton site. We feel the topic is unapproachable with the data available at this site because of the lack of chronologically identifiable assemblages or dateable artifacts at the site. Besides this, oral historical research of this site has demonstrated that while Nancy Belle Holley was a widow, her son Archie, a bachelor, lived at the site for most of its occupation. Archie probably assumed the role of male head of household when he became an adult ca. 1915-1920 and thus the occupation of the structure was not without male influence.

Beyond these topics, we have largely exhausted the available data concerning settlement patterning at this site by our mapping and interviews. Archeological testing of the site indicates it has little potential for providing significant quantities of data beyond what we have gathered during testing. At the July meeting with Interagency Archeological Services RAI recommended no further work at this site.

## 22TS1503 -- The Billie Eaton Farmstead

The Billie Eaton homesite was located along the Old Natchez Trace road 5.7 miles southeast of the intersection of state routes 30 and 25. The homesite was bounded by a farm road to the north and a line of heavy vegetation and woods to the east and south (Figure 3.1, Figure 3.29). The west boundary was the Old Natchez Trace.

### History and Oral History

#### Deed History

John Madison Eaton, a native Alabamian, was living in Tishomingo County as early as 1850 when he worked as a farm laborer, aged 20, for the Gentry family in northern Tishomingo County (Census of Population 1850). He first acquired property in the Bay Springs Impoundment area in the 1860s when he purchased the SE 1/4 of Section 11, T6S, R9E. The 1866 Personal Property Roll of Old Tishomingo County indicated that J.M. Eaton grew a bale of cotton the preceding year. This information compares favorably with an anecdote of Mittie Eaton Short, the granddaughter of J.M. Eaton, that "Uncle Mat" came home on a furlough during the Civil War and put in a crop (Short, Mittie 11.1, 1). J.M. Eaton acquired additional property in the 1870s. In 1880 he owned 540 ac (50 improved; 490 woodlot) in Tishomingo County (Census of Agriculture 1880). At the time of his death in 1896, he owned 595 ac more or less (Minutes of the Chancery Court of Tishomingo County 1914:505).

J.M. Eaton raised seven children on his Tishomingo County holdings. His homeplace was located in the west half of the SE 1/4 of Section 2, T6S, R9E (Short, Laster: unrecorded interview). When J.M. died in 1896, his family continued to live on the property until 1914, when one of his grandsons, Roscoe Broaderrick, brought suit to acquire a portion of the family holdings. The property was divided among the heirs in terms of valuation (Short, Laster: unrecorded interview). Alena Eaton, the widow of Billie Eaton (1874-1907), received 134 ac in the NE 1/4 of Section 2 T6S, R9E valued at \$750. Fifty dollars of this amount included the value of the house and outbuildings.

Alena and her children (Bolliver and Lillian) lived on this property until the early 1950s. In 1954, a year after their mother died, Bolliver and Lillian sold the property to A.L. Riddle (Riddle, A.L. 2,2,9). Riddle owned the property until the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired it in 1978. During the time Riddle owned the property, at least three sharecropper families lived there: the Das Lewis family (1950s); the Huddleston family (1960s); and the Johnny Hart family (1960s-70s) (Riddle, A.L. 2,2,9).



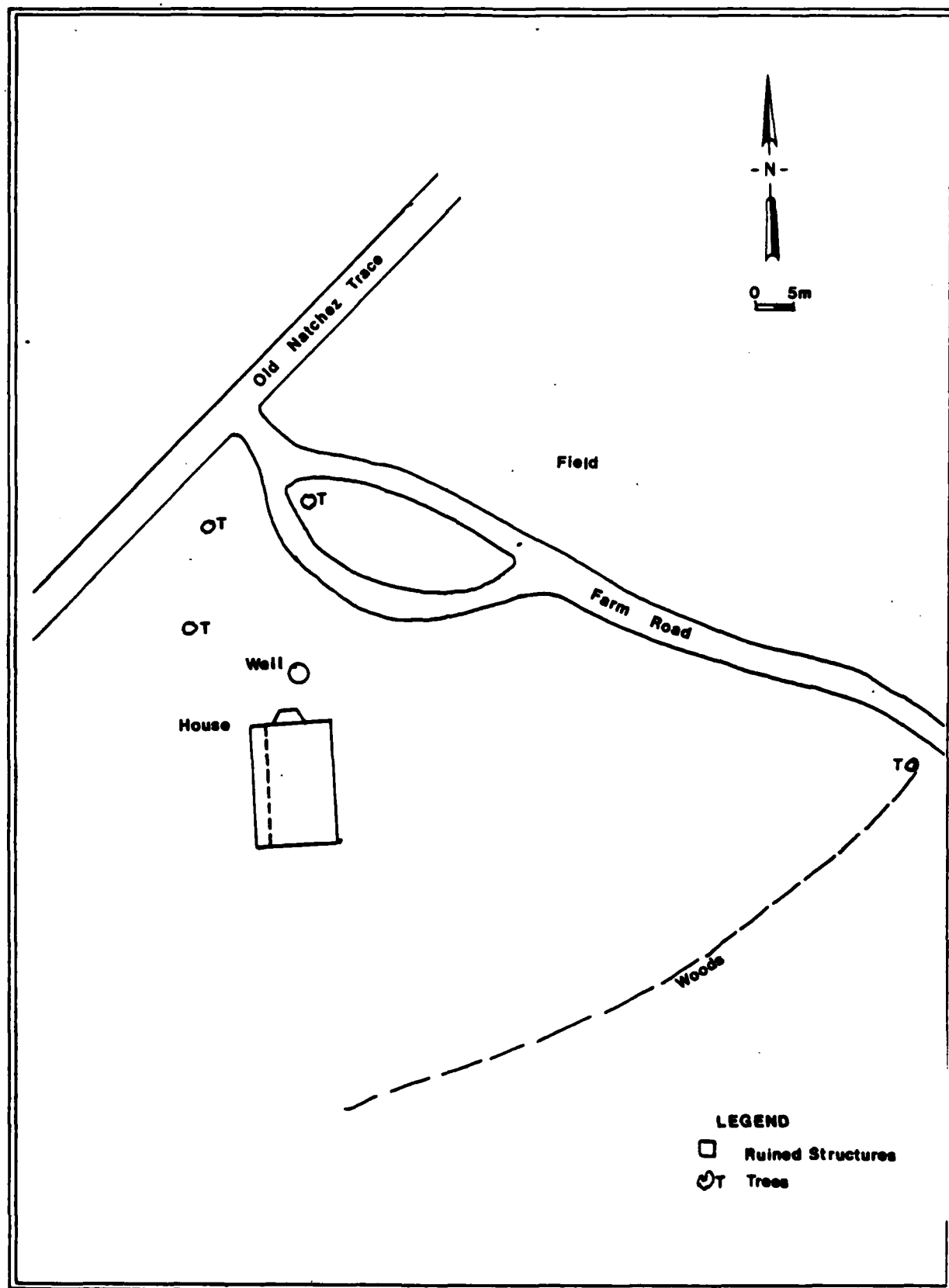


Figure 3.29. -- Billie Eaton Homesite.

## House

The 1977 HABS survey suggested the Billie Eaton house was probably built prior to 1898 since that was the year of Bolliver Eaton's birth. Subsequent interviews with Mittie Short, Billie's niece, indicated that the house may have been built at a later date considering that Billie was younger than John R. and Tobe, and that the house was different stylistically from the other two structures which were built ca. 1898 (Short, Mittie 11,1,8; 12,1,8).

A.L. Riddle described the Billie Eaton house as:

"Two 16 foot rooms with a hall between and two side rooms on the east side of them. [The hall] was plumb through. You know a fellow had a hall in them days that way. A hot day you could sit down here in this hall and if there's any air in the settlement a going that was the coolest place you could find." (Riddle, A.L. 2,1,5-6).

When the house was built, the open central hallway extended the width of the house as illustrated in Figure 3.30a. Prior to Alena's death in 1953, the north front room with end chimney was a bedroom for Alena and Lillian; a few square dances were held there during the summers (Riddle A.L. 2,1,7). The south front room was Bolliver's bedroom. The south shed room was for storing canned goods. The north shed room served as the family kitchen and dining room. Figure 3.30b illustrates the Billie Eaton house after the Lewis family remodeled it sometime in the 1950s or 1960s. The kitchen wall facing the central hall was taken out to expand the kitchen space. Doors from the kitchen led into the storage room (south) and the backyard (east). The rear storage room was converted into a bedroom for two or three of the eight Lewis children. The south front room served as a bedroom for the other five children and Ida Wilemon, the housekeeper. The north front room was the master bedroom for the Lewis parents and infants.

## Farm and Outbuildings

As illustrated in Figure 3.31, the Billie Eaton farmstead included a two crib barn, a smokehouse and possibly a cotton house built apparently contemporaneous with the dwelling. The barn, smokehouse, and dwelling appeared on the 1955 Soil Conservation Service aerial photo.

Billie Eaton's barn was a crude affair as described by A.L. Riddle (2,1,10):

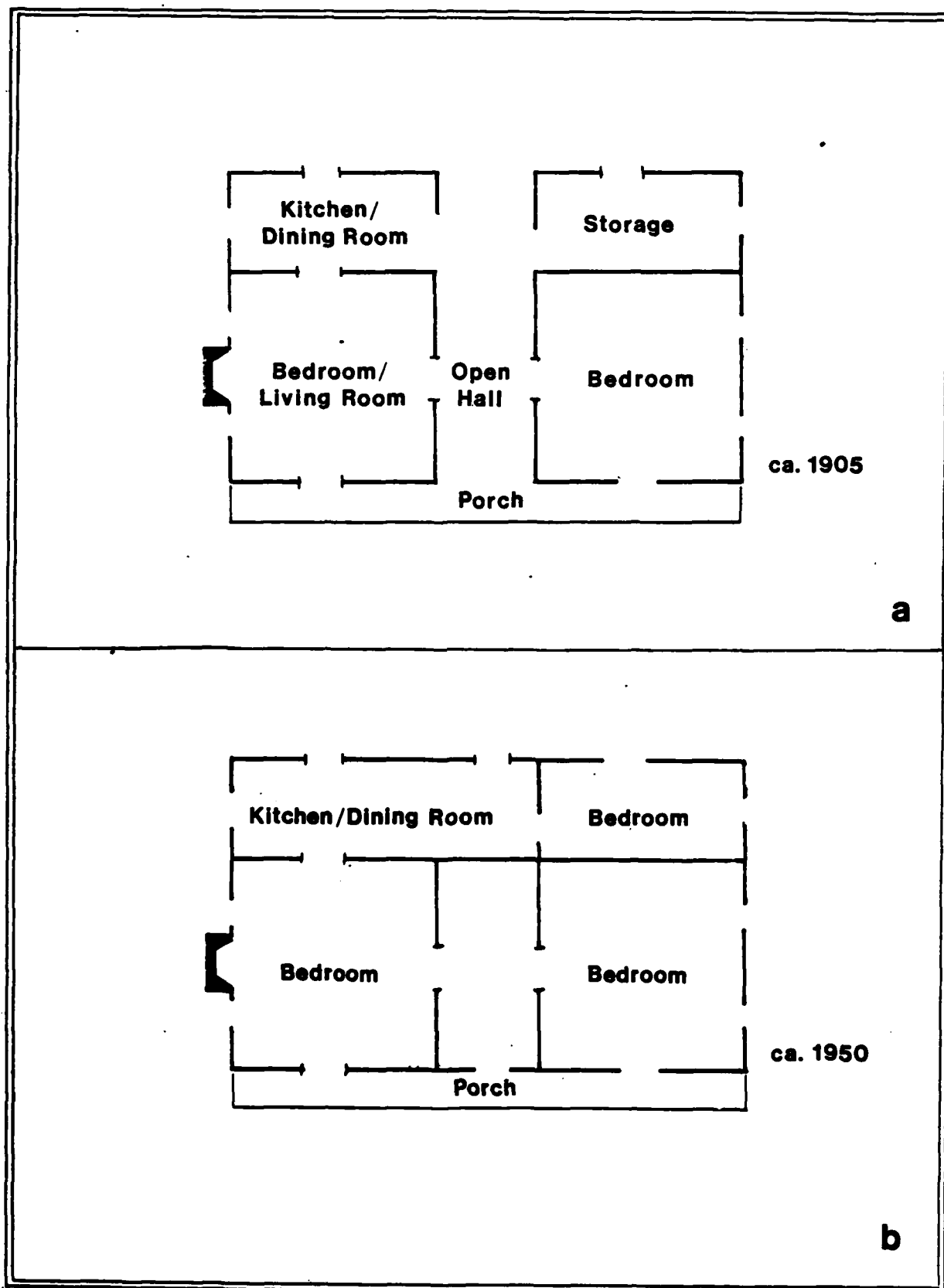


Figure 3.30. -- Functional Use of Rooms, Billie Eaton House.

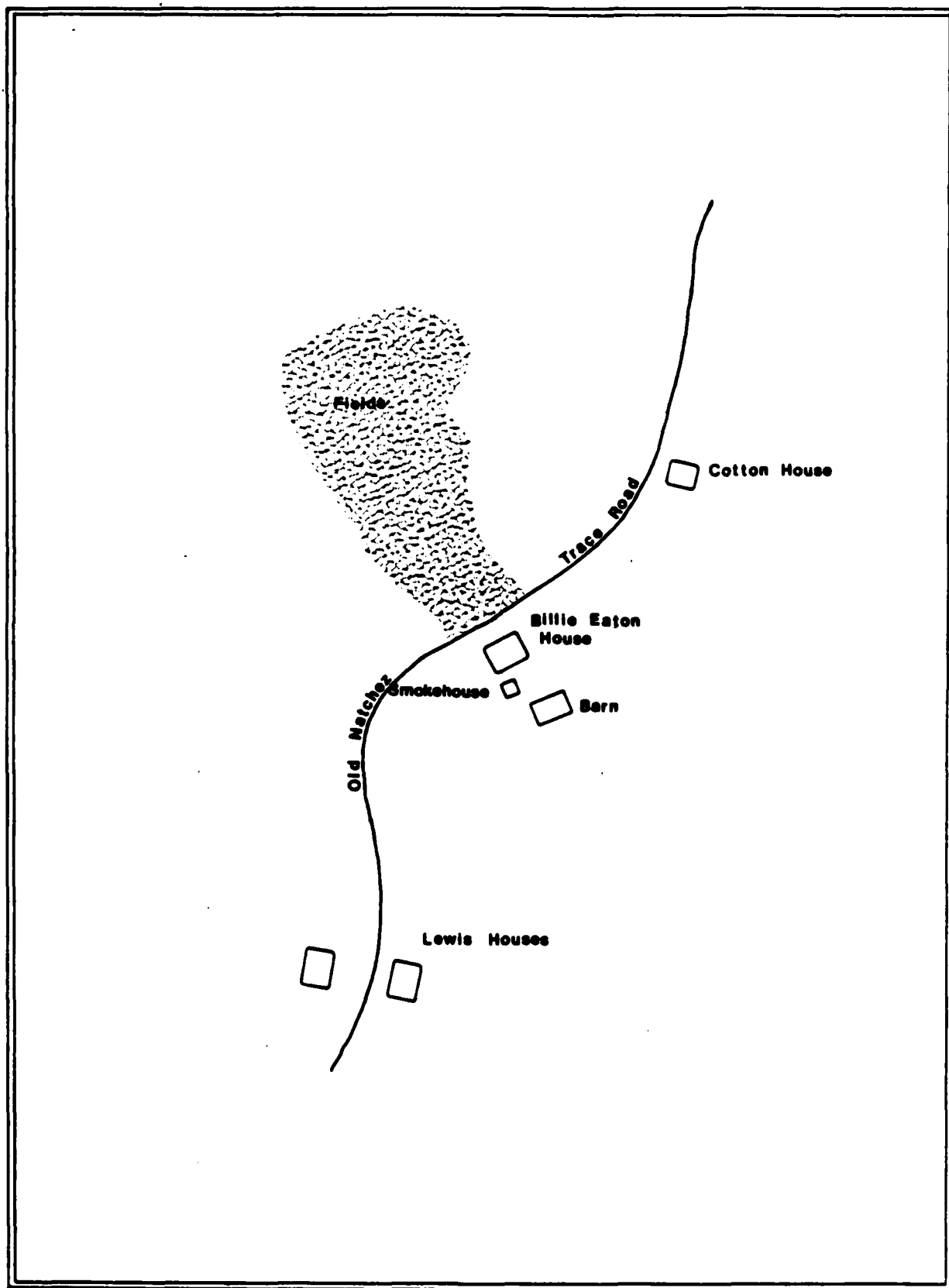


Figure 3.31. -- Oral History Map, Billie Eaton Homesite.

"He had a little barn out east of the house made out of pine poles and then later he got some lumber and threw up a little eight foot crib there and attached a little on to it, it was just a one man's. . . [He used the barn] for just his old stock, you know, maybe throw in a little feed in there if you could have any."

Mittie and Laster Short (12,1,9) agreed that the barn was 14 ft square and approximately 50 yd (46 m) from the house. Mittie Short noted that the plank smokehouse was not more than 15 or 20 ft (6 m) from the east side of the house. She could not remember the size of the structure. The Shorts (12,1,9) also mentioned a small plank cotton house located 50 ft (15 m) north of the dwelling along the right side of the Natchez Trace Parkway. The dimensions of that structure were also unclear.

A.L. Riddle (2,1,12) noted that only two other structures were ever built on the Billie Eaton farmstead. Riddle described their construction as follows:

"When Lewis was there, built two little old houses one on the right and one on the left; they were below the Bolliver house there. [I] built just little old shacks for them to live in. I had bought another place over here and a lot of lumber piled up over there I didn't need. They offered to take that lumber and build them a house and I wouldn't charge them nothing. These boys had married off and that was what that was for. We dug a well at each place and they are both filled up" (Riddle, A.L. 2,12).

Each of the houses consisted of one main 12 by 16 ft room, a 12 by 8 ft side room serving as a kitchen, and a front porch. Both houses were covered with rived boards. No outbuildings were associated with either of the structures. Since the 1955 Soil Conservation Service aerial photograph did not indicate these plank houses, the Lewises probably built them on the property sometime after 1955. In the 1970s A.L. Riddle moved one of the houses to his back yard in Prentiss County. He dismantled the other to salvage the lumber and nails (Riddle, A.L.: unrecorded interview).

Laster and Mittie Short (12,1,11) and A.L. Riddle (2,1,11) agreed that the agricultural fields on the Billie Eaton place were located northeast and west of the central passageway house. The amount in cultivation ranged from 18 to 25 ac. Both the Eatons and Lewises grew corn and cotton. The Eaton family garden was located southeast of the house; their pasture of approximately 25 ac was located east of the house about 50 yd (45.7 m) and was enclosed by two strand barbed wire. The family milk cow and mules grazed in that pasture. Although the Shorts did not remember a trash dump, A.L. Riddle (2,1,11) suggested that the Eatons and Lewises "threw it off in the woods somewheres." The yard of the main house surrounded the house extending approximately 25 ft (7.6

m) from each of the walls. The dug well was in the front yard about 20 ft (6 m) west of the house. Riddle mentioned that the Eatons obtained firewood from the woodlots south of the main house. Other than the county square dances, neither the Shorts nor Riddle remember any family get togethers or picnics. Billie and his family are buried in a graveyard located somewhere in the SE 1/4 of Section 2, T6S, R9E.

One aspect of the oral history research involved looking at widow-headed households and comparing them with households where the husband was present. When Billie Eaton died in 1907, he left a wife and two small children. Mittie Eaton Short (12,2,11) described the difficulties faced by a widow with dependents trying to run a farmstead:

"Well it was pretty rough. We always had plenty to eat but we had to raise them. Say, I was just nine year old when my daddy died. Bolliver was nine when his daddy died and it was kind of hard on a woman, but they can get by, by working and saving, taking care. Of course they raised their hogs and chickens and such, had their cows. You know that helps out a lot. . . They couldn't make it all but they sold what eggs they could and what chickens they could, such as that."

#### Archeology

There were no standing structures present during our testing and no distinguishing surface features except a barren spot in the grassy field where the house had been located, two ornamental bushes to the east of the house location, oak trees near the road, and a filled well located seven meters north of the house (Figure 3.29). As has been previously stated the 1955 aerial photographs indicate the presence of several outbuildings including a barn approximately 50 m east of the house, two smaller structures north of the house and the family garden some 12 m south of the house. The 1969 topographic map of this area records the smaller structures to the north only.

The farm road to the north of the house that formed our north boundary for investigation was being used as an access road to Mackeys Creek and the Waterway during our test excavations. Unfortunately this area was where apparently much of the homesite lay and this had been destroyed by vehicle activity.

Our investigations were confined to a 40 x 55 m area surrounding the house location (Figure 3.32). Within this area we excavated five 1 x 2 m units and one 1 x 1 m unit, totaling 1.99 m<sup>3</sup>. Trenching consisted of 174 m with a volume of 10.52 m<sup>3</sup> excavated. This was supplemented with 23 soil augerings. We surveyed 138.5 ac of fields and pastures surrounding the site.

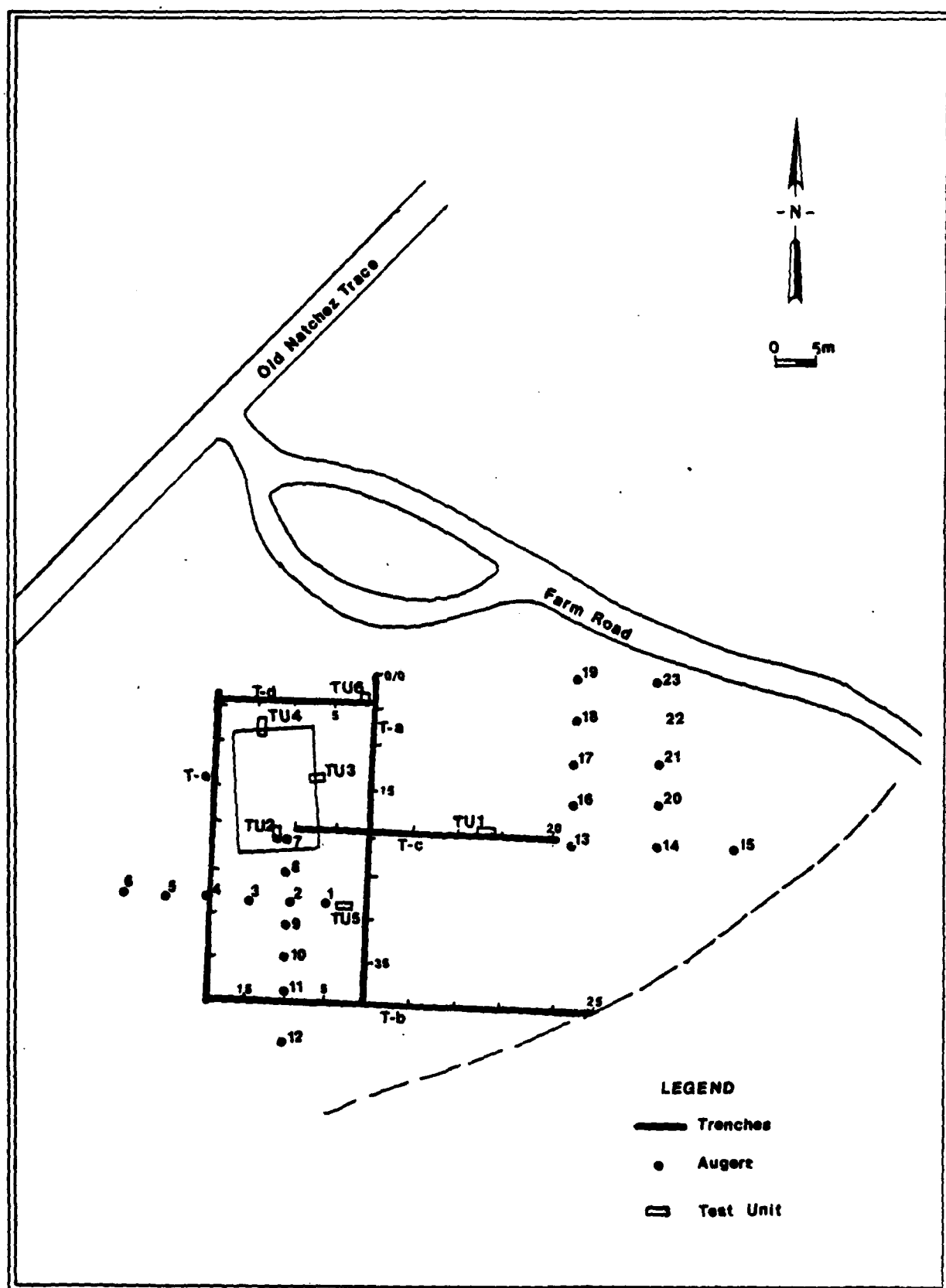


Figure 3.32. -- Location of Trenches and Test Units, Billie Eaton Homesite.

## House

The Billie Eaton house (Figure 3.33, Table 3.10) was constructed in dogtrot fashion with attached porches and side rooms. All that remained of this house was a barren area surrounded by brush piles, wood debris, log and stone piers, and surface trash. Removal of the house had resulted in disturbing most of the ground surface. We placed three test excavation units within the area of the house, one beside the remnants of the north chimney.

The north chimney, Feature 4 (Figure 3.34, Plate 3.5, Table 3.11) in Test Unit 4, had been mostly destroyed, probably by the removal of the house. Remnants of it seemed to indicate a stone based chimney with brick firebox. The linear quality of the remains of the chimney may indicate a construction technique similar to that seen more completely at the John Eaton and Tobe Eaton houses, that is, a "[ " shaped brick chimney. The 465 artifacts recovered in and around the chimney dated exclusively to the twentieth century and included a 1963 Lincoln head penny and several machine made glass containers.

Paralleling the east side of the house mound was a linear depression which we intercepted in Test Unit 3. This dripline (Feature 5, Figure 3.35, Table 3.11) had accumulated 95 artifacts, dating to the twentieth century, within its shallow (15 cm) depth. This included five machine made glass containers. This feature was intercepted again in Trench C.

Test Unit 2, placed along the south wall of the house, was excavated to locate a possible chimney. A soil discoloration between the outside and underside of the house was clearly evident, but no chimney was found. A total of 120 artifacts was recovered in this unit, and again, they dated exclusively to the twentieth century.

## Trenching

Several features were revealed in the trenches and test units outside of the house. Feature 1 (Table 3.11) probably was a tree root located in Trench B. It began 12 cm below the surface and continued to taper below the water table. No artifacts were noted. Feature 2 (Figure 3.35, Table 3.11) was also located in Trench B from 7.7 to 8.7W. The feature was revealed as a dip in the profile of topsoils. We cannot confirm its identity.

Feature 3 (Table 3.11, Figure 3.35) in Trench A at 27.8S was a cedar post, found 10 cm below the surface. Test Unit 5 expanded our view of the area around the post, hopefully to expose other structural features. This revealed Feature 7 (Table 3.11), which was a series of plow scars 10 cm below the surface. We could find no other structural features to indicate if Feature 3 were part of



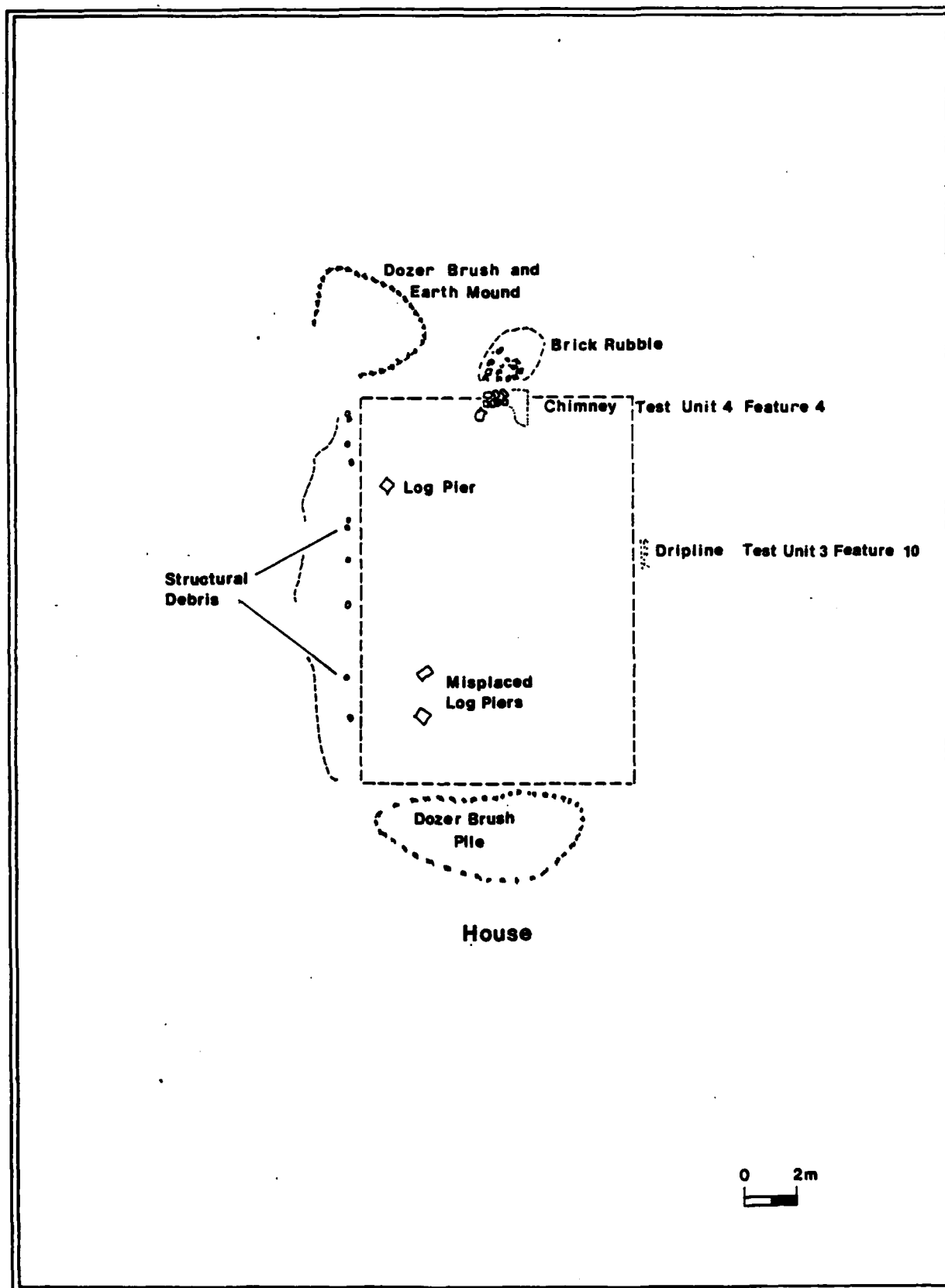


Figure 3.33. -- Detail of House, Billie Eaton Homesite. See site plan (Figure 3.29) for location and orientation.

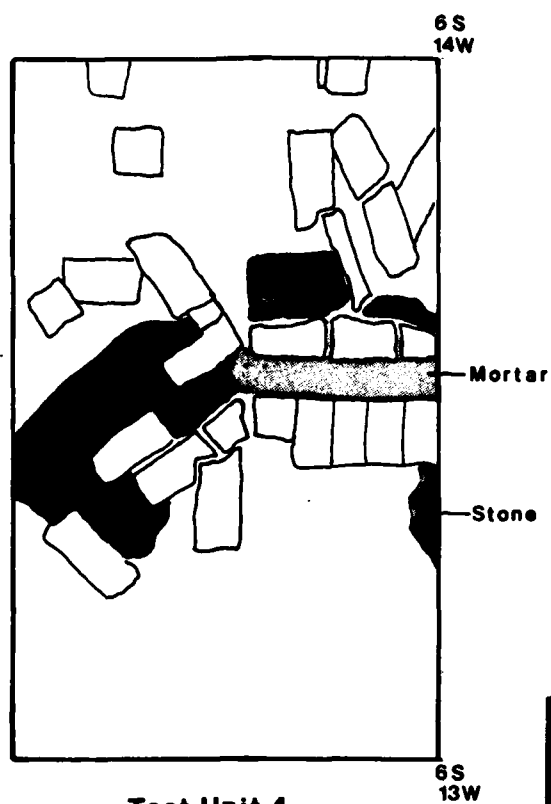
Table 3.10 22TS1503 -- Structures

	Condition	N/S	E/W	ht.	Dist. (A)	Dist. (OH)	Elev. ( $\pm$ d)	Comments
Dwelling	R	14.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	
Well	R	-	-	-	6.5	6.0	-.61	
Barn	-	4.2	4.2	-	-	45.7	-	
Smokehouse	-	-	-	-	6.0	6.0	-	b. 1900
Cotton House	-	-	-	-	-	15.2?	-	b. 1900
Tenant House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	pre 1910
Tenant House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	pre 1955
Garden	-	-	-	-	-	45.7	-	1955

R--remains                      Dist.--distance from main dwelling    OH--oral history    d--dwelling  
 S--standing structure    A--archaeology                      Elev.--elevation    b.--built  
   measurements in meters                      in relation to                      dwelling

Table 3.11 22Ts1503 -- Features

Feature #	Identity	Location	Horizontal	Depth
1	post hole ?	trench B 5.5E	.30	.30
2	post hole ?	trench B 7.7W	.80	.10
3	cedar post	trench A 27.85	.20	.24
4	chimney	8-105/13W	1.2 x .60	-
5	dripline	trench C 7.5W	.60	.06
6	post mold	trench C 21.47	.10	+.35
7	plow scars	Tu5	extra unit	
8	depression	Tu6	.30 x .37	.35
9	stain	Tu6	.40 x .30	.05



**Test Unit 4  
Feature 4**



Figure 3.34. -- Test Unit 4, Feature 4.  
Plate 3.5. -- Chimney at Billie Eaton House.

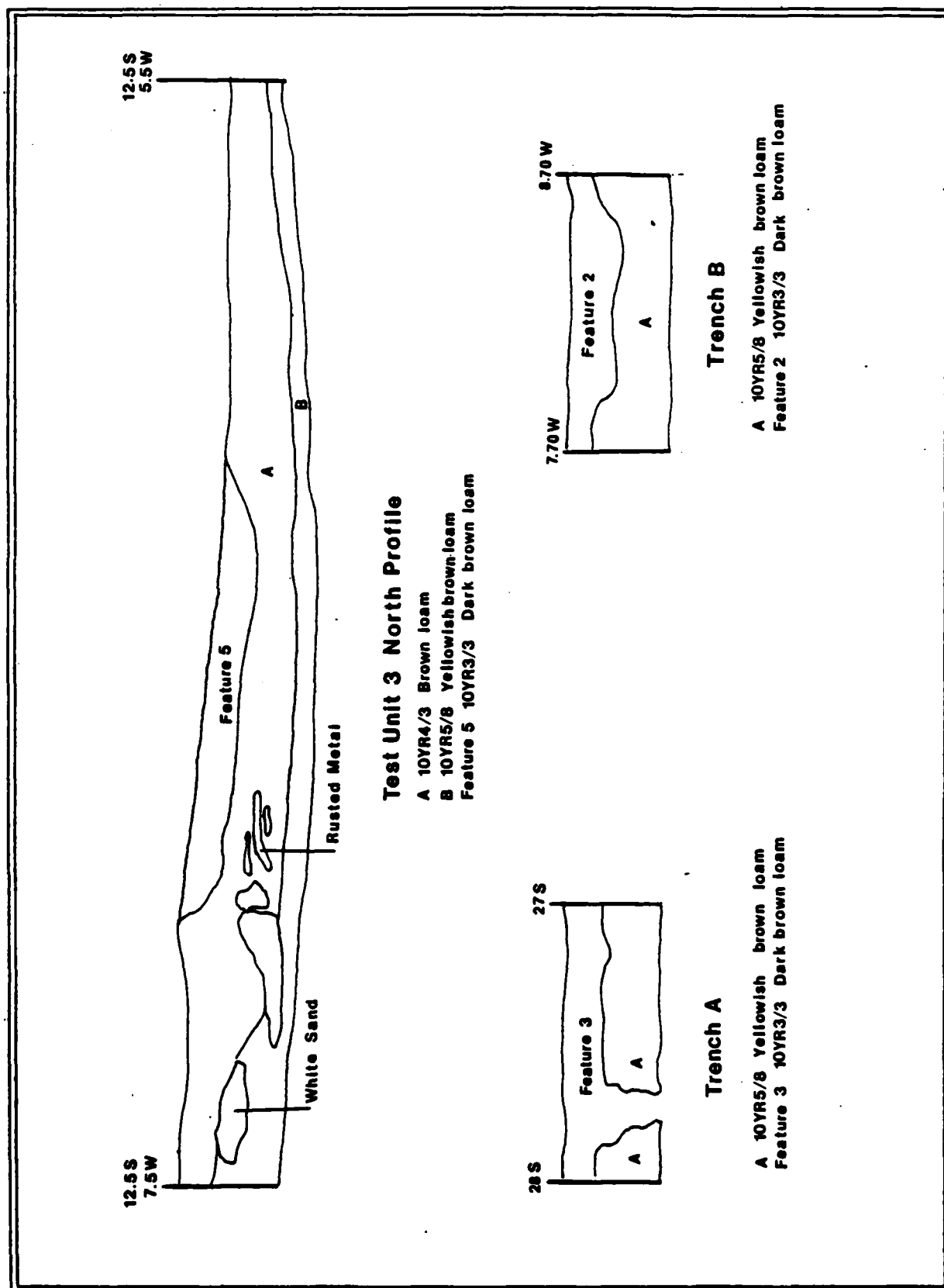


Figure 3.35. -- Trenches A and B, Test Unit 3, Features 2, 3, and 5, Billie Eaton Homesite.

a building. The plowing action here would have destroyed most of the building's archeological integrity if it existed. The post may also have been part of a fence.

A post mold, Feature 6 (Table 3.11), was located in Trench C at 21.4E. This feature was also located 10 cm below the surface.

Features 8 and 9 were located in Test Unit 6 (Figure 3.36, Table 3.11). Feature 8 appeared as a filled pit. Informants noted that a smokehouse was in this area. This feature was believed to be part of that structure. Within that same unit was a dark stain of charcoal and burned clay, very shallow (9 cm) in depth (Feature 9). Informants mentioned that holes were dug for a fire to produce the smoke used to preserve meat. We interpreted this feature to be the result of a smokehouse fire. Unfortunately, the area around this test unit had eroded away, as a result of vehicle traffic to the Waterway. Further excavations in this area would have been futile.

Stratigraphy proceeding south along Trench A consisted of an average of 10 cm of dark brown topsoil (10YR3/3) beneath which was a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay loam (Figure 3.35). Trench B was identical to Trench A except that the topsoils extended to 20 cm. This stratigraphy was consistent throughout the other trenches and only interrupted by the occasional features and house discussed above.

A total of 23 auger units was placed east and south of the house to further explore areas where barns and other outbuildings were believed to have been, according to oral testimony. These units failed to uncover any evidence of significant subsurface remains. Also subsoils were consistent with those seen in the nearby trenches.

#### Artifact Distributions

The distributions of selected functional categories of artifacts at this site are spurious at best. A total of 15 kitchen related artifacts were found beyond the house, scattered randomly in the trenches (Table 3.12, Figure 3.32). As can be seen from the table the distributions of other categories of artifacts beyond the house area are rather insignificant.

Artifacts were concentrated in and around the immediate area of the house. These artifacts were almost exclusively twentieth century in origin, except for a cap bar fragment which must have belonged to a drawing frame from the Bay Springs Textile Mill, located about two miles south of the farmstead (see Adams et al. 1981).

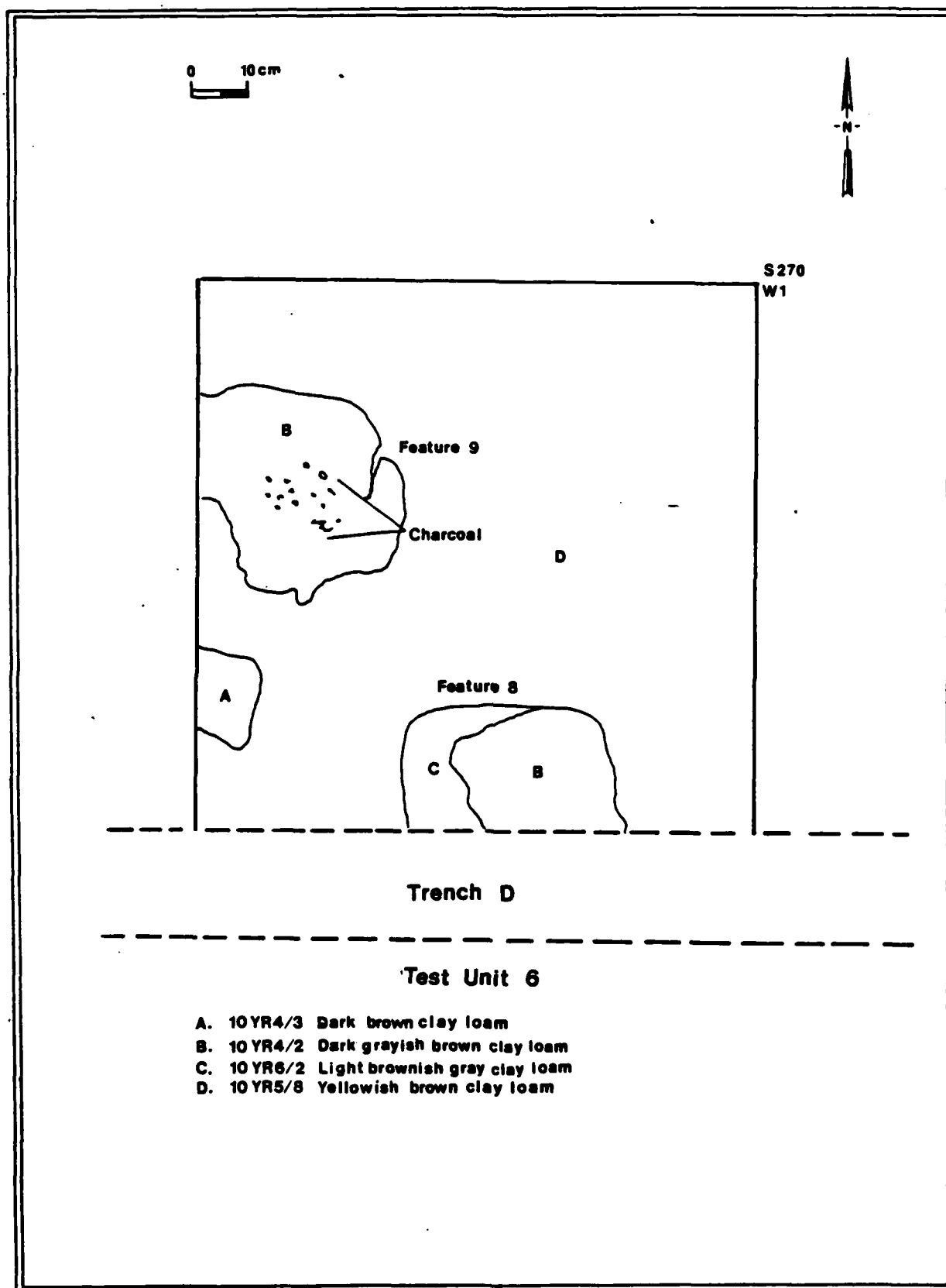


Figure 3.36. -- Test Unit 6, Features 8 and 9, Billie Eaton Homesite.

Table 3.12--Distribution of Selected Functional Categories of Artifacts From 22TS1503

Test Unit/ Trench	Total Items	Kitchen Items			Architectural Items				Economic Items			Play Items
		kj	kc	kb	ag	am	aw	ah	wt	wa	wr	pt
1	27						2					
2	120	5	2		46		4					
3	95	41	2	5	1		13					6
4	467	61	4	8	10		19		1			1
5	23	1	2		1		3					
6												
Feature 8	10						1					
Feature 9	1											
Trench A												
0-4S/E0	1											
4-19S/E0	0											
19-24S/E0	1											
24-29S/E0	1											
29-34S/E0	1											
34-40S/E0	2											
Trench B												
40S/0-5W	1											
40S/5-10W	5		3	1			1					
40S/10-15W	3											
40S/15-20W	3		2									
40S/0-5E	1											
40S/5-10E	2											
40S/10-15E	1											
40S/15-20E	0											
40S/20-25E	2											
Trench C												
19S/0-5W	0											
19S/5-10W	3		1	1								
19S/0-5E	2		1									
19S/5-10E	1											
19S/10-15E	0											
19S/15-20E	2											
Trench D												
4S/0-5W	5	1	2									
4S/5-10W	4	1	1									
4S/10-15W	4											
4S/15-20W	0											
Trench E												
4-9S/19W	0											
9-14S/19W	1											
14-19S/19W	1											
19-29S/19W	0											
29-34S/19W	1											

## Site Summary

The Billie Eaton site consisted only of the house, filled wells, archeological remains of a smokehouse, and little else. We believe that most of the homesite area was located to the north of the house and had been destroyed by vehicle traffic to Mackeys Creek and erosion.

Oral historical data concerning this site indicated a homesite containing house, barn, smokehouse, cotton house, well, and garden. Also within the farmstead the remains of two tenant houses were known. Only the dwelling remains and filled well were visible on the surface. Subsurface investigation of the homesite revealed some random post holes and the probable location of the smokehouse. A total of 775 artifacts was collected from this site, and these were confined mostly to the dwelling area. Virtually all artifacts were twentieth century in origin. The only truly dateable artifact recovered at the site was a 1963 penny. The remainder of the 775 artifacts are not dateable beyond a generalized twentieth century context.

As at the Nancy Belle Holley homesite, the Scope of Work required an assessment be made as to the site's potential for addressing questions concerning "whether the household headed by a widow would produce a different artifact inventory." Another research topic to be addressed concerned the possible study of changes through time of an individual household and comparison of this household with the other homesites.

RAI feels that such studies are not possible at this site based on the results of the testing program. Archeological deposits at the Billie Eaton site were few, concentrated within the house area, and were often disturbed or partially destroyed as a result of the removal of the house. Also, despite the fact that the household was headed by a widow through most of its existence, beginning in the 1950s, three sharecropper families lived in the house. We do not feel that the archeological deposits we found could be separated between the Billie Eaton occupation and the sharecropper occupations. We found no stratigraphic integrity to the cultural deposits which would allow us to accomplish such a task in the future. In addition we were unable to define dateable artifact assemblages at this site.

We feel that those deposits noted have been adequately sampled and that data concerning other research topics like questions of settlement patterning have been exhausted at the site. Questions concerning diachronic changes within an individual household can be better addressed at the Butler site where significant deposits exist. Therefore we recommend no further work at this site. The site was released to the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers at the July meeting with Interagency Archeological Services.



## 22TS1504 -- The Tobe Eaton Farmstead

This farmstead was located along the old Natchez Trace Road, 1667 m south of the Billie Eaton site. The house and several outbuildings sat back east from the old trace about 381 m on a gentle ridge (Figure 1.1). The house, which had burned and subsequently been scavenged, sat in the center of the following remains or structures: vehicle shed, animal pens, standing chicken house, barn, well, privy, trash deposits, orchard, ornamental trees, bushes and flowers. Farm roads and fences surrounded the homesite area and separated it from the fields (Figure 3.37).

### History and Oral History

#### Deed History

In his last will and testament of May 23, 1896, John Madison Eaton allotted 134 ac in the NE and SE 1/4 of Section 11, T6S, R9E to Tobe Eaton (1863-1916) his eldest son. The land was valued at \$750.00 in addition to \$750.00 worth of improvements including fields, house, and outbuildings. Later, the land was officially granted to Tobe by a decree of the Tishomingo County Chancery Court on December 10, 1914 (Tishomingo County Chancery Court Minutes 1914:506). When Tobe died in 1916, he passed on the property to his wife, Nancy. When she died in 1961, Laster and Mittie Eaton Short acquired the 134 ac tract (Short, Mittie 11,2,17). The parcel remained intact and in their possession until 1978 when Laster Short sold the land to the United States Government (Tishomingo County Deed Book B92:240-244). During Short's period of ownership (1961-1978) the only legal transaction recorded for the property was an oil lease with Texaco entered into in 1966 (Tishomingo County Oil Lease Book 5:551-554).

#### House

The Tobe Eaton house was financed and built in the late 1800s by the Eaton Family (John Madison, Tobe, John R., and Billie) with the help of neighbors and local craftsmen (Short, Mittie 11,1,8,13). The Bellamy brothers, local carpenters, supervised the framing of the house, and a Mr. Chase, a bricklayer, built the chimney. This chimney was examined during the testing and found to be constructed differently than others in the area (see archeology).

Although the 1977 HABS report quoted Mittie Eaton Short as dating the house to 1894, she indicated to the interviewer that she was unclear about the exact date. She did note a family legend held that the Tobe and John R. Eaton houses were built in

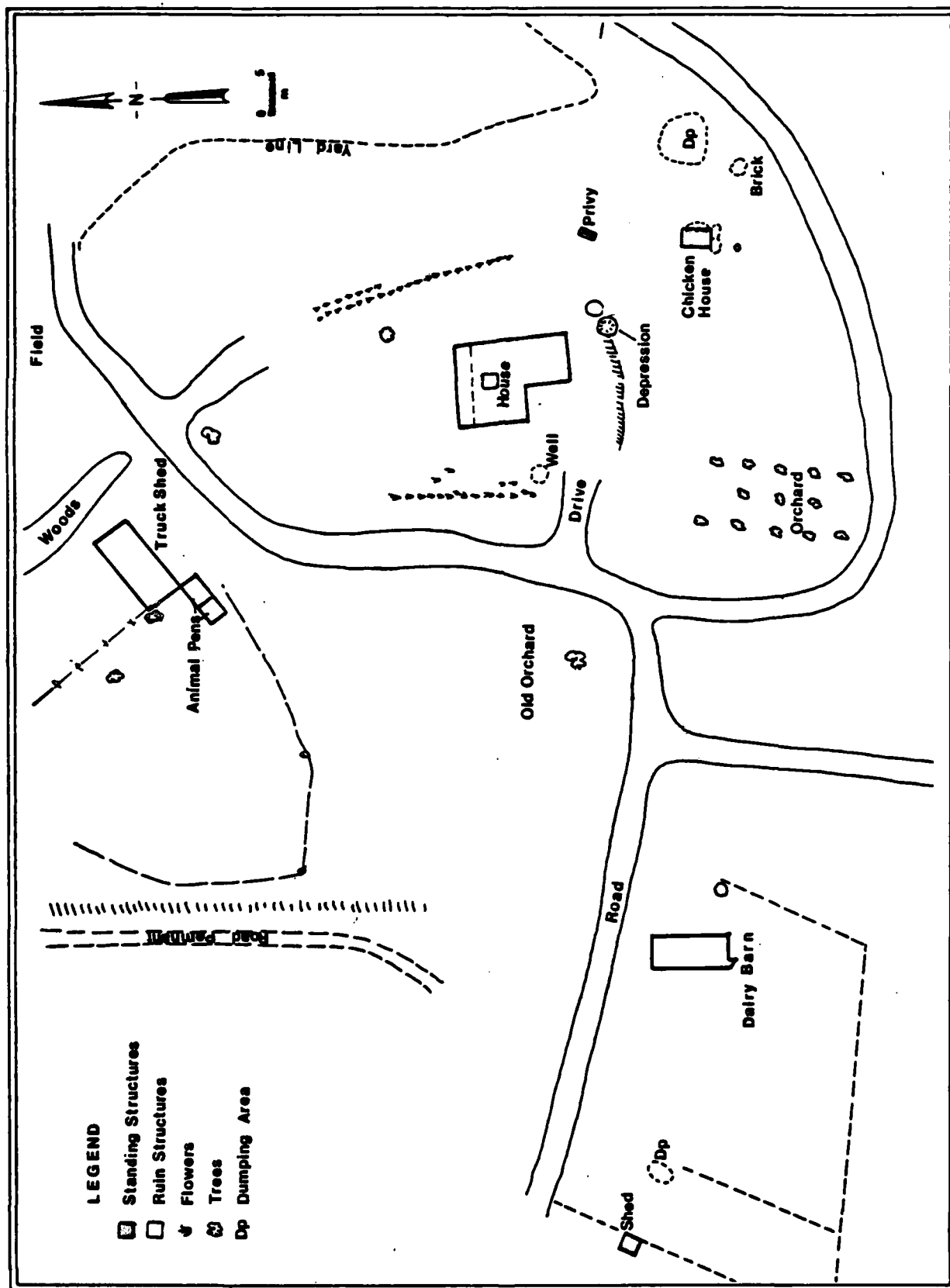


Figure 3.37. -- Tobe Eaton Homestead.

the same year; the Billie Eaton house, she felt, was built several years later. Mittie Eaton Short (11,2,12) described the Tobe Eaton house as:

"Two big 16 foot rooms, when it was first built, side room on the back and a front porch . . . . In 1908 there was an ell room added to that house. It was a little hallway and an ell room. And then after that, that hallway was boxed up into a room . . . in about 1914 . . . . There was a porch [on the ell added in 1914]. We screened in the porch and we did some sealing [in the 1950s]."

Electricity was added to the house in 1948.

Figure 3.38a illustrates the functional arrangement of the house rooms to meet the needs of the Eaton family ca. 1905. The east front room was a combination living room/bedroom occupied by Tobe, Nancy, and Mittie, who was then an infant. The west front room was a bedroom for Lee and Fletcher Eaton, half brothers. Lidy and Eller slept in the east rear side room. The west rear side room was used as a kitchen and dining room. West of the kitchen was a back porch which was closed by 1910 into a storage/bedroom.

Figure 3.38b shows the Tobe Eaton house as it appeared in the 1960s. In 1908 the rear ell and porch were added. The wall between the east rear side room and ell hall was taken out sometime in the 1930s. Nancy Eaton continued to sleep in the east front room after Tobe's death in 1916 until her death ca. 1961. She was joined by Mittie's daughter Mildred in 1952. After Laster married Mittie and moved in (ca. 1952) they occupied the west front room. The east rear side room served as a guest bedroom. The original 1908 kitchen became a bedroom/storage room in 1962. The west rear shed room was used as an additional sleeping room until the 1950s; Laster and Mittie slept in that side room in the 1960s. Laster Short installed a bathroom and a side room onto the rear ell in 1962.

#### Farm and Outbuilding

Figure 3.39 illustrates the structures and domestic features located through oral testimony at the Tobe Eaton homesite. When the homesite was first laid out in the late 1800s, it included the house, smokehouse, and log barn. Within the period from 1925 to 1945, a corn crib and truck shed were added to the property in addition to a one acre hog lot. The original log barn was replaced with a frame milking parlor (barn) on the same spot in the 1950s. Several hundred feet west of the main barn was a three room frame house constructed for Lee Eaton, Tobe's son, in 1914 (Short, Laster: unrecorded interview). The 1955 Soil Conservation Service aerial photograph showed the main house, smokehouse, barn,

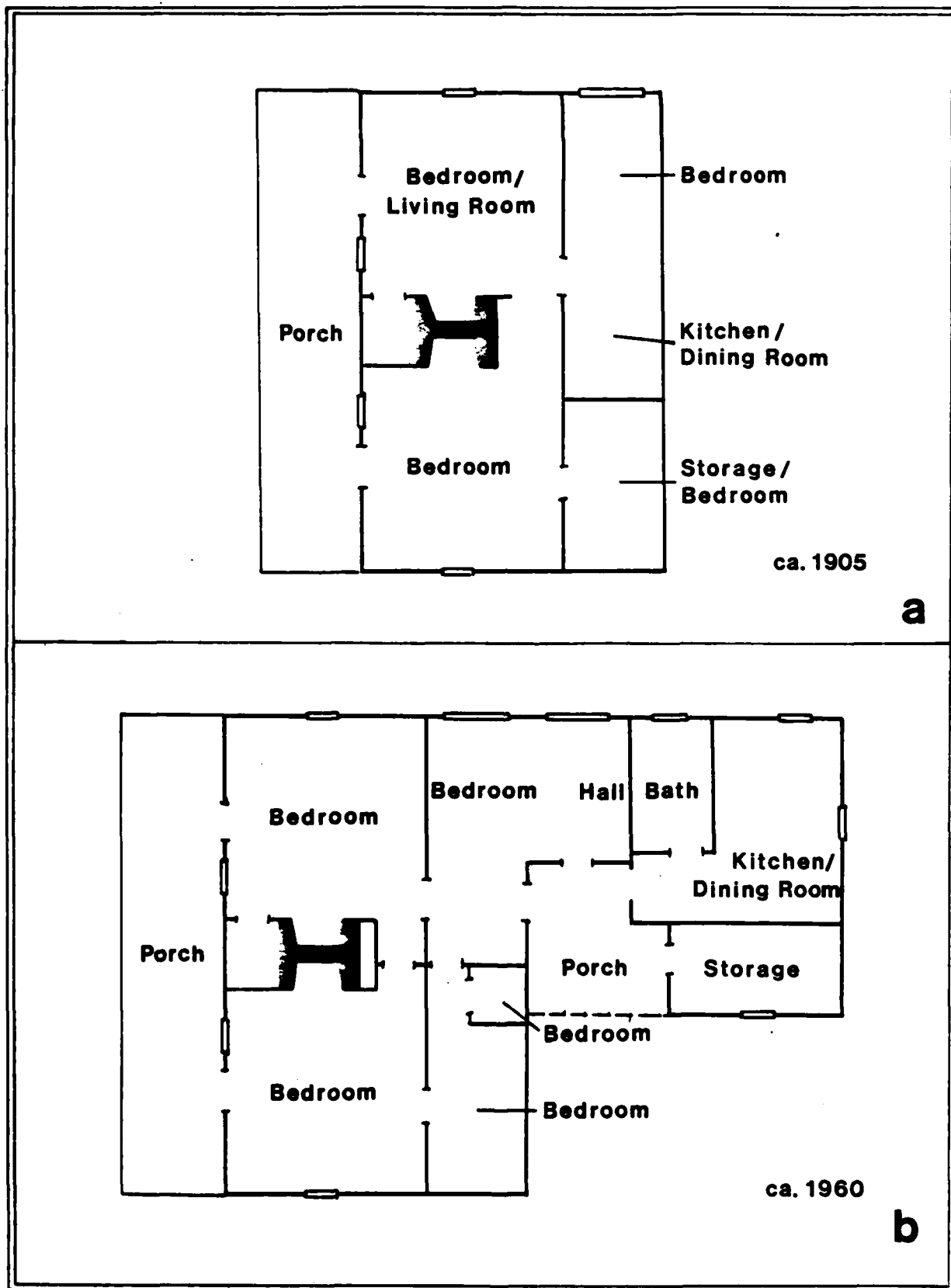


Figure 3.38. -- Functional Use of Rooms, Tobe Eaton House.

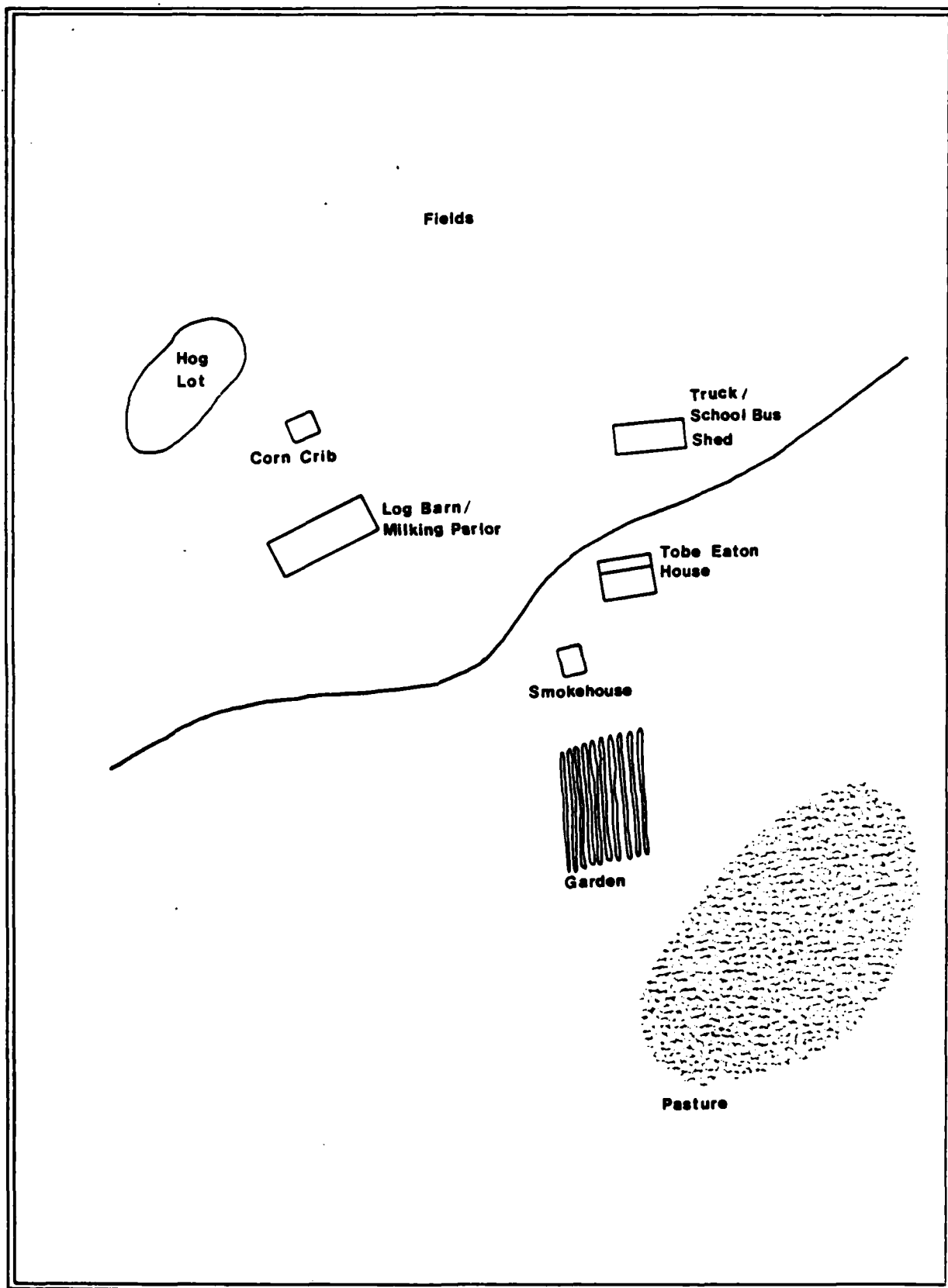


Figure 3.39. -- Oral History Map, Tobe Eaton Homesite.

truck shed and what may be the remains of the Lee Eaton house at the intersection of the Natchez Trace and the farm road leading back to the Tobe Eaton homesite.

Tobe Eaton built his hewn log barn the same year as he built his house. Located 50-60 yd (45 to 55 m) west of the house "it just had a big crib to it and it had side sheds put onto the side of it" (Short, Laster 11,2,13). The main crib was 18 or 12 ft square. The three sheds included a wagon shed (south end) and two stock stalls (west and east ends). The main entrance or front of the log barn was on the north end. The barn loft was used to store hay.

In 1925, Laster Short built a log corn crib (12 ft square) about 15 ft (4.5 m) north of the barn which was used exclusively to store corn. Both of these buildings rotted down sometime after World War II (Short, Laster 11,2,16). Built at the same time as the log barn was a hewn log smokehouse (12 x 16 ft) located 30 ft (9 m) from the southwest corner of the rear ell of the Tobe Eaton house. Sometime after WWII, the frame milking parlor and truck shed were built within a period of a few years. The milking parlor was built on the exact location of the original log barn and was approximately the same dimensions. For 15 years Laster and Mittie milked their cows and sold the milk to a Kraft Dairy representative from Booneville (Short, Laster 11,2,14).

Laster built the truck shed, a 30 x 20 ft frame structure about 100 ft (30 m) north of the main house, to shelter the school bus he drove for Allen Line and Belmont Schools for over 30 years (Short, Laster 11,2,15).

The only other house on the Tobe Eaton property known from the oral history was the Lee Eaton house built ca. 1914. Located near the southeast corner of the intersection of the farm road and the Natchez Trace, the Lee house was a "little old plank house. Two rooms with a side room to it. Had a tin chimney, the funnel of it. The bottom of it was built out of stone and stuff, but the top was built of heavy sheet metal" (Short, Laster 11,2,17). The house was built by Tobe when Lee married. Lee and his family lived there until about 1920. Different renters occupied the house over the years under agreements with Nancy Eaton. Luther Ward was one of the renters; Aunt Mary Smith lived there for a few years. Although a small structure appeared on the 1955 aerial photograph, the house described by Short would seem to have been larger. We suspect that the 1955 photos denoted the partial remains of the structure; the rest had rotted down or been scavenged (Short, Laster 11,2,16). Probably the Lee Eaton house was torn down for its lumber. Laster Short claimed that there is presently no sign of it. During our survey the area was in a plowed field, and Laster was correct, there was no sign of it, other than occasional surface artifacts.

From the late 1800s until the 1970s corn and cotton were rotated irregularly in fields both north and south of the homesite. The southern fields, located at the edge of Mackeys Creek bottom, were used to grow mostly corn and hay. Cotton was planted north of the Tobe Eaton house. Laster Short (11,2,16) described the rotation system as follows:

"Wherever I'd take a notion to rotate it around; one year maybe I'd plant corn on the hill out there, the next on the bottom."

The Shorts had between 15 and 40 ac in cultivation most years. Just north of the northern field and approximately 100 yd (91 m) northwest of the Tobe Eaton house, a portable or "peckerwood" gasoline engine sawmill was operated "after the storm of 1913 blew down so much timber" (Short, Laster 11,1,17). Laster was not certain how long the sawmill operated there. A timber deed dated August 26, 1929 between Nancy Eaton and W.H. Ward was probably related to the sawmill operations (Tishomingo County Deed Book P2:218).

The Short family garden was located approximately 30 ft (9 m) south of the house at the edge of the yard. This garden was seen in the 1955 photographs. The garden was surrounded by a wire mesh fence, enclosing less than a 1/4 ac. The yard encircled the house and extended about 50 ft in the front (north) and 25 ft (15 and 7.6 m) in the back. Originally the yard was hoed or scraped clean; after World War II it was kept in grass and mowed. The well was located in this yard, about 10 ft (3 m) from the southwest corner of the house.

Short's pasture of 50 ac was south and east of the house where his 15 cows grazed. Short fenced off a one acre hog lot about 50 ft (15 m) northwest of the log corn crib sometime in the 1920s or 1930s.

The Shorts disposed of trash in two ways; they either burned it in a litter barrel located 30 yd (27 m) southeast of the house or dumped "old cans and stuff" about 30 to 40 yd east of the house. The Shorts cut firewood primarily from the woods surrounding their southern pasture. Laster's favorite place to hunt was in the Mackeys Creek bottom east and south of the Tobe Eaton house. Laster's hunting dogs lived in a small frame kennel located 50-100 ft (15-30 m) southeast of the house.

Both Nancy Eaton and Alena Eaton, Tobe and Billie's wives, were widowed before 1920. The hardships of living in a manless home were experienced by Nancy and her children. Mittie Eaton Short (11,1,11), Nancy's and Tobe's first daughter, described her family's work after Tobe died:

"I plowed before I was married. See my mother was a widow woman and just me and my brother. And he was younger than me and he learned to plow and I learned to

plow. Course we didn't have a big crop but we did the work. People had to work to make a living then. They wasn't nothing for them to go on except for what they made."

### Archeology

During the pedestrian survey of this farmstead and the John Eaton Farmstead we covered a total of 188 ac. We found no other structures in this area. As mentioned in the oral history, the Lee Eaton house was not extant at this time. During testing we excavated four 1 x 2 m units and one 1 x 1 m unit for a total of 3.01 m<sup>3</sup>, and trenched 224.5 m around the house and barns for 12.33 m<sup>3</sup>. These investigations were supplemented by 30 auger units (Figure 3.40).

### House

The remains of the house (Figure 3.41, Table 3.13) were central to all other structures and features seen at the homesite. The structure had burned, but not before being recorded by HABS. The house, at the time of testing, was represented by a cinderblock porch front, three brick piles, chimney, sandstone piers, concentrations of window glass, and a low mound in the area of the east rear additions.

Scavenging of the house was evident by three brick piles, probably the result of someone sorting the brick for reuse. We dismantled one brick pile to be sure, but saw no pattern to the jumbled pile. Interestingly, there did appear to be more than enough brick for one chimney. Perhaps some of this brick was used for another purpose, like support piers.

The chimney base, Feature 1 (Plate 3.6, Table 3.14), still remained and excavation there revealed a different pattern of construction by Mr. Chase, the brick layer, than that used at the Searcy, Tipton/O'Neal, and Adams homes. Here, the chimney was composed entirely of brick in the shape of a capital "I". Each side formed a hearth opposite the other, as would be expected in a saddlebag house. Both arms of the chimney were 1.37 m in length. We believe the chimney at the Billie Eaton house may have resembled this chimney, as a half "I". Remnants of the Billie Eaton chimney were more reminiscent of the Tobe Eaton chimney and the John Eaton chimney than those of Searcy and others.

Chimney fill was stratigraphically uniform throughout. Excavation of this fill recovered 564 artifacts. These artifacts dated to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. For instance we recovered amethyst colored glass fragments, machine made bottles with finished cork lips, a rim lock with "1883" on it, and 127 machine cut nails mixed with 54 wire nails. At the bottom of the chimney fill, we found a machine-made jar rim which must date after 1910 (Toulouse 1967).



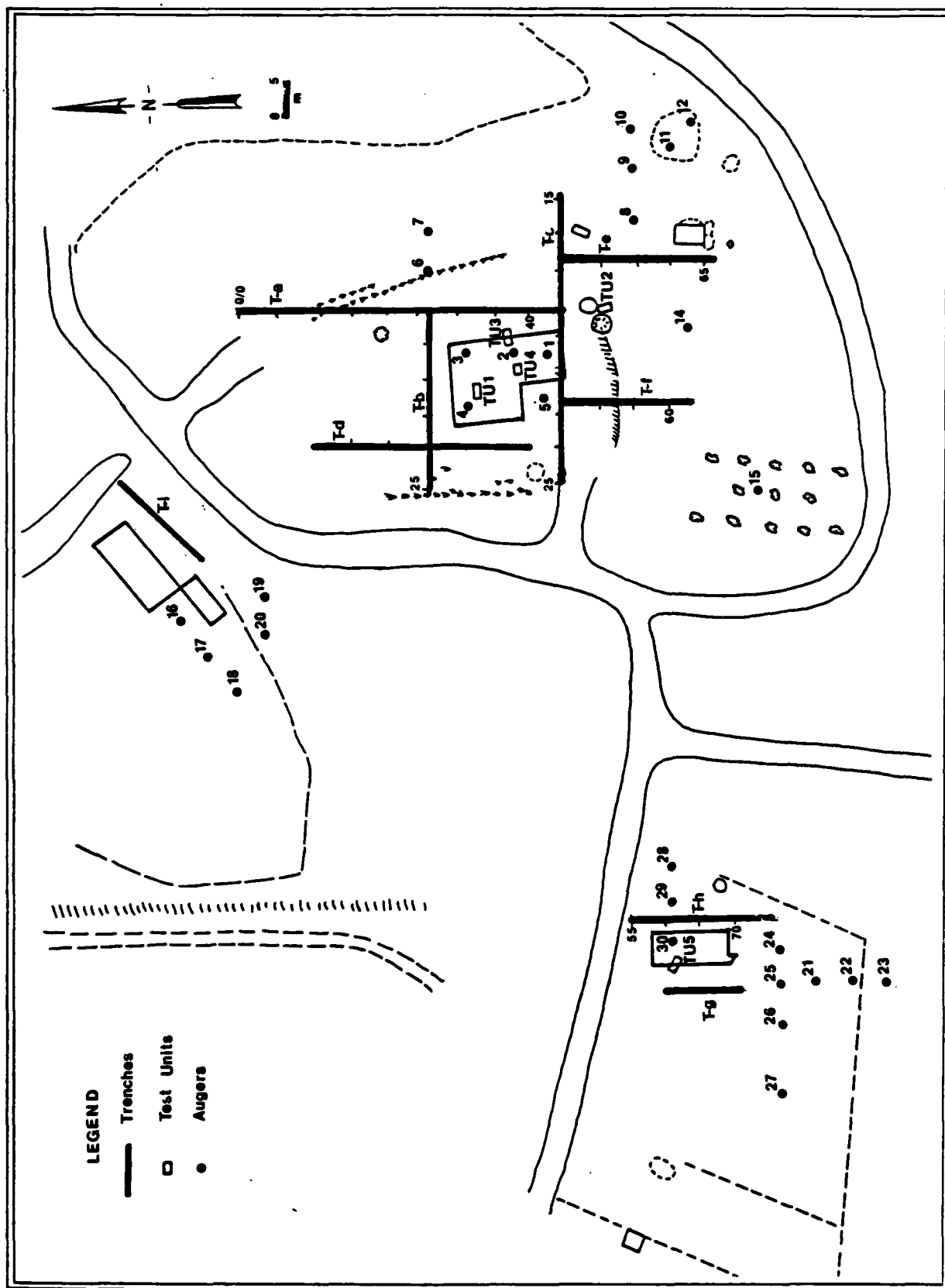


Figure 3.40. -- Location of Trenches and Test Units, Tobe Eaton Homesite.

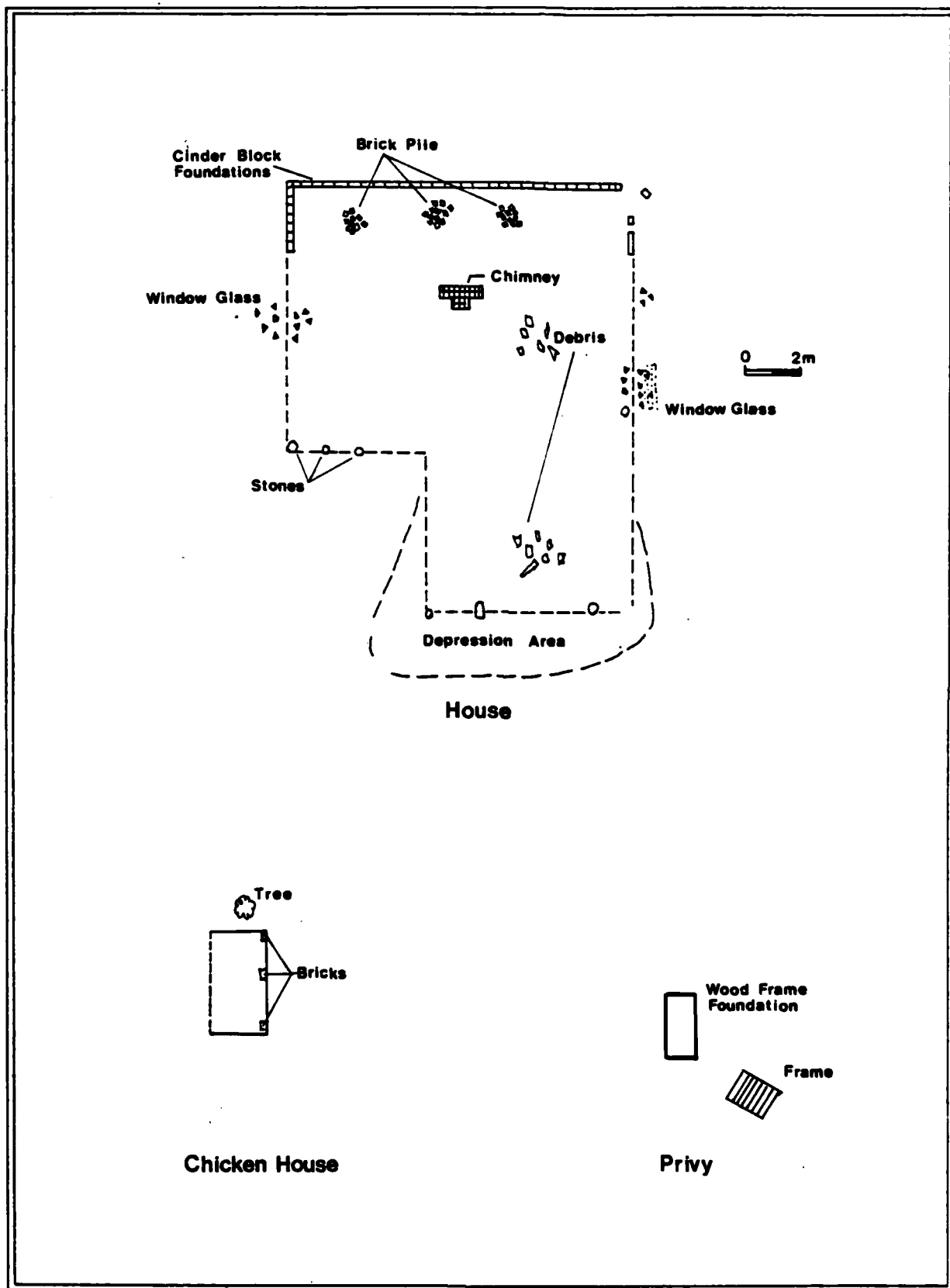


Figure 3.41. -- Detail of House, Chicken House and Privy, Tobe Eaton Homesite. See site plan (Figure 3.37) for location and orientation.

Table 3.13 22TS1504 -- Structures

	Condition	N/S	E/W	ht.	Dist. (A)	Dist. (OH)	Elev. (±d)	Comments
Dwelling	R	15.2	12.2	-	-	-	-	1894
Dairy Barn	R	10.2	4.0	-	72.0	46-55	-2.8	post 1945
An. Shed	R	2.5	2.5	1+	112.0	-	-2.1	1920s
An. Pen	S	3.0	2.4	-	40.5	-	+9	
An. Pen	S	4.0	2.4	-	40.5	-	+9	
Vehicle Shed	R	11.7	5.7	-	43.0	30.0	+9	1940s
Privy	R	2.2	1.0	-	13.0	-	-5	
Chicken House	S	3.8	2.5	1.6	19.5	-	-8	
Dump	R	6.0	6.0	-	27.0	27.0	-1.8	
Orchard	S	20.0	20.0	-	22.5	-	-5	
Well	R	-	-	-	6.0	3.0	-3	
Original Barn	-	-	-	-	-	46-55	-3.8	1894
Corn Crib	-	3.6	3.6	-	-	40.0	-	1925
Smokehouse	-	3.6	3.6	-	-	11.0	-	1894- 1955
Garden	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	
House	-	-	-	-	-	181.0	-	1914- 1955
Sawmill	-	-	-	-	-	91.0	-	1913- 1929
Orchard	-	-	-	-	-	35.0	-	
Kennel	-	-	-	-	-	15-30	-	
Hog Lot	-	30.0	50.0	-	72.0	-	-2.8	

R--remains  
S--standing structure  
measurements in meters

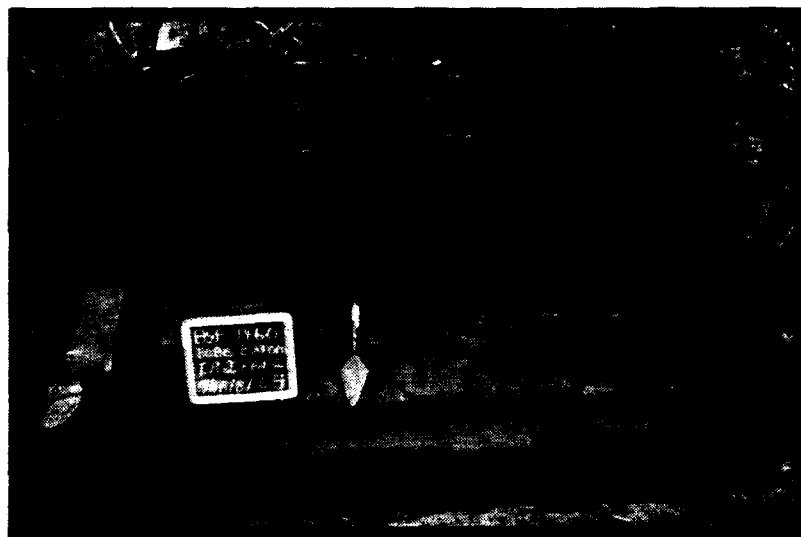
Dist.--distance from m n dwelling  
A--archaeology

OH--oral history  
Elev.--elevation  
in relation to house

d--dwelling  
b.--built

Table 3.14 22TS1504 -- Features

Feature #	Identity	Location	Measurements	
			Horizontal	Depth
1	"I" shaped chimney	Tu1 35S/10W	1.37 x 1.6	-
2	privy or well	Tu2 50S	1.5 x .57	?
3	depression	Trench C 6.9W	1.0	.22
4	dripline	Tu3 38S/2W	.60	.10
5	path	Trench B 27S/11.5W	.40 x .20	.20
6	coal deposit	Trench B 21W	4.0	.10
7	barn dripline	Tu5	.40	.10
8	depression	Trench H 5E	.22	.26
9	post hole	Trench G 63.4W	.75	.70



Test Unit 2  
Feature 2

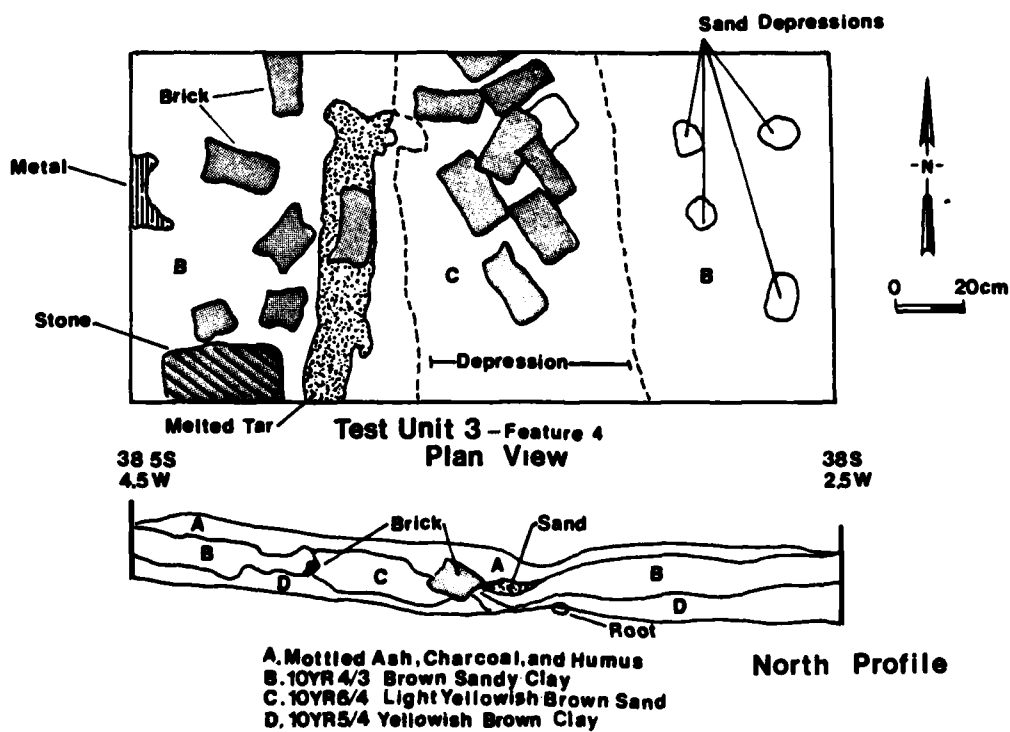


Plate 3.6. -- Chimney at Tobe Eaton House.

Figure 3.42. -- Test Unit 3, Feature 4, Tobe Eaton Homesite.

Test Unit 3 in the house area was placed so as to intercept the wall or dripline of the house and to inspect surface accumulations of melted glass artifacts. The dripline, Feature 4 (Figure 3.42, Table 3.14) consisted of a shallow ditch of mottled light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand. The 1006 artifacts recovered did not cluster in the dripline, rather they were scattered throughout the humus above the feature, evidencing the recent burning of the house. Window glass fragments (N=612) dominated the artifact assemblage from this unit. The only dateable artifact was a ceramic basemark of Maddock & Co. used after 1906 (Godden 1964:406).

Other evidence of the house included stone piers in the southwest corner of the main house and the southern corners of the rear additions. The melted glass and wood charcoal found in Test Unit 3 and around the house in two other areas, evidenced the location of windows. Two were found on the east side and one on the west side (Figure 3.41).

Since the house had burned after the HABS recording of the structure, the Scope of Work required that an examination of the archeological remains of this structure be compared to the recorded structure. Unfortunately, the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation form provides the only existing description made by HABS personnel. This description states:

"This one-story frame dwelling faces north and is set on wooden piers resting on stone slabs. The exterior is now covered with asphalt siding. The original section of the house is approximately 37' by 30' and the ell is 23' by 24'. A metal broken-pitch gable roof extends over the enclosed front porch. The chimney is located between the two front rooms, and the mantle in the east room is constructed of beaded molding strips--a design similar to that found in the John Eaton House (Bay Springs Tract 619). The rear of the ell was originally a separate structure attached to the house by a breezeway, which was closed about 1913. A screen porch (done in 1962 to replace the original open porch) runs across the entire front of the house."

This short description leaves us with little to compare. We observed the stone slabs, though some had obviously been disturbed after the house had burned. Remains of a concrete porch front were evident, however archeological evidence alone would not have been enough to determine its function. The double chimney strongly implied a saddlebag floorplan as noted in the HABS description. There is a discrepancy in the size of the house also. HABS reported the main house as 30 x 30 ft (11.2 x 9.1 m) with the ell addition being 23 x 24 ft (7 x 7.3 m). Our measurements indicated a house 40 x 30 ft (12.2 x 9.2 m) with addition 23.3 x 19.18 ft (7.1 x 6.0 m).

The Scope of Work also pointed out the possibility of determining room use based on artifact collection within the house area. The potential for such research is not great at the Tobe Eaton house for two reasons. One is that the archeological remains have been disturbed by scavenging activities. The second reason is that the house was empty when it burned. Artifacts which might imply room function were removed prior to the destruction of the structure. The three test units excavated at the house yielded a total of 1621 artifacts. Most of these (1087) were related to the architecture of the building. A total of 328 was assigned to the scrap category. Only 206 fragments or 12% provided information on activities. This figure actually represented only 60 items. Food jars made up most of the total and there was no patterning of where they occur by test unit.

#### Dairy Barn

Along the drive leading from the trace to the homesite was the dairy barn or milking parlor (Figure 3.43, Table 3.13). The barn's south end consisted of a concrete floor, while the north end was denoted by stone piers. The concrete floor was 5.5 x 4 m with the remnants of a brick wall on all four sides. In the southeast corner of this area was a set of three concrete steps. These steps formed a triangle, set into the corner. Along the west wall was a concrete ramp.

The north end of the barn was defined by five stone piers forming a rectangle 4 x 5 m in size. No wood sills could be seen. Either they had been scavenged or the floor in this part of the barn was dirt. Test Unit 5 was placed along the west wall and revealed a shallow (10 cm) dripline, Feature 7 (Figure 3.44, Table 3.14), filled with a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam. This is one of the few times where quantities of artifacts were recovered from excavations within barn or barnyard areas. Only 19 artifacts were collected however, these mostly being wire nails (N=13). All artifacts dated to the twentieth century occupation of the dairy barn. Although informants indicated the area was the location of the original log barn, no evidence of it was seen.

South of this barn was a fenced in area (30 x 50 m), the hog lot. The remains of a small 2.5 meter square animal shed were located 37.5 m west of the dairy barn. The shed was constructed of corrugated tin and small logs as corner posts.

#### Vehicle Shed

Northwest of the house was the wooden foundation and debris of a building which was the shed used for Mr. Short's school bus. The foundation consisted of two cribs set up from the ground by cinderblocks and cut sandstone (Figure 3.43). Two horizontal hewn log sills ran east/west along the south end and midpoint of the shed. The west wall of this shed appeared to have been built haphazardly using no floor joists, just planks laid on the ground

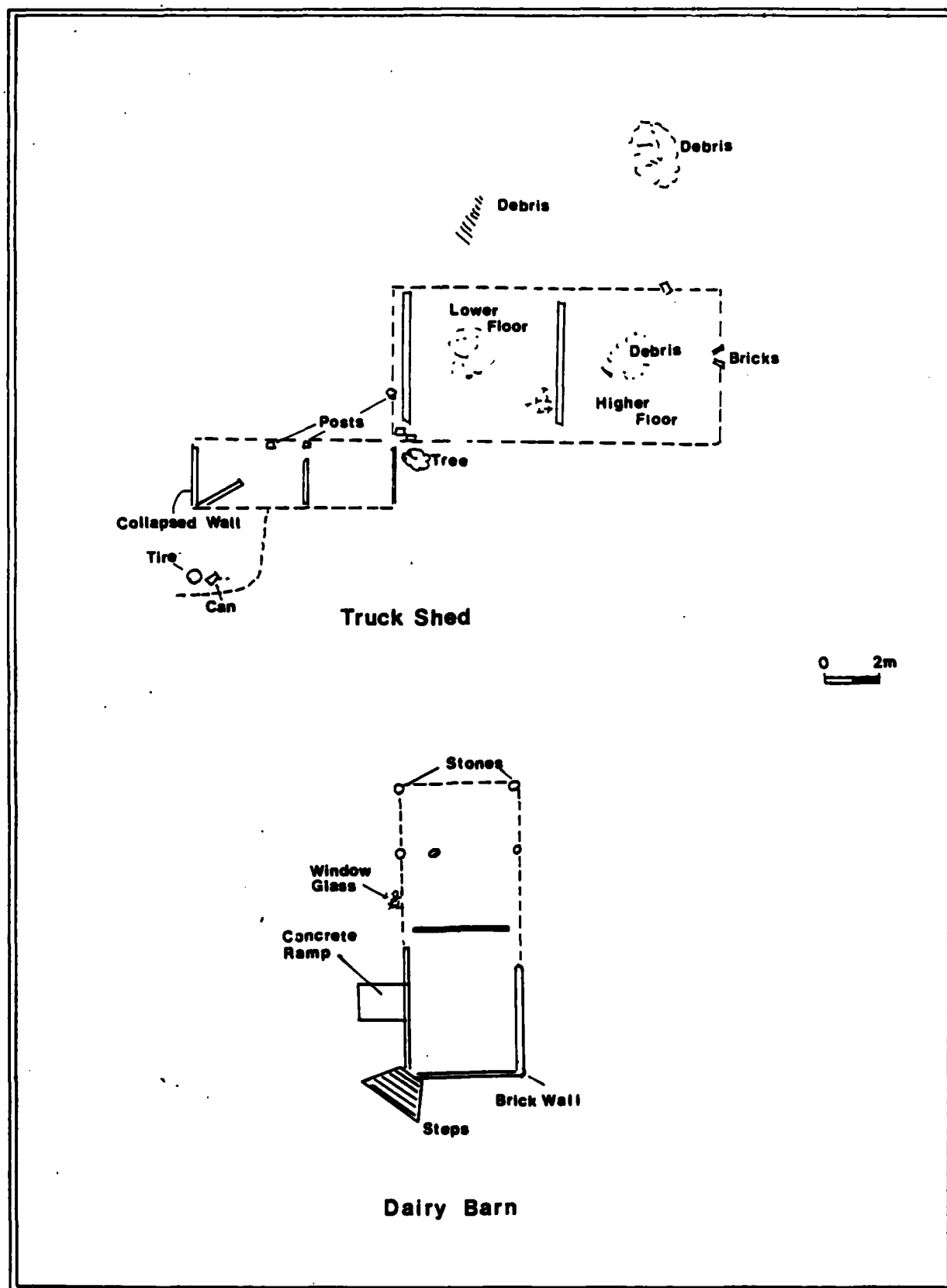
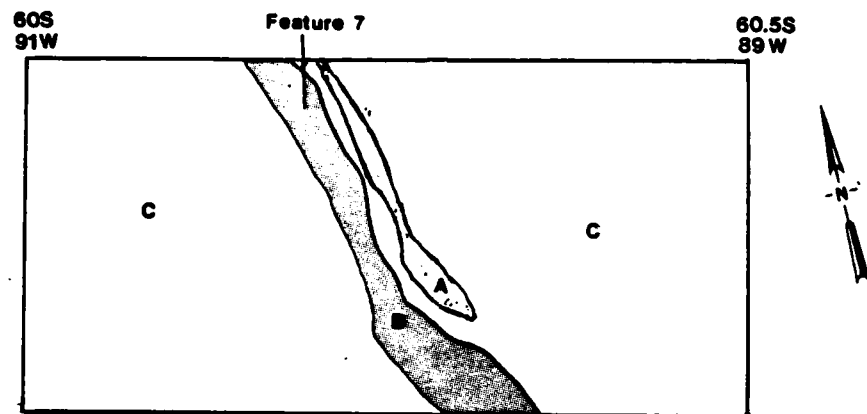
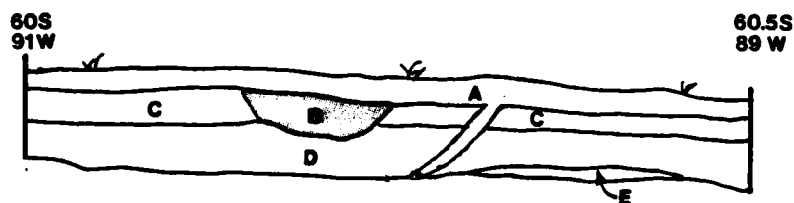


Figure 3.43. -- Detail of Outbuildings, Tobe Eaton Homesite. See site plan (Figure 3.37) for location and orientation.



Plan View



North East Profile

Test Unit 5

- A. 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Loam
- B. 10YR5/6 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam
- C. 10YR6/4 Light Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam
- D. 10YR5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam
- E. 10YR4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam



Figure 3.44. -- Test Unit 5, Feature 7, Tobe Eaton Homesite.



surface. Remnants of the roof indicate that two x five inch beams were used along with sawn planks and tar paper. Oil cans and paint cans littered the area.

Two small barbed wire enclosures, probably animal pens, were noted directly off the southeast corner of the shed. Behind the shed was a fenced area 40 x 50 m. West of this were the remains of an old farm road.

#### Chicken House

The standing chicken house located east of the house (Figure 3.43, Table 3.13) consisted of five square posts, with horizontal sawn planks as walls, and roof of corrugated tin. This shed seemed to open to the west (garden area), but the building was in such poor condition we could not be sure. Along the south wall was a woodpile and along the north wall a dogwood tree. The area was littered with an enamelware bucket, flower pot, electric heater, coffee cans, beer cans, canning and orange juice jars, floor tiling, a door, chair and ladder. Obviously the shed had been used for storage.

There was some confusion in our analysis as to the exact identity of this structure. A dog "kennel" was located in this area, as well as the chicken house. When our informant visited the site, he pointed out various locations of outbuildings from our vehicle, but was not feeling well enough to walk over the site. In reviewing the oral history maps and tapes of the site we noticed conflicting data. From our best evidence we have decided that the structure seen here was most likely the chicken house.

#### Privy

Closer to the house in the same area was a square depression which was the privy. It had a wood frame foundation and frame walls (as seen from remnants nearby). A plastic pipe was intercepted in Trench C which seemed to lead to this privy. Oral history has noted that in 1962 Mr. Short added an indoor bathroom to the house.

#### Miscellaneous Surface Features

A filled well was noted six meters south of the house. The 1955 aerial photo shows a small structure in this area which must be a well house. Another structure was further south of this well in the photo. Informants pointed out the area as the location of the smokehouse. We found no evidence of this structure. The location estimated from the photo would be approximately 12 m south of the house.

Two orchards were known to exist at the homesite. One was located by informants as being in the now cleared area between the dairy barn and the vehicle shed. One apple tree was seen there during testing. Another existing orchard was located southeast of the house. This orchard had 13 apple and peach trees.

A low mound of earth, running east and west 15 x 2 m, was seen six meters south of the house. This mound was identical to the low mounds seen around tenant houses at the Waverly Plantation (Adams et al. 1980). At Waverly these mounds were the result of yard sweeping. Oral history noted that the Tobe Eaton yard was swept clean until after World War II when grass was planted.

Test Unit 2 was placed at a depression in the north end of this low mound. The unit revealed a dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy fill, Feature 2, containing 99 artifacts dating from the twentieth century (Figure 3.45, Table 3.14). One jar fragment with an "Atlas Strong Shoulder Mason" label was recovered which dates to ca. 1915 (Toulouse 1977:4). Probing in the depression failed to locate the bottom of this feature. We believe it to be another privy or well.

Immediately southeast of the mound, between the chicken house and orchard, was a cleared area. Informants identified this area as the garden and it also was clearly evident in the 1955 aerial photograph.

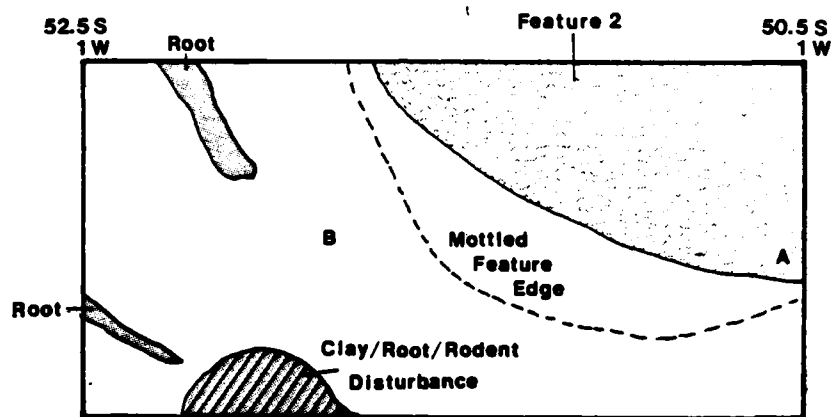
As stated in the oral history east of the house beyond the chicken house was a brick pile and dumping area. This trash dump consisted of broken prescription bottles, clay flower pots, refined earthenware, bedsprings, beer and soda bottles, and coffee cans. Probing to 30 cm indicated that the dump had no subsurface deposits.

Three meters south of the chicken house was a trash burning barrel. This was the location for a trash barrel mentioned by Laster Short (unrecorded interview). This method of trash disposal was also mentioned by Arthur Slack (7,1) during his interview.

Flora in the area included the trees and daffodils east and west of the house.

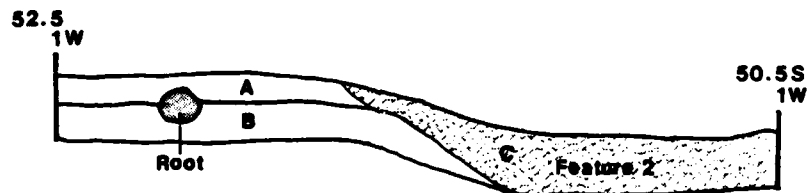
#### Trenching and Miscellaneous Archeological Features

Trench A (Figure 3.46) ran east of the house and was comprised of a thin two centimeter humus which was above a 10 cm stratum of brown sandy loam (10YR4/3). As the trench proceeded southward this stratum increased in depth to 20 cm below the surface. At 20S to 30S it blended into a yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy loam which was near the house area. While this darker soil would imply cultural activity, artifacts were not concentrated there. Below



### Plan View

- A 10YR3/3 Dark brown sandy fill
- B 10YR6/3 Pale brown sandy clay



### Profile

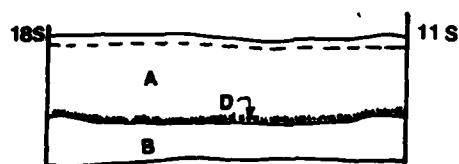
- A. Humus
- B. 10YR6/3 Pale brown sandy clay
- C. 10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy fill

### Test Unit 2

Feature 2

0 20cm

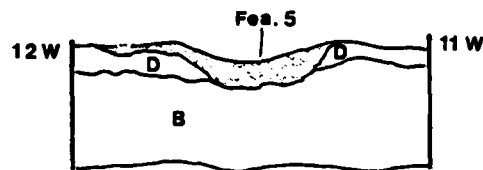
Figure 3.45. -- Test Unit 2, Feature 2, Tobe Eaton Homesite.



### Trench A

#### East Wall

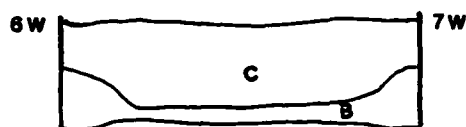
- A. 10YR4/3 Brown Sandy Loam
- B. 5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red Clayey Loam
- D. 10YR5/4 Yellowish Brown Loam



### Trench B

#### Feature 5

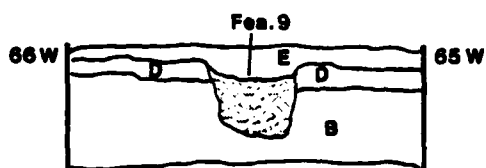
- B. 5YR4/6 Yellowish Red Clayey Loam
- D. 10YR5/4 Yellowish Brown Loam
- Feature 5 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Fill



### Trench C

#### Feature 3

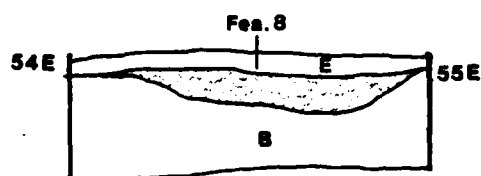
- C. 10YR6/4 Light Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam
- B. 5YR4/6 Yellowish Red Clayey Loam



### Trench G

#### Feature 9

- E. Humus
- D. 10YR5/3 Brown Loam
- B. 5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red Clayey Loam
- Feature 9 10YR3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Fill



### Trench H

#### Feature 8

- E. Humus
- B. 5YR4/6 Yellowish Red Clayey Loam
- Feature 8 10YR5/4 Yellowish Brown Loam

Figure 3.46. -- Trenches A, B, C, and G.

this stratum soils became a dark yellowish red clayey loam (5YR4/6). Very few artifacts (N=6) were recovered from this trench and none was dateable.

Trenches B and C were more interesting (Figure 3.46). Trench B consisted of the same soils as A, however at 21W to 25W concentrations of coal (Feature 6, Table 3.14) were noted. Also Feature 5 (Figure 3.46, Table 3.14) was revealed. Feature 5 was a depression in the surface which appeared to be the result of a walking path to the front door of the house. The feature contained brick fragments and a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) fill.

In Trench C cultural disturbance was very evident in the area of the house mound. From west to east the trench began with a thick 31 cm stratum of brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam beneath which was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clayey loam. As the trench proceeded eastward the upper stratum thinned and was replaced by the lower stratum. Within the house area the upper stratum disappeared, replaced by a 10 cm lens of brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam and light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) loam. Within this trench was Feature 3 (Figure 3.46, Table 3.14) at 6W to 9W. This feature appeared as a dip of the upper stratum into the lower stratum. Unfortunately, no artifacts were recovered here and the feature's identity remained a mystery. Also a pipe which ran to the privy was noted in this trench at 23.5W, 20 cm below the surface.

Trenches E and F were similar to Trench A. However in Trench E considerable soil disturbances were seen from 46 to 52S. There we uncovered chunks of concrete, a concrete pipe, wire, and ceramics. None of these artifacts was diagnostic of a certain time frame. Soils there were mottled with brown, yellowish brown, and very dark grayish brown (10YR4/3, 3/2, 5/4) sandy soils.

Two trenches each were also placed on the east and north sides of the dairy barn. Soils there consisted of a 10 cm stratum of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam. Below this was the familiar yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam subsoil. Two features, 8 and 9 (Figure 3.46, Table 3.14), were uncovered in Trenches H and G, respectively. Feature 8 was a shallow 15 cm depression in which the fill was darker than the surrounding soils, but no artifacts were seen. Feature 9 was a post hole with charcoal and very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) fill.

Trench I consisted of a five centimeter layer of humus below which was a 20 cm stratum of brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam. Towards the north the humus disappeared, replaced by gravel. A yellowish red (5YR4/6) clay was noted below the brown sandy loam. Very few artifacts (N=3) were noted in Trenches G, H, and I around the barns.

Thirty auger units were excavated to supplement the trenching data. Auger units 8 through 12, southwest of the house, were unproductive, revealing soils similar to those seen in the trenches. Units 13 and 14 directly south of the house produced mottled mixed topsoils and subsoils further confirming the presence of a garden there. Auger units in the barnyard area failed to yield artifactual materials. Unit 30, inside the barn, did contain some charcoal flecks, perhaps the only archeological remains of the older barn. Large amounts of charcoal were also seen in auger units 1 through 4 inside the house, as would be expected considering the recent fire. This ash was 10 cm deep in some areas.

### Artifact Distributions

A total of 2063 artifacts was collected at this site. Most of these (N=1570) were collected from Test Units 1 and 3. As with the previous sites, artifacts generally concentrated around the house and in isolated features in the yard area, like Feature 2 where 195 artifacts were collected.

Kitchen related artifacts were concentrated around the house and also along Trench E (Table 3.15, Figure 3.40). Within this trench a total of 16 kitchen related artifacts was found, which compared to all sites but the Butler homesite, was a large concentration. Architectural items were concentrated within the house area, most of these being window glass fragments. Few work items were seen (N=2) and these were found along Trench C.

### Site Summary

The oral history indicated the presence of several outbuildings in the homesite area built within a period from 1920 to 1945. Additional farm improvements were made in the 1950s. Most of these buildings were noted as remains or archeological deposits during our testing project. We did not locate positive archeological evidence of the original log barn or smokehouse south of the house however.

Similar patterns seen in the other homesites including, the John and Billie Eaton sites, also appear at the Tobe Eaton homesite. We still note a lack of significant subsurface deposits in the barnyard areas for instance. We again see artifacts concentrating in isolated areas around the house rather than evenly spread throughout the yard. Artifacts also were concentrated in the dwelling location. Again as at other sites, we find no stratigraphic integrity in midden areas, like the house mound. Artifacts generally dated to the twentieth century, however, at this site we did see more artifacts dating to the early twentieth century than at other sites where mid and recent twentieth century artifacts were abundant. Early twentieth century artifacts at this site included four applied bottle-necks, a jar made ca. 1915

Table 3.15--Distribution of Selected Functional Categories  
of Artifacts From 22TS1504

Test Unit/ Trench	Total Items	Kitchen Items				Architectural Items			Economic Items		Play Items	
		kj	kc	kb	ag	am	aw	ah	wt	wa	wr	pt
1	564	61		2	2	127	54	1				
2	99	8	2	1	8	4	38					
Feature 2	195	108		1	7	6	35					
3	1006	5	16	3	612	84	71	21				
4	63	10	1			7	13					
5	19						13					
Trench A												
0-5S/E0	2											
5-10S/E0	1		1									
10-15S/E0	0											
15-20S/E0	1											
20-45S/E0	0											
Trench B												
28S/0-5W	1											
28S/5-10W	7	7										
28S/10-15W	17		1		1							
28S/15-20W	0											
28S/20-25W	3											
Trench C												
46S/0-5W	1								1			
46S/5-10W	7						1					
46S/10-15W	1						1					
46S/15-20W	1	1										
46S/20-25W	0											
46S/0-5E	4	1					3					
46S/5-10E	2											
46S/10-15E	17	1	4			1	5		1			
Trench D												
12-17S/19W	1		1									
17S-22S/19W	3	1	1									
22-40S/19W	0											
Trench E												
46-51S/8E	7	1	3									
51-56S/8E	6		2									
56-61S/8E	26	3	6		3		1					
61-66S/8E	2						1					
Trench E												
66-68S/8E	1		1									
Trench F												
46-51S/12W	0											
51-56S/12W	2						1					
56-63S/12W	0											
Trench G												
	0											
Trench H												
54-59S/85W	2											
59-64S/85W	1											
64-74S/85W	0											
Trench I												
	0											
Trash Dump												
Sample	1	1										

and a plate possibly made as early as 1906. Another pattern repeated here is that trash deposit areas seen on the surface did not have significant subsurface integrity. These trash deposits were located at the edge of an inner circle of buildings which is separated from the outer, barnyard areas (see Chapter IV, the Upland South).

Potential research topics noted in the Scope of Work for this particular site do not seem to be viable. We have completed a review of archeological remains of the house and attempted to compare them with the HABS report. Unfortunately, the full HABS report for this site does not exist for further work. Even if it did exist, the study would be biased by the disturbances in the deposits and the fact that the house was empty at the time of burning. There were two window glass concentrations on the east side of the house and one on the west side. No functional assignments could be made to rooms based on recovered artifacts. Of the 1621 fragments recovered from three test units, only 60 were non-architectural and functionally distinct. These were primarily food containers and were evenly scattered in the three units. Based on the archeology alone, the floor plan could be inferred, including the central chimney. Beyond the floorplan, any reconstructions based on the archeology would be tenuous.

Another research topic discussed in the Scope of Work called for a comparison of artifacts at the Tobe, John and Billie Eaton sites. The numbers of artifacts recovered at these sites do not allow such a comparison. At the Tobe, John and Billie Eaton sites we recovered 2063, 189, and 775 artifacts respectively. When architectural items and scrap materials are eliminated from these totals, the sample size is quite small (Tobe Eaton N=411, John Eaton N=78, Billie Eaton N=192). When minimum numbers of items are determined, the samples become even smaller. Valid comparisons between such small samples are not possible.

We have largely exhausted the settlement data available at this site. We believe a sufficient sample of artifacts has been collected at this site for comparisons with other Upland South farmsteads in the future. This task can be accomplished by further data recovery at the Butler homesite (see Chapter V). Taking this into consideration we recommend no further work at this site.



## 22TS1505 -- The John Eaton Farmstead

Following the farm road north and east beside the fields north of the Tobe Eaton homesite, we located the John Eaton homesite. A depression to the west and south of the house, a wood line east of the house, and an open field to the north, formed the boundaries within which our investigations of this homesite were concentrated (Figure 3.47). At this site was a double pen house still standing and in good condition, a smokehouse, fruit house, vehicle shed, well, and ornamental trees. Approximately 100 m southeast of the house were the remnants of a barn and barnyard.

### History and Oral History

#### Deed History

In 1896 John Madison Eaton willed 140 ac more or less to his second oldest son, John R. Eaton. The parcel included land in Section 2, 11, and 12, T6S, R9E (Tishomingo County Chancery Court Minutes 1914:506). The total property was valued at \$750.00 including \$60.00 of improvements from John Madison Eaton and \$12 from J.E. Tobe Eaton. John R. Eaton purchased 16 ac from his brother, Wister, on December 14, 1916 (Tishomingo County Deed Book P15:583). The 156 ac parcel remained in John R. Eaton's hand until January 18, 1952 when he sold his 140 ac homeplace to Laster Short (Tishomingo County Deed Book P29:249). His remaining land had been sold to his son O.T. Eaton in 1936, yet the deed was not filed until February of 1952 (Tishomingo County Deed Book B29, P28). Laster Short retained the 140 ac homeplace until 1978 when he sold it to the U.S. Government. John R. Eaton and his family lived on the property from 1894 to 1948. Between 1948 and 1952 two sharecroppers, Floyd Smith and Jack Wilson, occupied the property for a year or two each. After 1952 nobody lived on the land although Laster Short put in several crops of corn and cotton there (Short, Laster 12,1,2).

When the John R. Eaton property was improved ca. 1894, the homesite consisted of the frame building, log smokehouse, and log barn. The fruit house may be original or built a few years after the other structures. The vehicle shed was built sometime after John R. acquired a Model T Ford in the late 1920s or early 1930s. Two frame houses were built in the field east of the main house. The first of these was transported by log rollers to the northeast corner of the John R. house after it had been standing for several years (Short, Laster: unrecorded interview). The second frame house was located on the same spot in the field as the first frame house. The 1955 Soil Conservation Service aerial photograph notes both of these houses. In addition the photograph records the main house, fruit house, vehicle shed and log barn. Two unidentified sheds were noticed at the southeast edge of the John R. house and one unknown shed was located just south of the log barn.

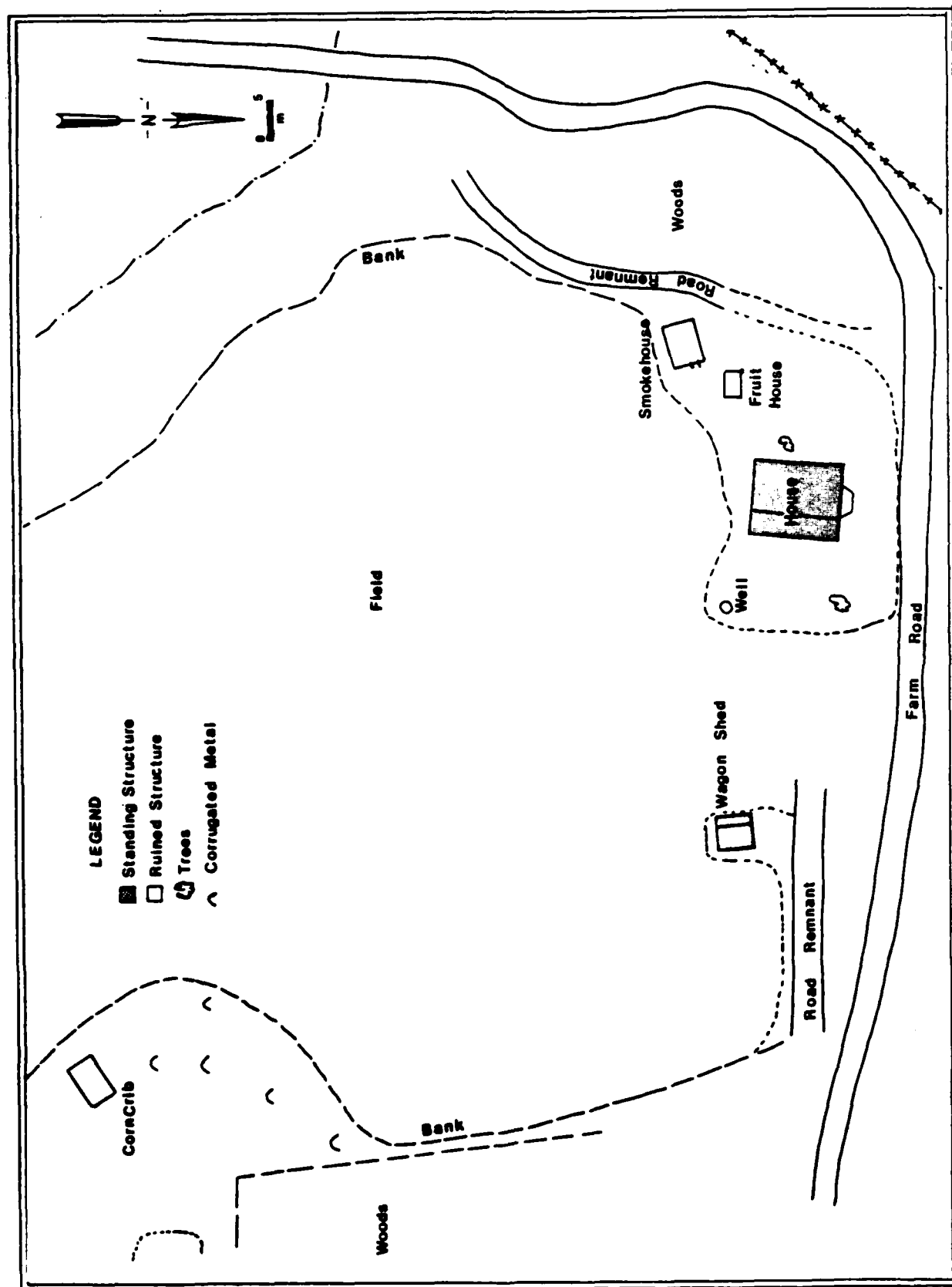


Figure 3.47. -- John Eaton Homestead.

## House

The 1977 HABS report included measured drawings of the John R. Eaton house and an overall site plan. The site plan (Figure 3.48a) was partially correct. The "barn" shown southwest of the house was actually the fruit house. The main log barn, located approximately 100 yd (30 m) southeast of the house was not depicted. The well also was not positioned accurately.

Figure 3.48b presents the 1977 HABS illustration of the east or front facade of the John R. Eaton house. The Eaton family occupied this structure for over 50 years from ca. 1894 to 1952. Laster Short (11,2,20) described the house as:

"... similar to that one there at home [Tobe Eaton house]. It had a chimney at each end of it and it didn't have a stack chimney in it . . . when it was originally built there was two big rooms and one side room and a little porch right there on it. . . . The only thing I know of that they added to it, there was a little porch back there, they boxed that in. He moved another little house there by the [northeast] corner of it, sort of tied it to it."

Laster Short was not certain what year the rear porch was enclosed. Figure 3.49a illustrates the functional use of the house in ca. 1900 before the rear porch was boxed in and the northeast house addition made. The front south room served as bedroom for the parents, John R. and Fannie Eaton, and as a living room. The north front room was a bedroom for the children, John Elliott, Oscar, Mattie, Emma and Carrie. The rear south side room was a kitchen; a rear porch extended north of the side room. As the family grew, the rear porch was walled in and became a bedroom for Oscar and John Elliott. Figure 3.49b shows the house ca. 1914. The functional use of rooms was the same as before except that John Elliott and his wife moved into the house addition (consisting of a porch, main room, and side room) located on the northeast corner of the main house.

## Farm and Outbuildings

John R. Eaton built his log barn approximately 300 ft (91 m) southeast of the main house ca. 1894 (Figure 3.50). The barn consisted of an 18 or 20 ft square log crib with frame sheds on all four sides. Both John R. and Laster Short used the barn to store hay and corn. John R. also used it to pen up his livestock which included a team of mules and a few milk cows. The log smokehouse was a 16 ft square structure located about 30 ft (9 m) from the southwest corner of the John R. house. Between the smokehouse and the main house was a fruit house built of frame. This structure was used to store canned goods and dried fruit. Laster Short was not certain in what years the smokehouse and fruit house were built.

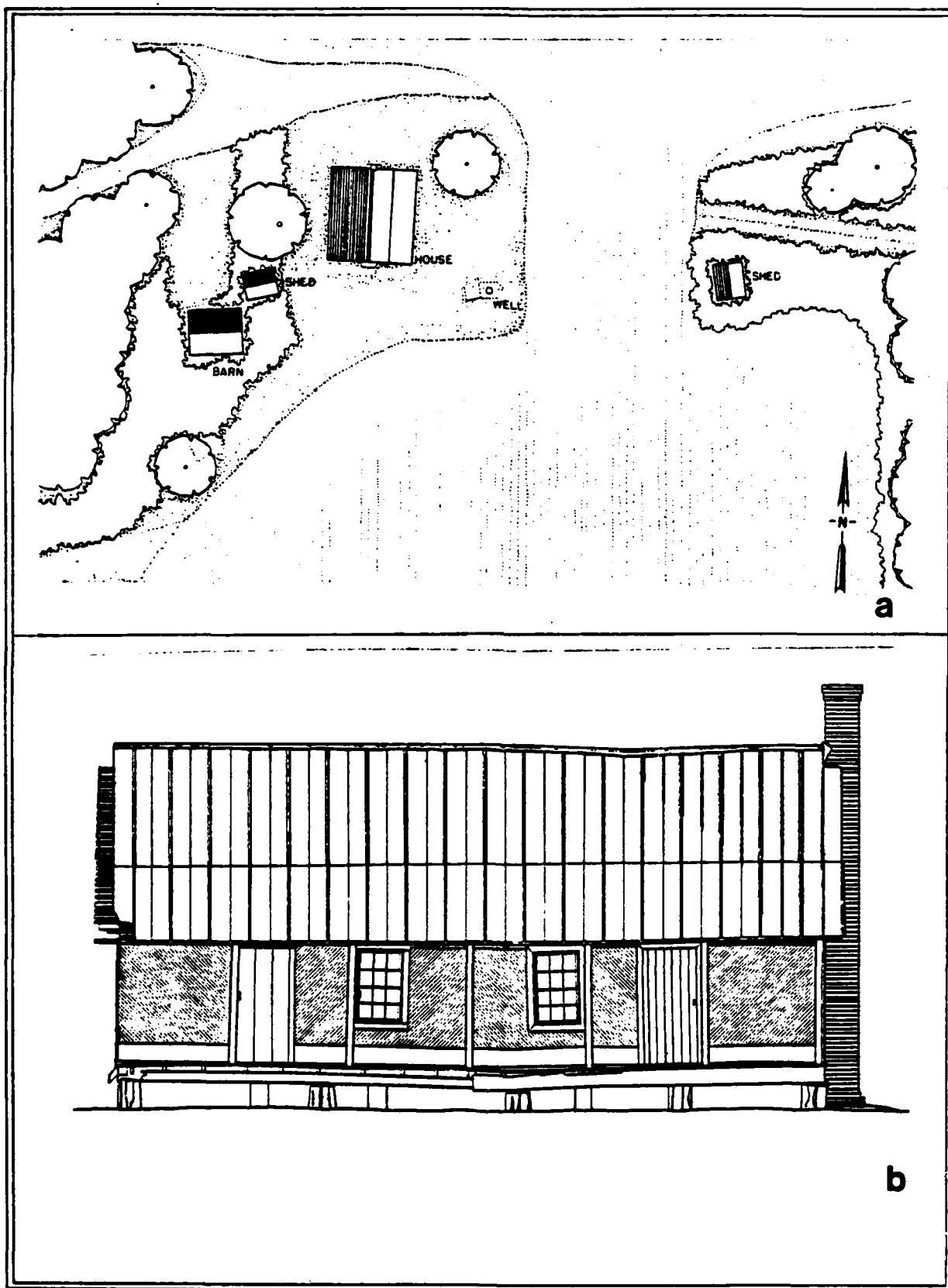


Figure 3.48. -- a. HABS Map of Site.

b. HABS Drawing of John Eaton House (East View).

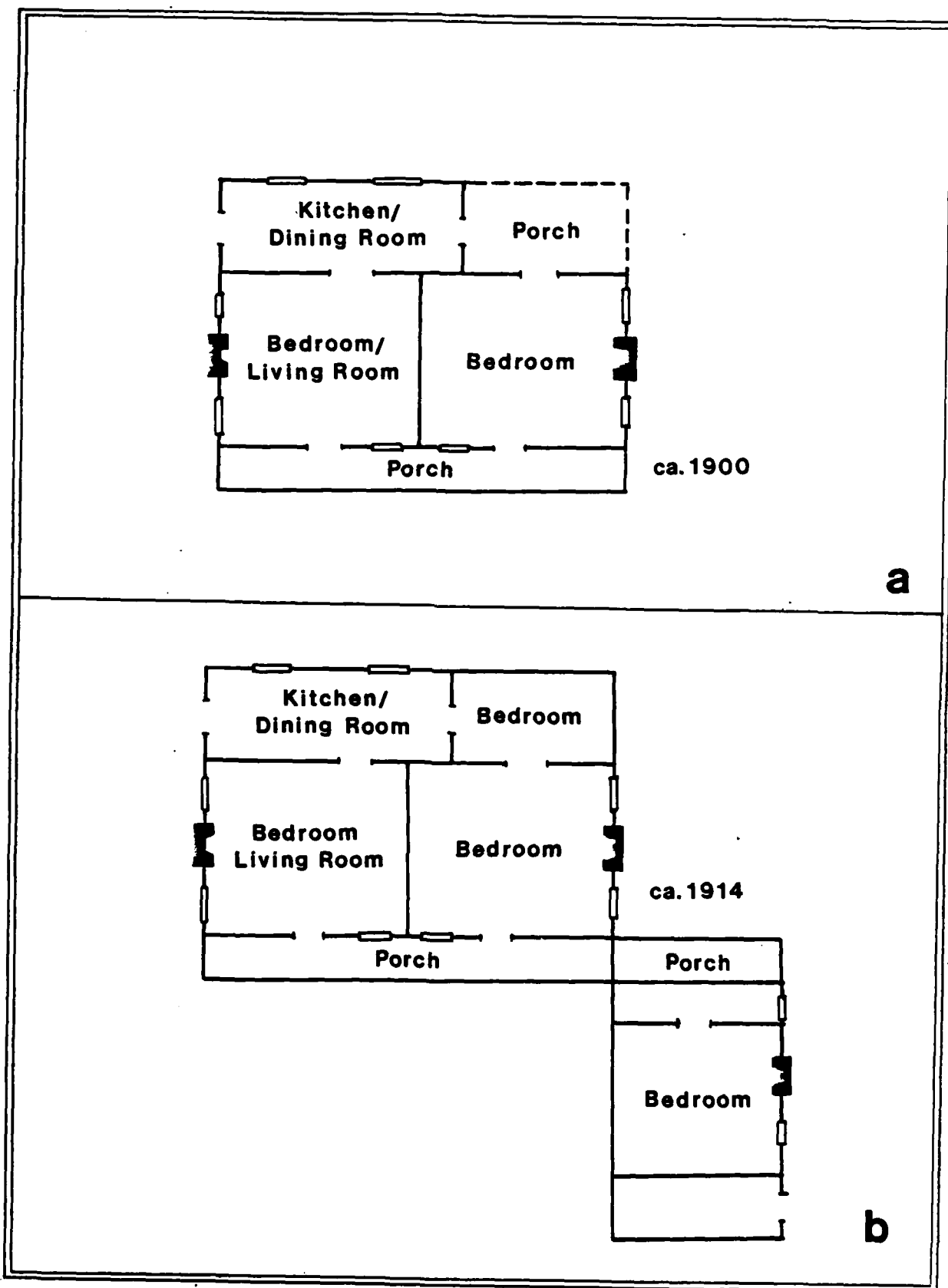


Figure 3.49. -- Functional Use of Rooms, John Eaton House.

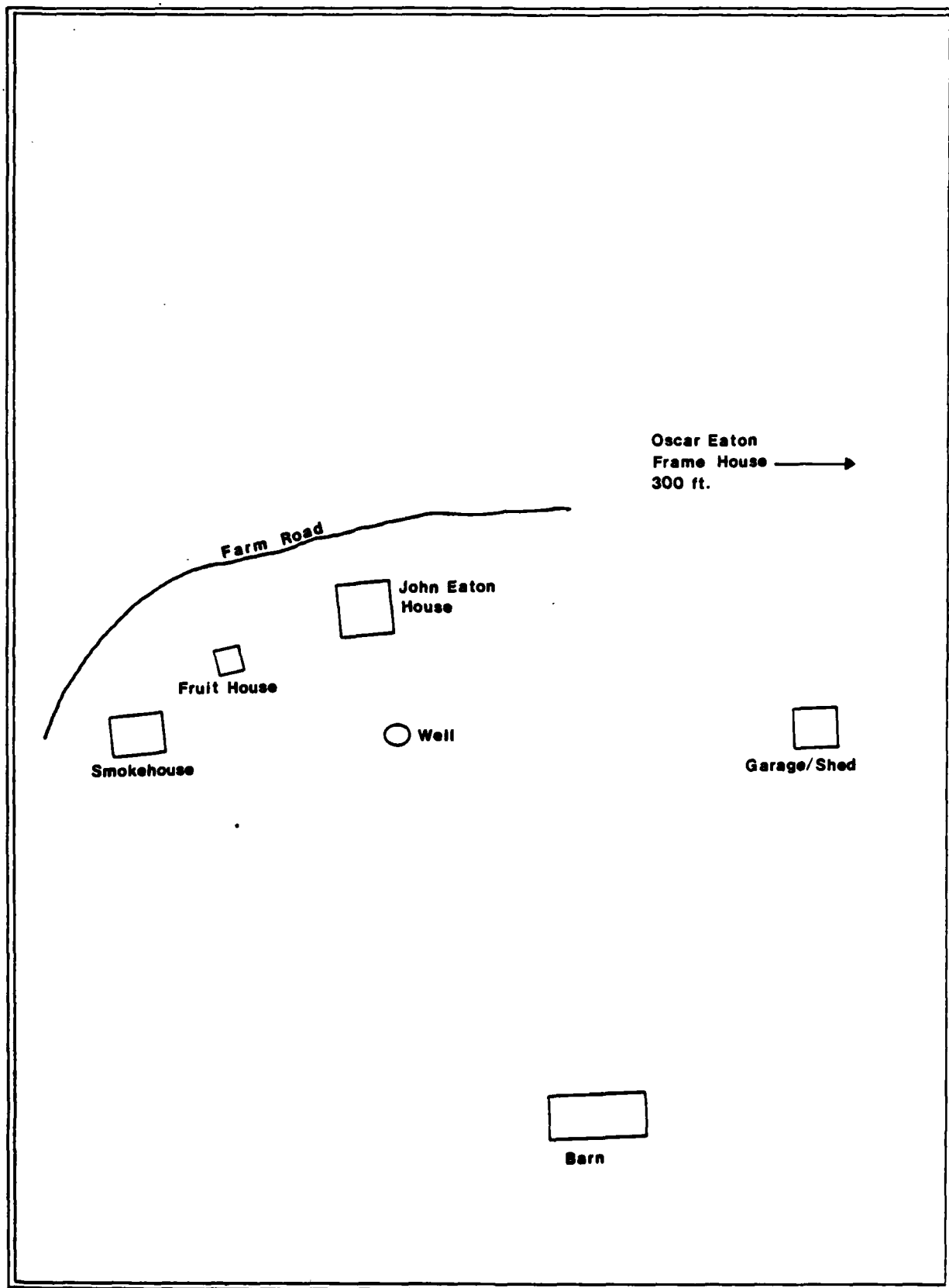


Figure 3.50. -- Oral History Map, John Eaton Homesite.

Sometime between 1894 and 1914, John R. Eaton built a small house approximately 100 yds (90 m) east of the main house. The house was first used by Oscar Eaton, John R.'s first son and his bride. Around the year 1914, the Oscar Eaton house was moved across the field to join with the northeast corner of the John Eaton house. Apparently Oscar and family had moved away and John R. wanted to use the structure as an additional bedroom and for storage. Mittie Eaton Short, who was a schoolgirl at the time, remembered Uncle John R. telling her every morning how they were progressing with the house moving. Laster Short described how the house was moved:

"They built it out there but after they decided that they wanted it out there well they just jacked it up and just rolled it out there, moved it . . . on poles, they just stick these poles under there and winched it on in . . . I think they had a winch, or something another, use a mule, went around kind of like a sorghum mill" (Short, Laster 11,2,22).

Short noted that the porch of the Oscar Eaton house joined with the John R. Eaton front porch. "They just turned that other house around and brought that porch in and let it match this one here [John R. house] on the west side" (11,2,22). The new addition consisted of a porch, main room with north chimney, and rear side room. It had a rived board roof; the walls were sided with vertical or "shanghai" lumber. When the roof rotted in the late 1950s, Laster Short sold off the remaining rough lumber from the Oscar Eaton house. Sometime in the 1920s, John R. Eaton built a frame house consisting of a porch, 16 to 18 foot square main room and side room kitchen. Laster Short (12,1,5) did not know what year it was torn down, but he remembered using it to store cotton in the 1950s.

John R. and Laster Short both farmed south of the main house at the edge of the bottom and north/northeast of the vehicle shed. The main field (the "flats") was to the north where they grew corn and cotton. Laster Short (12,2,5) claimed that he grew "two bales of cotton to the acre on it out there, myself. Out there on them flats. Yeah, that's the best cotton I ever raised." The John R. Eaton family garden spot was located just south of the main house. The dug well was at the northeast corner of the garden. The pasture, surrounded by barbed wire, was about 25-50 ac and located southeast of the barn; the livestock grazed this area. The Eaton yard extended approximately 30 ft (9 m) around all sides of the main house; it was originally hoed and later kept in grass. The Shorts did not remember how the occupants of the house disposed of their trash or where they cut their firewood.

#### Archeology

Archeological survey around this homesite was conducted in conjunction with the Tobe Eaton survey. Investigations at the homesite included two 1 x 2 m units and three 1 x 1 m units for 2

m<sup>3</sup> of earth hand excavated. Trenching consisted of 176 m totaling 10.09 m<sup>3</sup> around the house and yard. Investigations were supplemented by 10 auger units where necessary (Figure 3.51).

#### The J.R. Eaton House

This double pen structure (Plate 3.7, Figure 3.52, Table 3.16) was the only standing dwelling at the time of the project field work. The HABS report and the oral history have provided a detailed description of this house. Noteworthy to our archeological investigations was the opportunity to observe a relatively undisturbed chimney underneath the house. As stated within the the Tobe Eaton site description, this chimney was constructed of brick in a "[" shape. The brick at the John R. Eaton site rested on sandstone supporting stones, however the front (hearth area) was open rather than closed as at the Adams, Searcy, and Tipton/O'Neal houses. Sloping down from the room floor to the back of the hearth area was a wood plank floor. Apparently dirt fill was placed in the box formed by this floor and the brick chimney. Then the brick hearth was placed on top of the dirt, level with the room floor. This probably was the way the Tobe Eaton chimney was constructed also.

Some further observations concerning the house may be made. The oral history noted that the rear porch was "boxed in" sometime after 1900. The archeological correlate to this was the use of wire nails in constructing this room versus the use of square nails in all other parts of the house.

Had we not known of the additional structure attached to the northeast corner of the John R. house from the oral history and the 1955 aerial photographs, we certainly would have missed it during testing. We excavated Test Unit 1 in this area and ran a trench just north of the test unit to look for archeological evidence of this old structure. Test Unit 1 contained only nine artifacts and no traces of the old structure were seen here or in Trench D. The only dateable artifact in Test Unit 1 was a black plastic cap that dates after 1936 (Toulouse 1971:407).

#### Fruit house

Behind the house to the southwest we found the fruit house (Figure 3.52, Table 3.16) noted by informants. The house was constructed of four log piers supporting a wood frame building. A gable roof was found lying nearby as was a solidly built wood door .75 x 1.5 m. The door had been hung to the fruit house using strap hinges.

Test Unit 6 was placed along the foundation wall of this outbuilding. This revealed a stained area which we interpreted to be the dripline (Feature 3, Figure 3.53, Table 3.17). It appeared as a shallow (10 cm) dip in Stratum 1. It was a dark yellowish



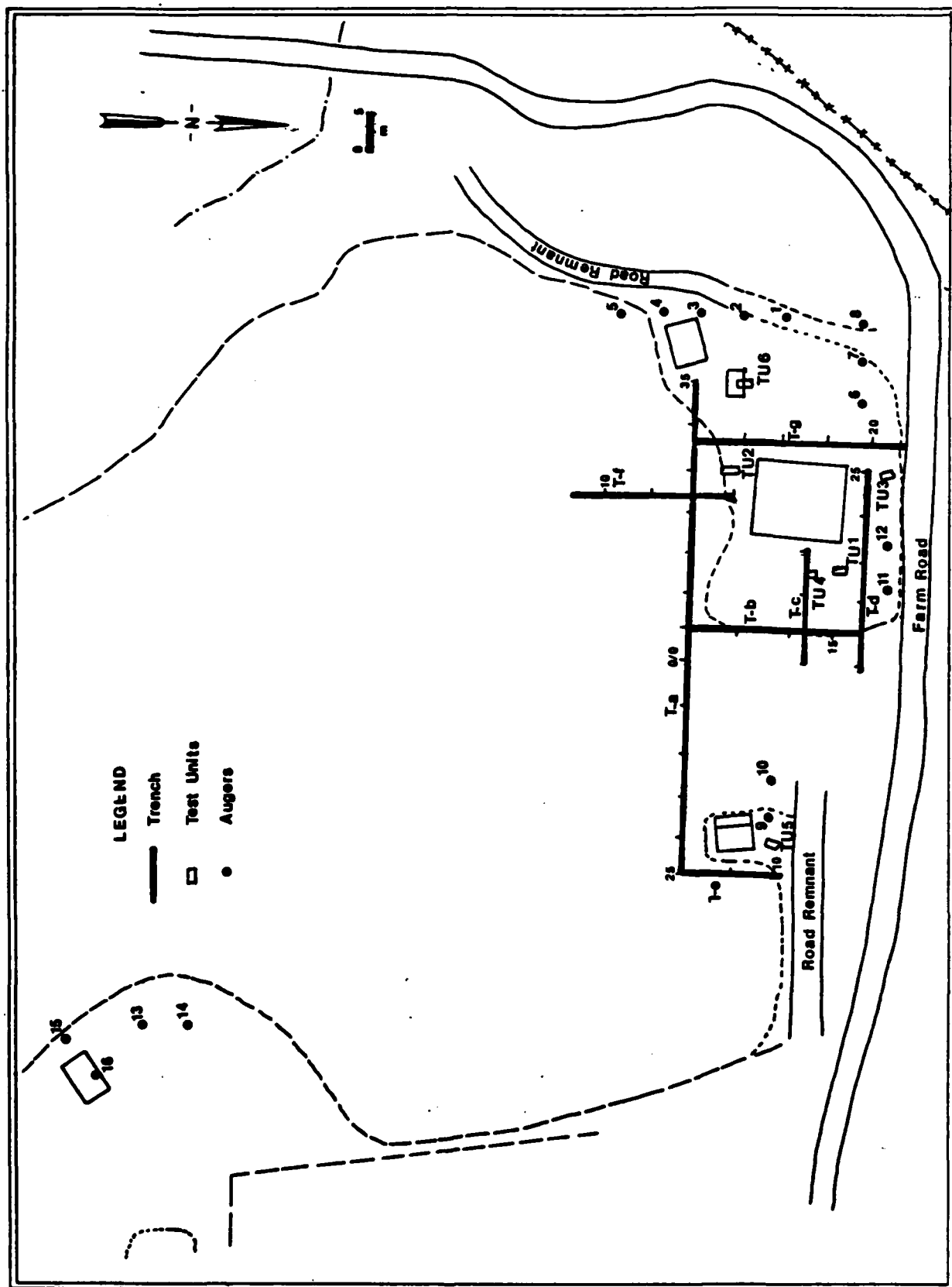


Figure 3.51. -- Location of Trenches and Test Units, John Eaton Homesite.



**a**



**b**

Plate 3.7. -- a. View of House from South.  
b. View of House from North.

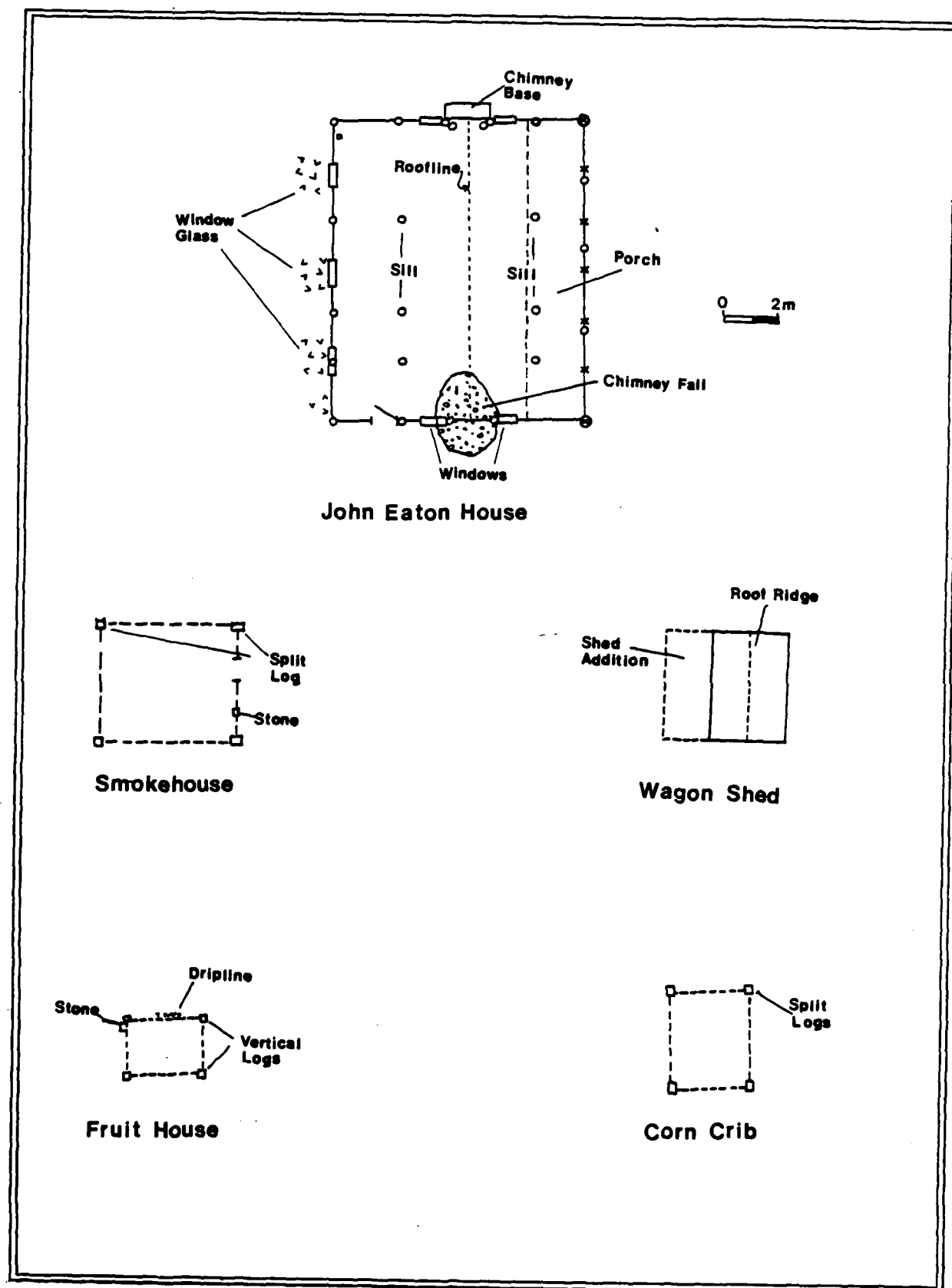


Figure 3.52. -- Detail of House and Outbuildings, John Eaton Homesite.  
See site plan (Figure 3.47) for location and orientation.

Table 3.16 22TS1505 -- Structures

	Condition	N/S	E/W	ht.	Dist. (A)	Dist. (OH)	Elev. ( $\pm$ d)	Comments
Dwelling	S	11.0	9.0	8.5	-	-	-	post 1894
Fruit house	R	2.0	2.8	-	7.5	-	-.31	post 1894
Smokehouse	R	4.3	5.0	-	13.0	9.1	-.45	
Garage	S	38.5	4.4	3.4	33.5	-	-.35	-1920s
Corn crib	R	3.6	3.0	-	101.0	91.0	-	post 1894
Well	R	-	-	-	7.5	-	+.03	
Barn	R	6.0	6.0	-	-	91.0	-	post 1894
Frame house	-	-	-	-	-	91.0	-	on aerial photo
Frame house	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	attached to dwelling
Shed	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	aerial photo
Shed	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	aerial photo

R-remains  
 S-standing structure  
 measurements in meters

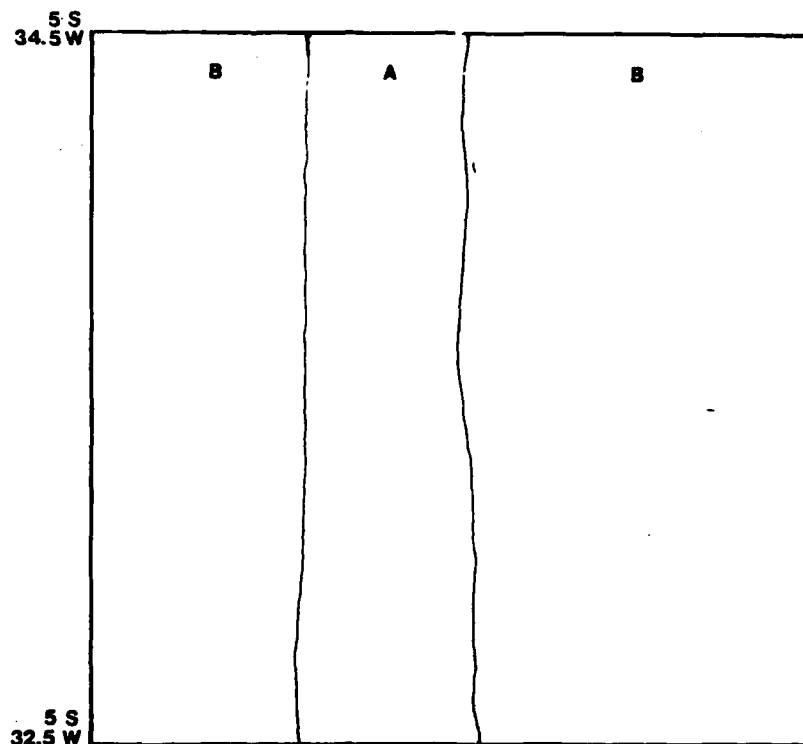
Dist.-distance from main dwelling  
 A-archaeology

OH-oral history  
 Elev.-elevation  
 in relation to house

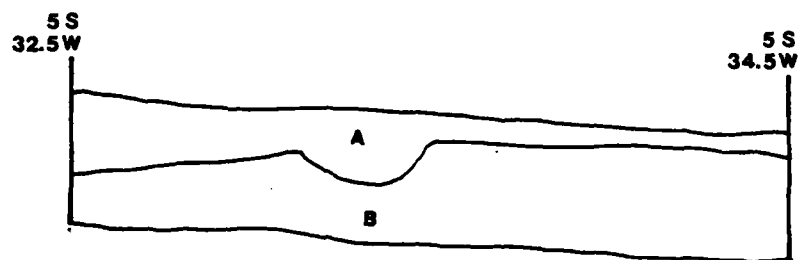
d-dwelling  
 b.-built

Table 3.17 22Ts1505 -- Features

Feature #	Identity	Location	Measurements	
			Horizontal	Depth
1	posthole	Trench D 3.5W/ 20S	.10	50.0
2	tree stump	Tu4 12W/13.5S	-	-
3	dripline	fruithouse	.25 x .28	.20



Plan



Profile

### Test Unit 6

#### Feature 3

- A 10YR3/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam
- B 10YR5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay

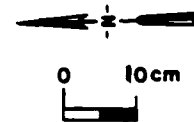


Figure 3.53. -- Test Unit 6, Feature 3, John Eaton Homesite.

brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam. The feature was no more than 10 cm below the surface. The six artifacts from the feature were not diagnostic but appeared to be twentieth century in origin.

#### Smokehouse

The smokehouse (Figure 3.52, Table 3.16) which was noted by informants and on the 1955 aerial photograph consisted archeologically of the remains of a hewn log structure lying on horizontally placed log piers. Half-dovetail notching was used to secure the corners. The frame gabled roof, covered with bark shingles, lay beside the remains of the smokehouse. Inside the smokehouse we found a plowshare, glass canning lids, and alkaline glazed stoneware. The smokehouse must have also been used as a storage shed.

#### Vehicle Shed/Storage Shed

East of the house was a vehicle shed (Figure 3.52, Table 3.16) located along an abandoned road which paralleled the modern farm road. This shed contained two pens, a 2.8 x 3.85 m garage room and, attached to it, a smaller 1.6 x 3.85 m addition. The garage had a large open north wall and a garage door lay nearby. The garage room of this structure leaned to the east and the addition had already collapsed.

The shed had wood sills which lay directly on the ground and supported a wood floor. Wall construction consisted of vertical slats nailed to a balloon frame with diagonal supporting members. The roof was frame with gables to the north and south; both the main pen and addition shared the same roof. Inside the structure were a small animal cage, a tire, and several oil cans.

#### Corn Crib

Oral history and the 1955 aerial photograph defined a barnyard area south of the house. This area contained a barn, corn crib, and animal pen. During the survey we located the remains of the corn crib (Figure 3.52, Table 3.16) which was a log structure with "V" corner notching. The crib remains sat on split log piers. Around this corn crib we noted fenceposts, three separate piles of corrugated tin, and heavy vegetation everywhere except in one cleared grassy area. Probing and augering in these areas were unsuccessful in locating the buildings noted by informants.

### Well

Two structures were noted on the 1955 aerial photograph south of the house. We located a filled well in this area and probably one of these structures was a well house. The other structure was not identified by informants and there was no evidence of it during our investigations at this site.

### Trenching and Miscellaneous Features

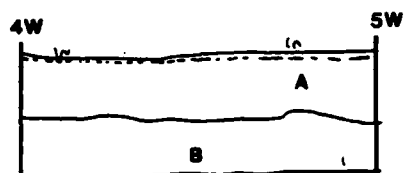
Trenching at this homesite revealed little data. Trench A did uncover a dark midden-like gray brown (10YR4/2) area from 6W to 23W, though few artifacts were found within it. Also, near the smokehouse this same soil discoloration was noted. In other areas soils across the site were a brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam from the thin 2 cm humus to 20 cm below the surface (Figure 3.54). Plowing was probably responsible for much of the discoloration noted above. Trench A yielded 24 artifacts, all of which are modern. Dateable artifacts included a bottle made in Jackson, Mississippi between 1932-1953 (Toulouse 1971:271) and a piece of "Bubble Fire King" depression glass made between 1942-1948 (Weatherman 1970:47).

Trench B ran north and south in front of the house. No features and few artifacts were located in this trench and soils were consistent with those in Trench A. Only 12 artifacts were recovered from this trench. A "Presto Supreme Mason" canning jar was found which dated ca. 1925-1946 (Toulouse 1977:64).

Trench C was similar, except near the house from 12W to 13W, where a discoloration was noted. Test Unit 4 was placed there to examine this feature. Feature 2 (Figure 3.55, Table 3.17) was a deep intrusion of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam soils filled with charcoal chunks and 13 artifacts dating to the twentieth century. The feature may have resulted from trash burning, but we believe it is more likely to be the result of burning a tree stump.

As mentioned earlier Trench D was placed to examine the archeological remains of the Oscar Eaton house when it was attached to the front of the John Eaton dwelling. In this area we encountered only a thin 4 cm humus mixed with brown sandy loam soil and below that dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) loam. From 10W to 12W was some deep root action, which caused some discoloration in the trench profile. Nineteen artifacts were recovered from this trench including a bottle dated ca. 1932-1953 (Toulouse 1971:271).

East of the area where the Oscar Eaton house was located was a post hole, Feature 1 (Figure 3.54, Table 3.17). We doubt that it was associated with the house as it was too far away. Test Unit 3

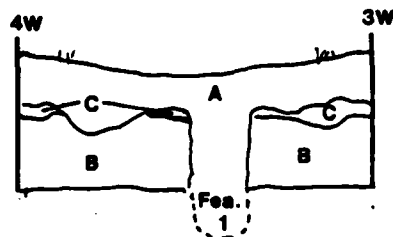


### Trench A

South Wall

A.10YR4/3 Brown Sandy Loam

B.10YR4/6 Compact Dark  
Yellowish Brown Loam



### Trench D

Feature 1

North Wall

A.10YR5/3 Compact Brown  
Sandy Loam

B.10YR4/6 Compact Dark  
Yellowish Brown Loam

C.10YR6/6 Brownish Yellow Sandy  
Loam

0 20cm

Figure 3.54. -- Trenches A and D, Feature 1, John Eaton Homesite.



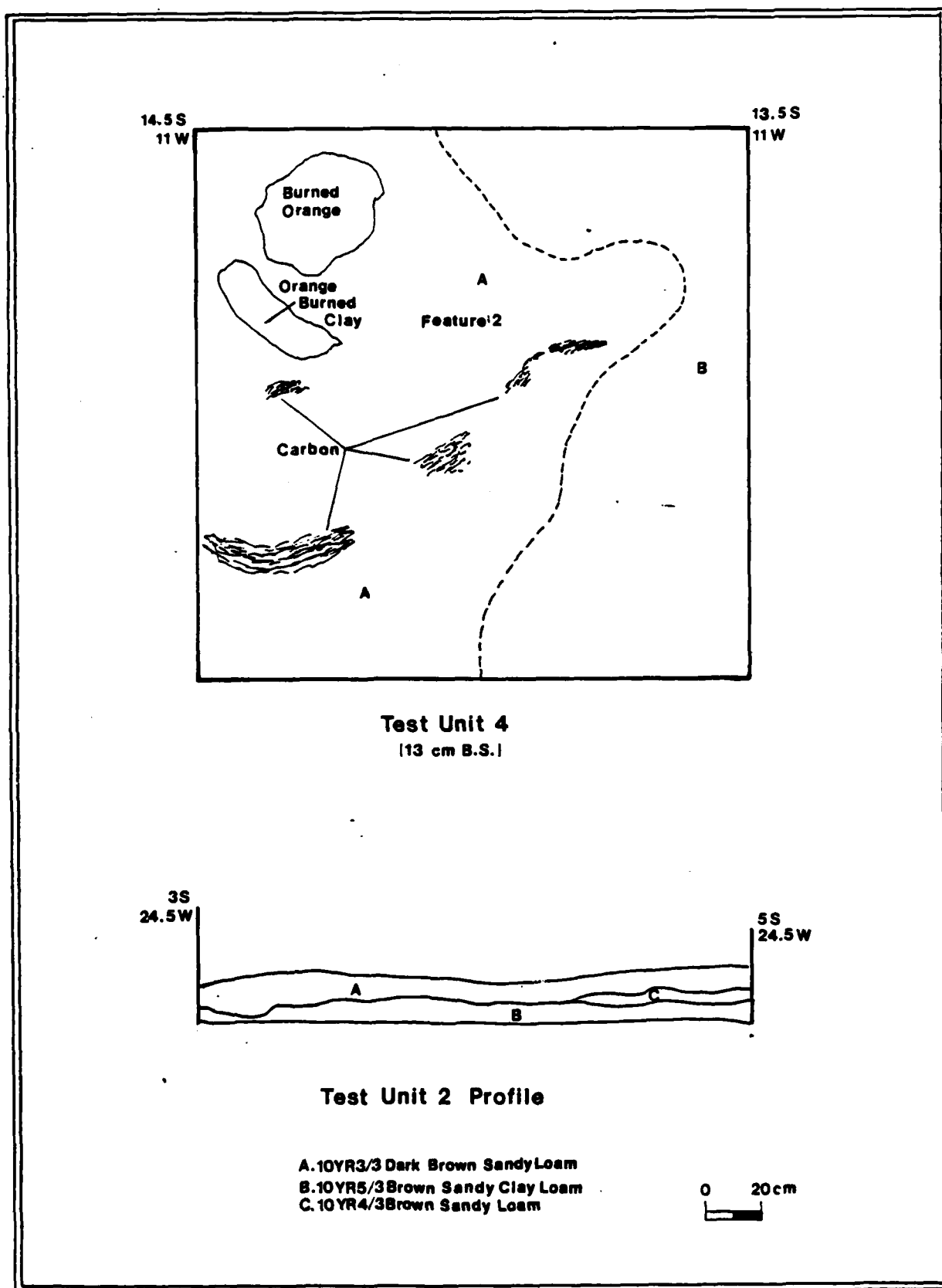


Figure 3.55. -- Test Unit 4, Feature 2 and Test Unit 2, John Eaton Homesite.

was placed at the westernmost extreme of Trench D. Besides the root disturbances seen in Trench D, and the collection of seven artifacts, this unit was without special note.

Trench E, beside the vehicle shed, revealed soils consistent with Trench A. No cultural disturbances were observed.

Trench F was excavated to obtain some information concerning the southern extent of the dark midden-like soils seen in Trench A. Plowing action smeared the limits of the area somewhat but we estimate that the midden extended four meters south of the intersection of Trenches A and C.

Test Unit 2 (Figure 3.55) was placed just outside the rear kitchen door of the dwelling. Five to 10 cm of very dark brown soil was noted here and 85 artifacts were collected. A pressed depression glass bowl was recovered which dated from ca. 1942-1948 period (Weatherman 1970:47). Another depression glass pattern was found which dated post-1939 (Weatherman 1970:161). Also a Southern Potteries Inc. ceramic hallmark was recovered dating between 1938-1957 (Newbound and Newbound 1980:16). This midden did not extend very far, as it was not seen in Trench G. Trench G profiles resembled those of Trench A, without the midden areas. Trench G yielded six artifacts including a depression glass pattern dating to the 1940s (Weatherman 1974:148).

Five auger units were excavated west of the house in the area of the smokehouse. Soils there were similar to Trench A.

#### Artifact Distributions

With only 189 artifacts recovered at this site distributions are easily summarized. The majority of artifacts (N=86) was recovered from Test Unit 2. Twenty-three of these were kitchen related and 24 were architectural items (nails). A total of 54 artifacts was collected from the trenches, which was relatively high in comparison to the other sites. However no distribution patterns appeared among the functional categories of artifacts. There was a relatively random distribution of materials throughout the homesite (Table 3.18, Figure 3.51).

#### Site Summary

From the data gathered at this site we were to address questions of artifact density and distribution to develop a pattern of change for comparison with other sites, especially those of the Eaton family. Unfortunately, few artifacts (N=189) were recovered, and their distribution pattern is identical to the patterns seen at the previous five sites, that is, artifacts concentrated in isolated areas around the house with a thin scatter of artifacts elsewhere in the yard. Separate functional categories of artifacts do not appear, rather all artifacts

Table 3.18--Distribution of Selected Functional Categories of Artifacts From 22TS1505

Test Units/ Trench	Total Items	Kitchen Items			Architectural Items				Economic Items			Play Items
		kj	kc	kb	ag	am	aw	ah	wt	wa	wr	pt
1	9	1	1				1			1		
2	85	23			6		24					
3	7				1		1					
4	8	1					1					
Feature 2	13	1					2					
5	1											
6												
Feature 3	6											
Trench A												
0N/0-5E	1		1									
0N/5-10E	1											
0N/10-20E	0											
0N/20-25E	1		1									
0N/0-5W	1											
0N/5-10W	0											
0N/10-15W	1	1										
0N/15-20W	12	2										
0N/20-25W	5											
0N/25-35W	0											
Trench B												
0-5N/5W	4		1			1	1					1
5-10N/5W	3	1										
10-15N/5W	5	3										
15-20N/5W	0											
Trench C	0											
Trench D												
20N/0-5W	0											
20N/5-10W	10		7		2							
20N/15-20W	3	1			1							
20N/20-25W	1				1							
Trench E	0											
Trench F	0											
Trench G												
0-5N/28W	5	1			1							
5-10N/28W	0											
10-15N/28W	1		1									
Surface material under porch	1											

concentrate in these isolated areas and all functional categories may be found in the yard. The majority of these artifacts dated to the twentieth century. The earliest that any artifact could be certainly dated was 1925. Most of the dateable artifacts have date ranges in the late 1930s and 1940s. There was no late nineteenth or early twentieth century component evident at this site. The lack of hand finished bottle-necks, amethyst glass and machine cut nails, in any appreciable numbers, certainly demonstrated this. The modern nature of the recovered artifacts and their low numbers preclude any diachronic study of the sample. It also makes comparisons with other sites futile. Features were without internal stratigraphy and thus it would be difficult to study change through time based on artifact assemblages or feature representation. For the above reasons we feel that no further work is warranted. Data concerning the comparison of settlement patterning at this site with other sites have been collected and exhausted. This site was released to the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers in the July 1981 meeting with Interagency Archeological Services. At that time we strongly recommended the removal of the standing structure for preservation, prior to clearing activities.

## 22TS1506 -- The Tipton/O'Neal Farmstead

This site was located in an unusual area at the base of a ridge, and 365 m off the road that passes the R.G. Adams site. The site was enclosed in trees and there were no standing buildings present. The only surface features present were the house mound, chimneys, remains of a storm cellar, and spring (Figure 1.1, Figure 3.56).

### History and Oral History

#### Deed History

At the time the Scope of Work was written the occupancy of this site was unknown. The site was chosen for testing because of its unusual location at the base of a hill, unlike the pattern of ridge top homesites seen usually in the Upland South. Through a combination of historical and oral historical evidence, we were able to determine that the site was occupied by the Tipton and O'Neal families, hence its name. Following a comprehensive deed search we determined the parcel size averaged 210 ac. A trust deed between the owner, W.J. Miller, and the bank of Belmont in 1934 referred to the tract as "the old O'Neal farm" (Tishomingo County Trust Deed Book 20:307). Subsequently, we interviewed Adolphus "Doc" O'Neal, a resident of Highland, Mississippi, who had lived on the parcel in the decade following 1910. He referred to the farmstead as the "old Will Tipton place" (8,1).

The deed history was quite complicated. The Trollinger family acquired the west 1/2 of Section 12 T6S, R9E from the Johnson and Moore families sometime between 1840 and 1886. The Trollingers subsequently sold the property to J.H. Tipton in 1886 (Tishomingo County Deed Book B1:457). The Tipton family sold the 210 ac to Will Tipton, one of the sons, in 1895. They reserved 50 ac for themselves which contained the homeplace (Tishomingo County Deed Book P4:488). In 1903 portions of the west 1/2 of Section 12 were sold to J.W. Jourdan, a regional timber speculator. Apparently the O'Neals, J.H. and M.J., were part owners in Will Tipton's place because they entered into a trust deed for \$165 in 1913, mortgaging 170 ac of the east side of the west 1/2 of Section 12; this trust parcel must have intersected a portion of the Tipton holdings (Tishomingo County Deed Book P15:n.p.). Will Tipton eventually sold the 210 ac tract in Section 12 to J.W. O'Neal, Adolphus' father, in 1919 for \$1550 (Tishomingo County Deed Book P15:55). The same year, John O'Neal sold the parcel to J.C. Horn for \$4000, half cash and half bank note (Tishomingo County Deed Book P15:100). Unable to pay his mortgage, the land reverted to the O'Neals in 1920 (Tishomingo County Deed Book P16:220). In 1920 the O'Neals sold the tract to T.C. and S.L. Pharr for \$4300 (Tishomingo County Deed Book P16:245). The Pharrs held the land until 1931, frequently entering into trust deeds with regional banks. In 1931, they sold half interest in the 210 ac to M.M.

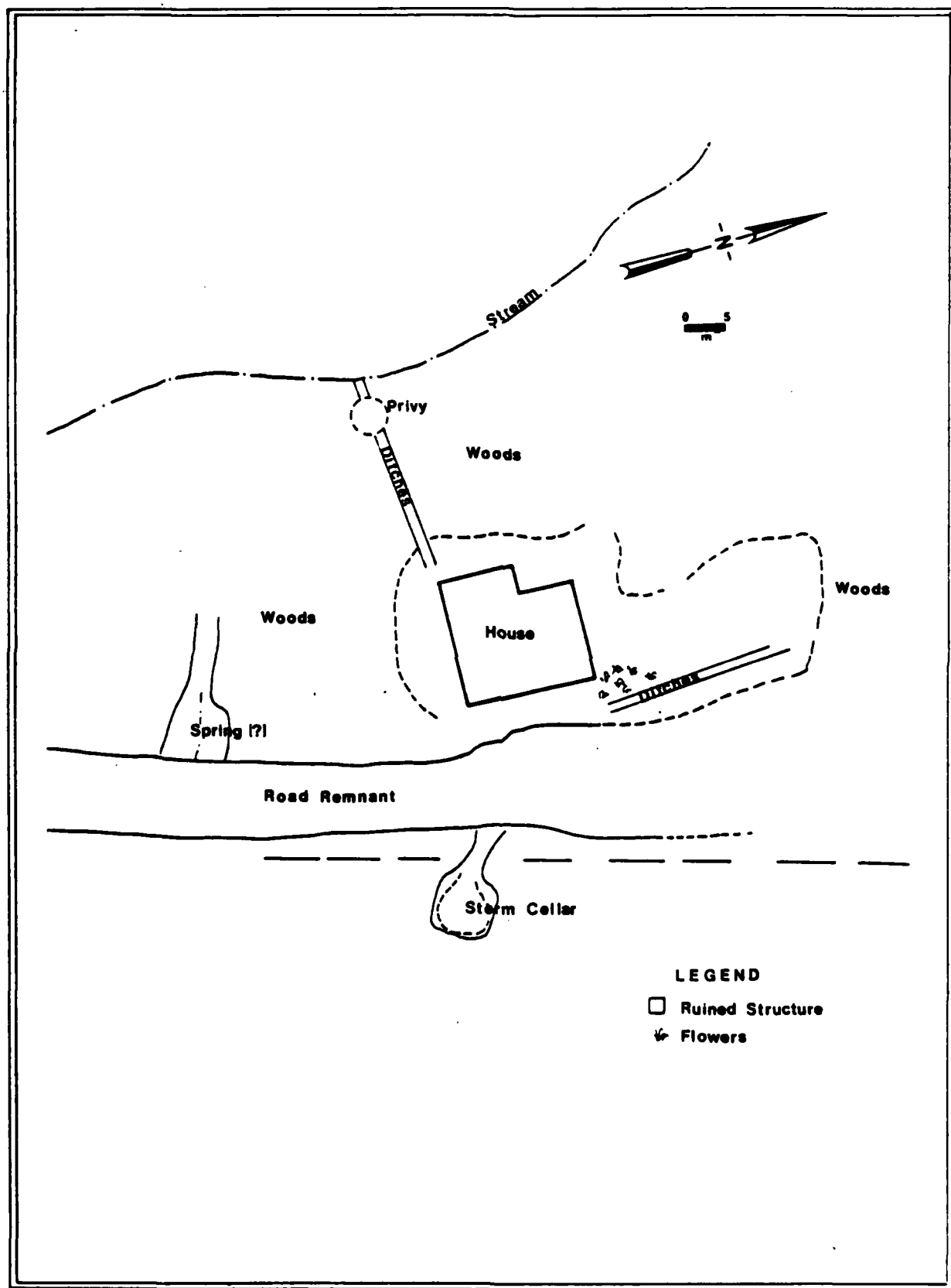


Figure 3.56. -- Tipton/O'Neal Homesite.

Harris (Tishomingo County Deed Book P24:34,55). Harris sold his half interest in the 210 ac tract to W.J. Miller in 1934 for \$400 (Tishomingo Deed Book P24:34). Miller held the property until 1944. During that 10 year period, he rented or share farmed the land (Pardue, Tillman: unrecorded interview). During the early 1940s the buildings on the property were abandoned.

The oral history research uncovered data which is fairly consistent with the deed records. Adolphus O'Neal, born ca. 1900, remembered that the Tiptons had owned the 210 ac parcel and then sold it to the O'Neals who subsequently sold it to Vester Horn for \$4000 in 1919. Horn, a moonshiner, was harassed by local law enforcement officials and was forced to suspend his operations.

The O'Neals acquired title to the land again and sold it to the Pharrs ca. 1920. The land was subsequently sold to Will Miller and Roy Rhodes who rented or share rented to families like the Luther Sanfords and the Rand Pardues, John Tillman's kin. One question concerning the deeds which was not elucidated by the oral history was why the O'Neals could purchase the 210 ac parcel in 1919 for \$1500 while later the same year Horn bought it for \$4000. Adolphus O'Neal was not sure why the price was so inflated in one year; he did not feel that significant improvements were made to the property within that year (O'Neal, Adolphus: unrecorded interview).

#### House

Adolphus O'Neal (8,1,2 4) described the Tipton/O'Neal house as follows:

"Big white house with a hallway in between with a kitchen ell out southwest of it . . . . Two [rooms] across the hallway and two across south of the hallway would be the kitchen and the living room/bedroom . . . . Just a wide hallway run completely through the house . . . there was doors . . . . [The house] was [made] out of sealing and lumber and stuff. Was shanghaied and then sealing on the outside . . . . [The house] was down in there."

Adolphus claimed that the Tiptons built the house there to be close to the good spring just to the south.

Figure 3.57a illustrates the floor plan and functional use of rooms in 1919 of this central hall double pen structure with rear ell addition, rear side room, and front porch. The south front room (16 ft square) was a multipurpose room serving as living room and bedroom for the O'Neal parents. The north rear side room (8 x 4 ft) was used as a bedroom for a few of the boys. The north front room (16 ft square) was a bedroom for the O'Neal children. The rear south ell addition (8 ft square) was used as a kitchen.

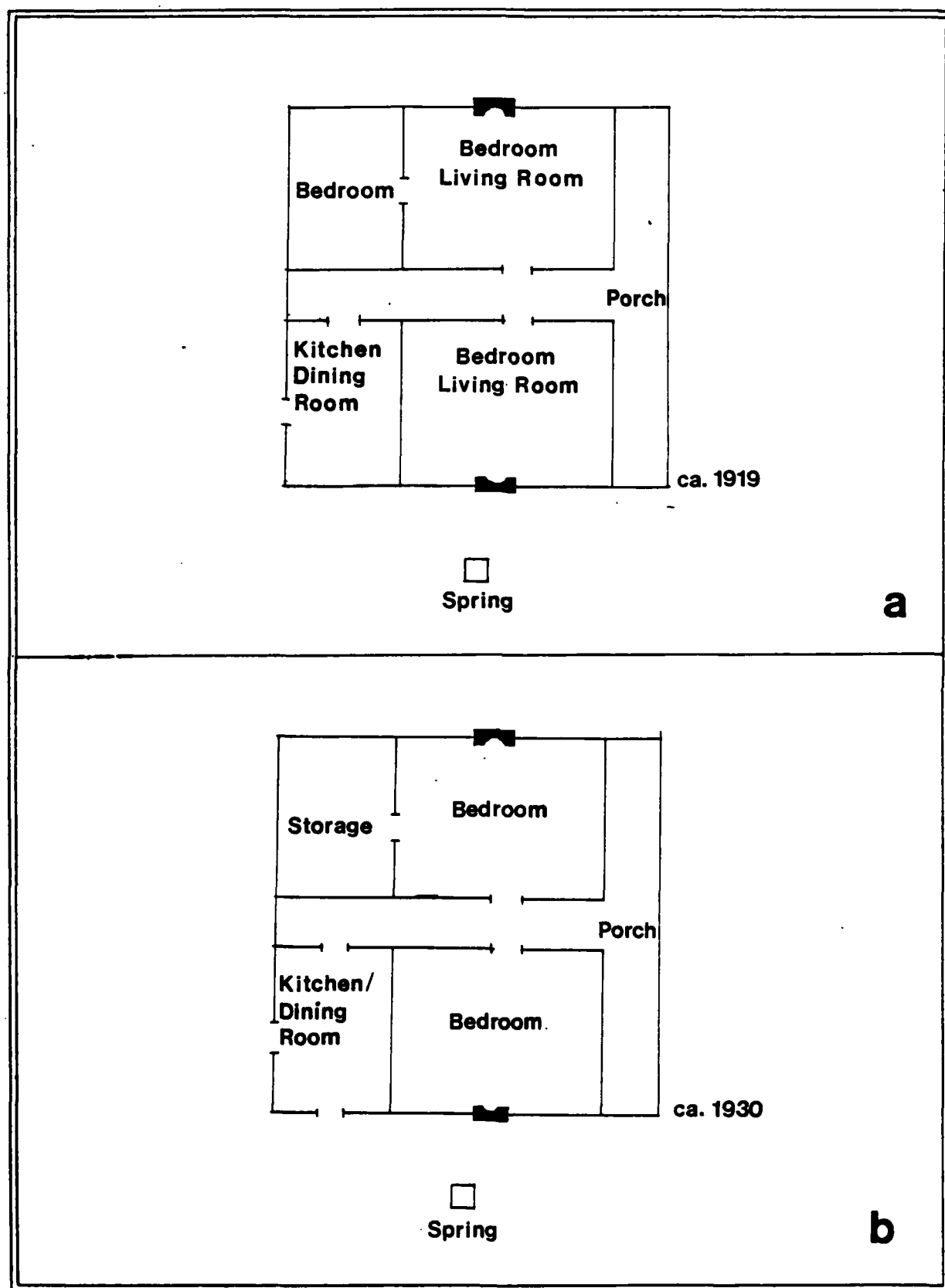


Figure 3.57. -- Functional Use of Rooms, Tipton/O'Neal House.



Adolphus O'Neal (unrecorded interview) remembered that the central hallway (8 ft wide) extended east in front of the kitchen ell. On that extended porch, D. Chaffin, a hired laborer, was shot and killed by an unnamed assailant in a dispute during the 1920s.

Figure 3.57b shows how the Tillman Pardue family used the house when they share rented the land between 1934 and 1941. The south front room was a bedroom for the parents and a living room. The north front room was a bedroom for the five children. The rear south ell was still used as a kitchen and the rear north shed room was used for storage. The only modification to the house was the change of the south kitchen window into a door sometime between 1920 and 1934.

#### Farm and Outbuildings

In ca. 1909 when the Will Tipton house was built, the farmstead consisted of the remains of the old Tipton log house built before 1900 just west of the new Will Tipton (later O'Neal) house, a set of log barns 150 ft (46 m) northwest of the house, and a frame smokehouse north of the new house (Figure 3.58). A frame renter house and barn built around the turn of the century were also located on the hill south of the Will Tipton house. These structures disappeared throughout the 1920s and 1930s. In the 1920s the old Tipton house burned down or collapsed; portions of the house had been dragged northwest, to the area of the original log barns. These barns collapsed in the 1930s and the old log smokehouse was also gone by then. The renter house on the hill met the same fate as did the old Tipton house. By the end of the 1930s all that remained was the Tipton/O'Neal frame house, which we tested, and a plank barn and cow lot which was built in the 1920s to the northeast of the house. Also, a moonshine still was located in a hollow about 1/4 mile south of the house (O'Neal, Adolphus: unrecorded interview; Pardue, Tillman: unrecorded interview).

Apparently when the Tipton/O'Neal house was built, Tipton used some wood from older outbuildings located northwest of the spring. When the O'Neals moved onto the parcel, the remains of these log barns burned. Adolphus O'Neal (8,1,8-9) described the sequence:

"There was a big set of log houses there before Uncle Will Tipton built that [new house] and then we got all them big barns and stable burnt. And then we cut this big log house [old Tipton place] in two and rolled it down there [west]. And then later put the other part down there, the barns and stable, you know . . .

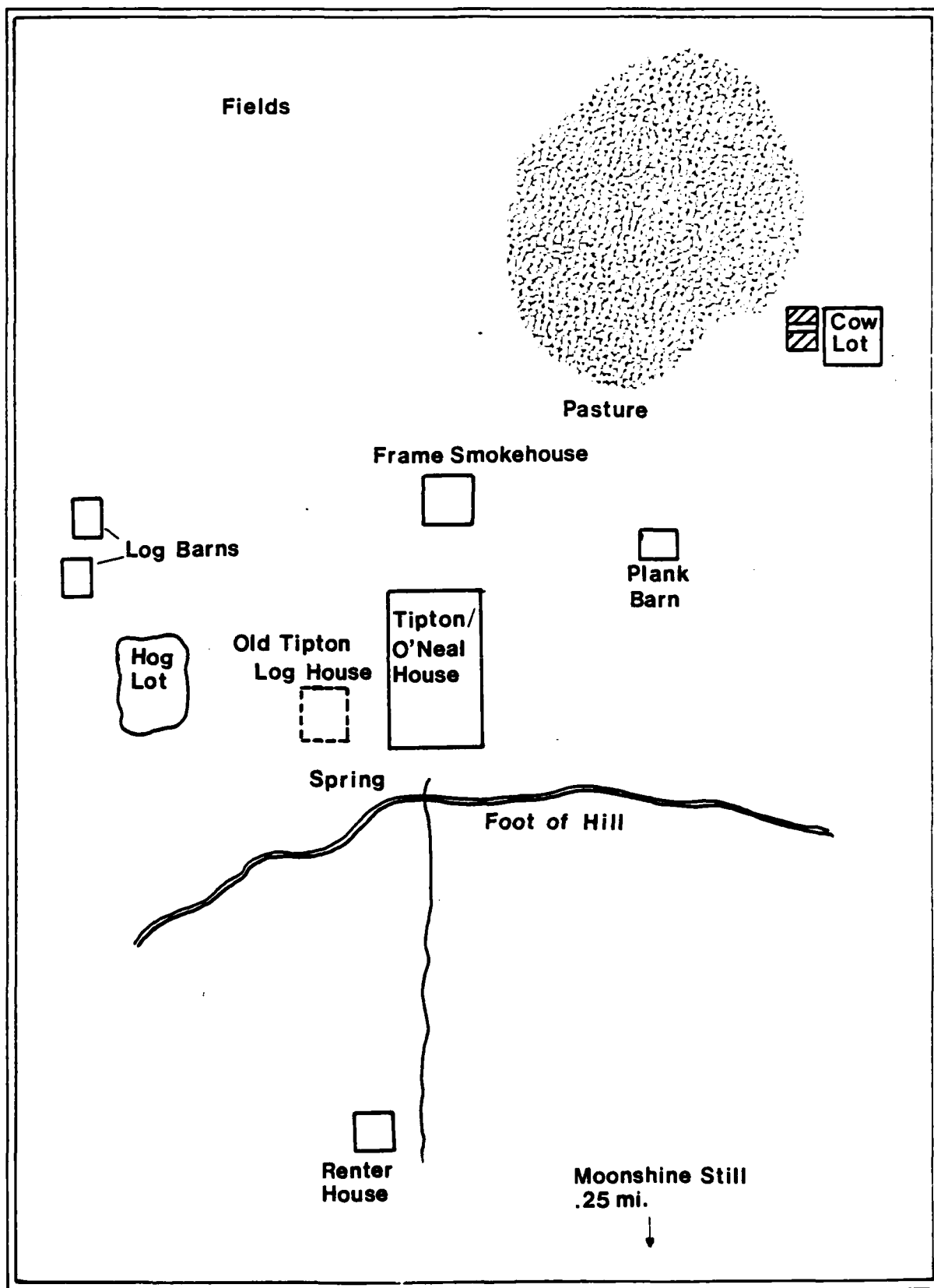


Figure 3.58. -- Oral History Map, Tipton/O'Neal Homesite.

about 150 feet west . . . . It was [originally] just a big set of tops [roofs] and buildings and stables . . . out to the northwest end of the barn and then around to the back there was two plank . . . . That's where the fire started. Somebody started it . . . . We didn't build nothing, we just rolled down that big log house."

These log stables had rotted down by the 1930s when Tillman Pardue occupied the parcel. At an unknown date after 1910, a frame barn with four stalls and surrounding cow lot was built between 100 and 300 ft (30 to 90 m) northeast of the Tipton/O'Neal house. Adolphus O'Neal believed that this complex may have been built by the Pharr family. O'Neal thought it was around 300 ft northeast of the Tipton/O'Neal house while Pardue thought it was only 100 ft away.

When the O'Neals lived on the property prior to 1920, there was a frame smokehouse located within 30 ft (9 m) north of the Tipton/O'Neal house. The structure was "shanghaied" (board and batten) with 1 x 12 in lumber. The side of the smokehouse was 8 x 10 or 8 x 12 ft. There was a frame chicken house by one side of the smokehouse. A frame hog shed was built somewhere between the log barn and the house. When Tillman Pardue moved onto the property in 1934 he was still able to use the hog lot although the other outbuildings were gone (O'Neal, Adolphus 8,1,7-8).

Two dwellings in addition to the Tipton/O'Neal house were also located on the parcel. One was the original log house of the Tipton family. Adolphus O'Neal believed that there were at least two rooms to this structure which were later rolled northwest to become one of the barns. There was also a mule stable west of the house, which was later moved to the barn/stable complex northwest of the house (see previous quote).

A frame house on the hill 150 yds (137 m) south of the Tipton/O'Neal house was built by Tipton for sharecroppers or renters. O'Neal (unrecorded interview) described this house as "log and frame, together. There was a big room and then a little side room and then a kitchen there at the back." Tillman Pardue (13,1) remembered that the house burned in 1935. Adolphus O'Neal (unrecorded interview) remembered a 10 x 12 ft frame barn north of the renter house. O'Neal, who was very successful at raising fighting cocks, used the small barn near the renter house for a private cock pit for friends and neighbors.

The Tiptons and the O'Neals had cleared about 100 ac of agricultural fields north of the house and east of Mackeys Creek. The Tiptons grew corn and cotton; the O'Neals mainly grew corn and peas. Adolphus O'Neal (8,1,10) described the fields:

"There's 100 acres laying on the east side of Mackeys Creek . . . and they had dynamited all them stumps and rolled them together and burned them and dug up. You could plow all day and never hit a stump. And it

looked like you hadn't done nothing. But I'm going to tell you something, when I was a kid, I plowed there, and cried of a night, by gosh, walk so darn much. But I finally developed a fine set of legs . . . . Three quarters of a mile from the end of the porch to the upper end of the field.

Twice a year the O'Neals cut off their ditch banks in their field to better drain their agricultural land. Tillman Pardue (13,1) mentioned that the bottoms were good farmland. He could produce a half bale of cotton per acre; he planted a total of about 15 ac a year in corn and cotton. Pardue (13,1) also remembered seeing "arrowheads" all over that field.

Adolphus O'Neal did not mention where his family garden was; the Pardue family garden was located west of the house. The O'Neal pasture or cow lot was east of the frame barn; the Pardue pasture of four or five acres was west of the frame barn and surrounded by barbed wire. Both families used the pure, clean water from the spring just south of the Tipton/O'Neal house at the foot of the hill. Neither the Tiptons nor O'Neals had a privy; they just used the woods. Both families collected firewood from the woodlots east and south of the house. The O'Neals and the Pardues hunted small game on the property. The O'Neals kept bird dogs but built no kennels. When the O'Neals lived on the property, the children hoed or scraped the yard area clean; the yard area surrounded the Tipton/O'Neal house by about 25 ft (7.6 m) on all sides. With hoeing, farming, and other chores the O'Neal children "didn't eat no idle bread out of daddy and mother" (O'Neal, Adolphus 19,1,7). As children during World War I, Adolphus and his brother used to play in the hills south of the house:

"We went up in that pine hill just above the old place there and we took hoes and shovels and we dug the European map, with the mountains and rivers and everything and we bought these toy guns and we fought the battle just as the paper come out and say they'd advance so far and we'd advance so far."

A primary reason for studying the Tipton/O'Neal farmstead was its unusual topographic location. The fields were located in the Mackeys Creek bottom (370 msl) and the house and outbuildings were located at a slightly higher elevation (375-380 msl). The location appears to be flood prone. However, O'Neal noted that the house was never flooded in his tenure of the property (1911-1920). One spring in the 1920s the creek rose to the Tipton/O'Neal barn, but receded quickly. The main field was also periodically flooded. Tillman Pardue remembered that he lost his entire cotton crop in 1937 to a flood. Apparently the concern over flooding in the owners' eyes was superceded by their desire to have readily available spring water at the foot of the hill (O'Neal, Adolphus 19,1,8,; Pardue, Tillman: unrecorded interview).

## Archeology

Because of the heavy vegetation and lack of available roadway for transport of the ditching machine, we were unable to make use of mechanical means of excavation. Therefore we substituted 40 auger units in and around the house at 2.5 m intervals and excavated four 1x2 m units and one 1x1 m unit totaling 2.1m<sup>3</sup> (Figure 3.59).

Excavation at this site proved difficult due to the vegetation and the marshy, wet nature of the soils in this low lying area. This environment was interesting in light of the previous oral history which noted that water was only an occasional problem. We found that while the water table was no real problem (though it could have been had we used the ditching machine), the soil retained a great deal of moisture after rains.

### House

The remains of the house included two chimneys, and the house mound between them (Figure 3.60, Table 3.19). The house appeared to have been a double pen structure with ell addition to the west. This floor plan is slightly different than described by informants (Figure 3.57). Surface and archeological remains of the structure, including 16 cut stone piers, did not reveal that the west wall of the kitchen extended a full room (bedroom) in the northwest corner of the house (Figure 3.60). Also of interest, the house mound (which consisted of wood debris, dirt, and vines) did not extend to this bedroom area although it followed the central two pens and extended underneath the kitchen. Such archeological evidence would imply that the northwest corner bedroom might have been a later addition. If so, this is the only major discrepancy concerning house floor plans that we noted between the oral history data and the archeological data at any of the sites.

The north chimney mound (Figure 3.61, Table 3.20), consisting entirely of cut and uncut sandstone, was dismantled to reveal a chimney constructed identically to the chimneys at the Searcy and Adams homesites. The base of the chimney was rectangular with a hollow center filled with a mottled black (10YR2/1) and dark brown (10YR3/3) loam approximately 34 cm below the surface of the chimney mound top. Below this fill was a very fine sandy loam of light gray (10YR7/2) which continued to the surface level, 44 cm from the top of the chimney mound. Test Unit 2, excavated at the chimney mound, yielded 91 artifacts including six machine made jars. One jar was made by the Owens-Illinois Company and dated after 1929 (Toulouse 1971:403).

Two test units, besides the one at the chimney, were placed within the house mound area. Test Unit 4 was placed along the east wall of the main house. This unit revealed a line which defined the house mound from the area outside of the house.

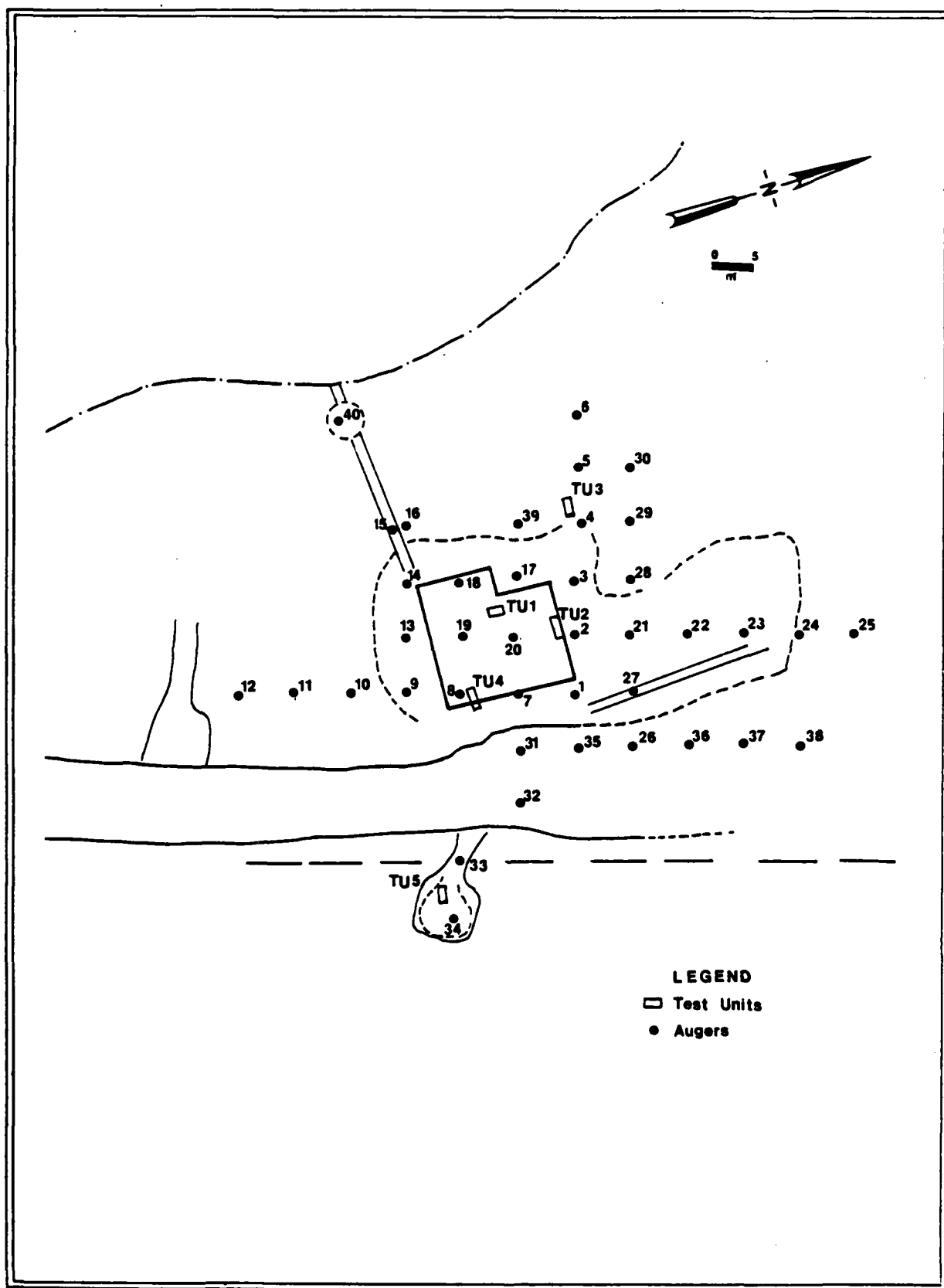


Figure 3.59. -- Location of Trenches and Test Units, Tipton/O'Neal Homesite.

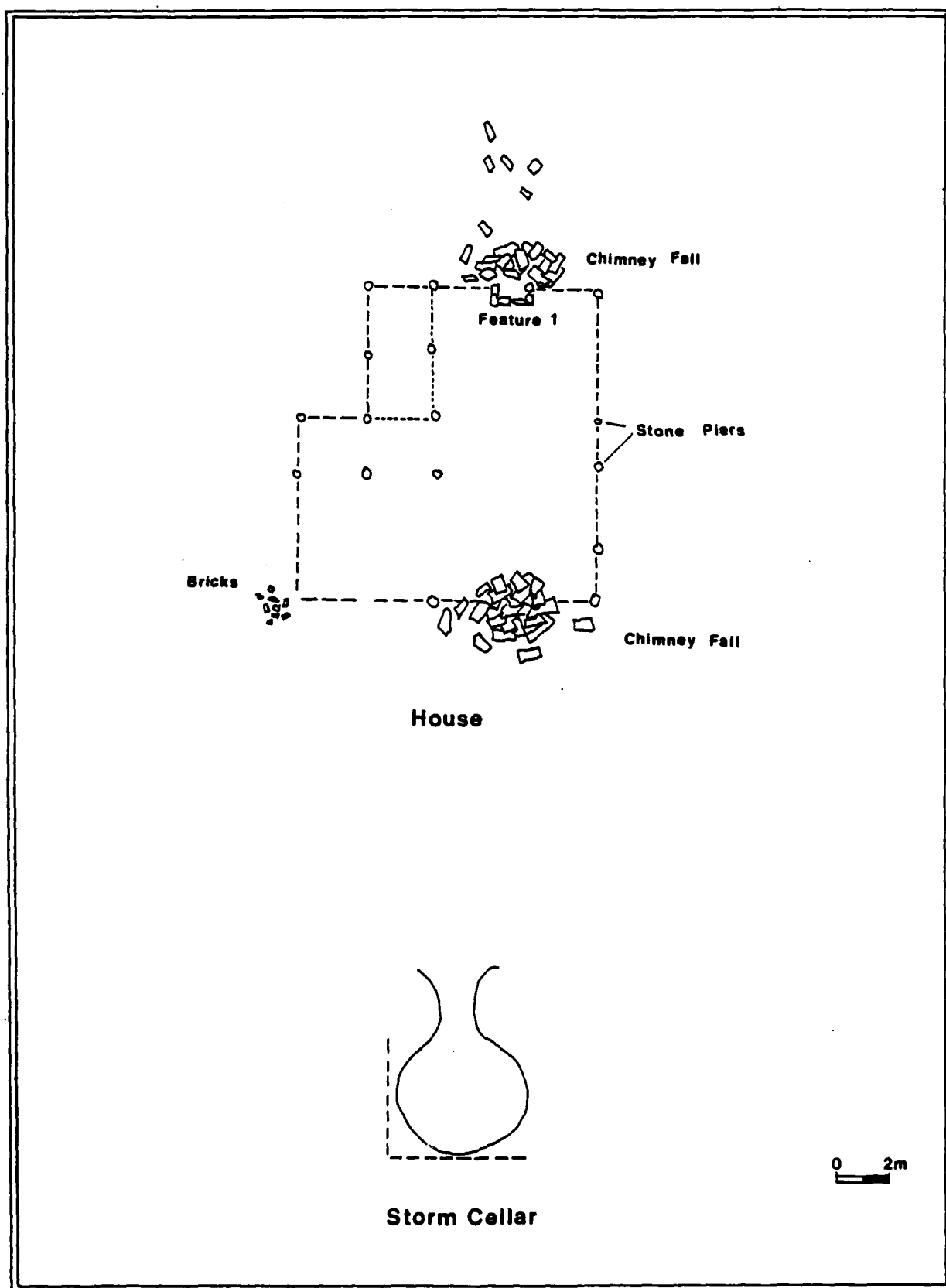


Figure 3.60. -- Detail of House and Storm Cellar, Tipton/O'Neal Homestead  
See site plan (Figure 3.56) for location and orientation.

Table 3.19 22TS1506 -- Structures

	Condition	N/S	E/W	ht.	Dist. (A)	Dist. (OH)	Elev. (±d)	Comments
Dwelling	R	10.9	10.8	-	-	-	-	1909-1940
Storm Cellar	R	4.3	4.5	1.7	15.0	-	+1.88	faces North
Spring	-	-	-	-	21.0	15.0	+ .98	
Old Tipton O'Neil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	pre 1900
Log Barns (2)	-	-	-	-	-	45.7	-	1930s
Smokehouse	-	2.4	3.04	-	-	9.1	-	OH
Plank Barn	-	-	-	-	-	30-91	-	OH
Renter House	-	-	-	-	-	137.0	-	South on hill
Still	-	-	-	-	-	402.0	-	1920s
Chicken House	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	OH
Hog Lot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	OH
Barn/Cockpit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

R-remains  
 S-standing structure  
 measurements in meters

Dist.-distance from main dwelling  
 A-archaeology

OH-oral history  
 Elev.-elevation  
 in relation to  
 house

d-dwelling  
 b.-built

Table 3.20 22Ts1506 -- Features

Feature #	Identity	Location	Measurements	
			Horizontal	Depth
1	chimney	Tu 2	1.63 x 1.5	-
2	tree limb	Tu 3	.20 x 2.0	-



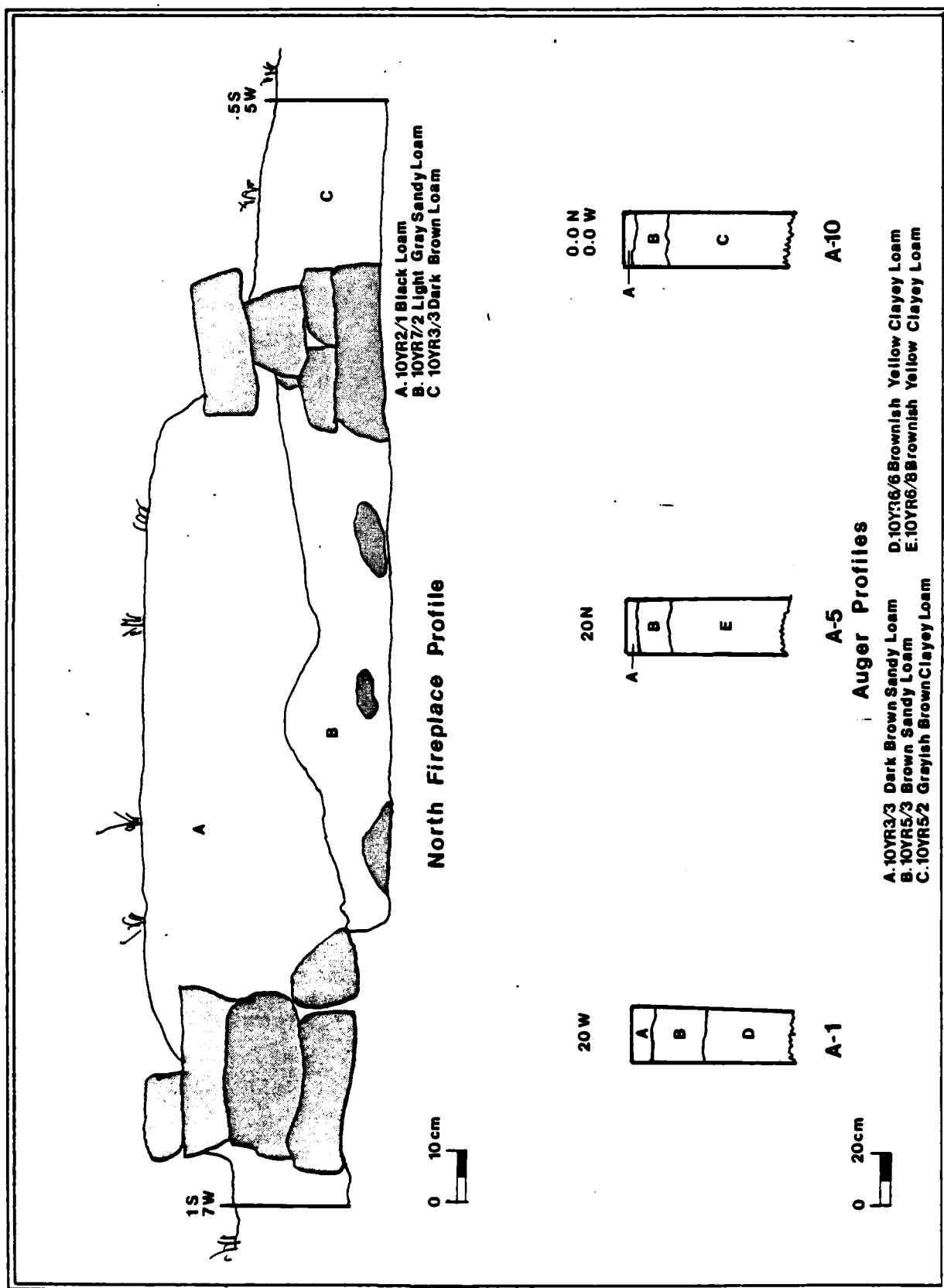


Figure 3.61. -- Chimney and Auger Units A1, A5 and A10, Tipton/O'Neal Homesite.

Beneath the heavy humus on the house mound noted above, was a wet light gray (10YR7/2) sandy clay soil. Beyond the house mound was a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) loam, also very moist. We recovered nine artifacts from this test unit but none was dateable.

Test Unit 1 was placed within the house mound to determine if it was possible to define the main house from the porch. The unit was unsuccessful in this regard. The unit consisted of the same two soil types seen in Unit 4, the light gray clay of the house mound covered the light yellow loam for about 5 cm. Test Unit 1 yielded 43 artifacts and none of them was dateable.

Test Units 3 and 5 yielded a combined total of 122 artifacts including seven machine made bottles and jars. The only dateable artifact was a jar made by Owens-Illinois in either 1933 or 1943 (Toulouse 1971:403).

Other than defining the construction technique used to build the chimney, units around the house were not profitable in collecting much information about the house. Few artifacts were recovered (N=265).

#### Storm Cellar

The only other structural feature at this site was the storm cellar (Figure 3.60, Table 3.19) located east of the house. This structure was dug into the sharply sloping ridge just south of the house. Erosion of the ridge had helped to destroy the structure. The entrance way to the cellar was about one meter wide and two meters long. Test Unit 5 was placed within the cellar but we recovered no artifacts. Soils inside the structure consisted of six centimeters of brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam that had eroded off the ridge and walls of the structure. Beneath this was a yellow brown (10YR5/4) loam.

#### Spring

South of the house was a spring (Figure 3.56). At the time of the survey it had eroded into an old road which led down the slope to the house. The spring was active and responsible for a small stream which ran southwest of the house, eventually ending at Mackeys Creek, 152 m west of the house.

#### Miscellaneous Features

Feature 2, (Table 3.20) was a tree limb or log found 30 cm below the surface in Test Unit 3. The feature did not appear to be cultural but was found in association with prehistoric materials.

The eight chert flakes and one biface were believed to be associated with the prehistoric site 22TS1096 located along the nearby creek.

Two unique anomalies were observed near the house (Figure 3.56). These were two small ditches, one running two meters from southeast corner of the house, northward and downslope for approximately 16 m. The other ran from the southwest corner of the ell house addition, westward and downslope to the stream 19 m away. Whether or not these ditches were the result of cultural activity or natural erosion could not be determined. They may be some of the agricultural ditches described by Adolphus O'Neal.

At the downslope end of the first ditch running to the west, was a depression which may have been a privy. Augering in the depression was inconclusive. The soils at that location were too wet to distinguish differences in color or texture.

At the opposite (upslope) end of this trench near the house was a pile of brick. This was the only brick located at this site. The pile was located at the southwest corner of the house, and therefore could be part of the corner pier. Another explanation may be that the brick was part of a cooling box for milk and other perishables.

Stratigraphy across the site was rather complex as seen by the auger units. From east to west Stratum 1 consisted of a mixture of humus and dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam. Stratum 2 consisted of a brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam, ranging from 12 to 30 cm thickness. Below this soils were inconsistent depending on the location. Proceeding south toward the ridge slope, soils below Stratum 1 and 2 were of a brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clayey loam (Figure 3.61). Toward the north and west, soils were brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clayey loam (Figure 3.61) and at the north-east corner of the house they were a grayish brown (10YR5/2) (Figure 3.61).

No artifacts were found in the auger units and thus artifact distribution discussions are not useful. For this reason we have not provided the reader with a breakdown of the distribution of functional categories of artifacts. While the use of auger units was obviously a factor in not recovering many artifacts in the yard areas, we believe that had there been heavy concentrations of artifacts in the yard, our augering would have revealed the concentrations. These concentrations could then have been explored using test unit excavation techniques. The lack of artifact concentrations in the yard agrees with the generally low number of artifacts recovered from the test units. This indicated either a less intense use of the yard than at other farmsteads or a different pattern of activities being practiced. The limited amount of information recovered does not permit a judgement concerning yard size, use, condition, or trash disposal.

### Site Summary

This site was undocumented and an unknown prior to our testing. It was located in an unusual topographic situation and one goal was to discover why. We feel that the answer to why it was located in such an unusual area was discovered in the oral history of the site rather than in the archeology. The area provided the privacy needed to conduct various activities like moonshining and the homesite was close to a good spring. The archeological investigations revealed little about the site that was unique, compared to the other sites. Few artifacts (N=265) or cultural features were noted and thus yard size could not be determined via the archeology. With this in mind, and considering the local environment, further archeological investigation would prove costly with doubtful results. We recommend no further archeological investigation although further oral history would be profitable. The oral history program noted in Chapter V will incorporate further oral history investigation of this site. The site was released to the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers during the July meeting with Interagency Archeological Services.

## 22TS1507 -- The R.G. Adams Farmstead

Located on the east side of Mackeys Creek, along a county road (called by some informants the Bay Springs Road) that parallels the creek and the old Natchez Trace, was the farmstead of R.G. Adams (Figure 1.1). The homesite was bounded by the road to the east and a beaver pond to the west. The site sat on a small hilltop and contained the following features: the house remains, barn remains, two wells, standing privy, standing chicken house, three extant animal pens, shed/smokehouse remains, and ornamental trees and bushes (Figure 3.62).

### History and Oral History

#### Deed History

The NE 1/4 of Section 1, T6S, R9E which contains the 40 ac Adams farmstead was first purchased from the United States Government by B. Lindsay on July 1, 1838 (Tishomingo County Deed Book 1). Between then and 1840 the land exchanged hands four times and was eventually titled to C. G. Pardue (Tishomingo County Deed Book U:679). No further transactions concerning the property were recorded until Emeline Osburn sold 40 ac of the parcel to B.H. Deaton on February 2, 1901. Apparently Emeline was a descendant of the Pardue family. When she sold the land to the Deatons, she remained at the house (Trimm, John: unrecorded interview). When the Adams family purchased the land in 1906, they became responsible "for the further consideration of a life time support for Mrs. Emeline Osburn to consideration of food, rainment, medical aid to be furnished by R.G. Adams and wife" (Tishomingo County Deed Book 8:49). The Adams family sold the property in 1925. Three other families occupied the property from 1925 to 1978.

Historical documentation concerning the Adams family was scant. R.G. Adams, a native Mississippian born in 1877, was the son of Josh and Nancy Adams, also natives of Mississippi. In 1900, R. Guile had four brothers and two sisters (Census of Population 1900). Apparently R.G. Adams married Emma Trimm around the turn of the century because their first daughter, Tressie, was born in 1903 (Tishomingo County List of Educable Children 1920). In 1920 the Adams family had two children of school age, Tressie and Fay (son). No records were located relating to Emeline Osburn.

R.G. Adams lived at home with his father, Josh, less than 1/2 mile northwest of the original Deaton homesite (northeast of the tested homesite), until the Deatons moved away in 1906. Then R.G. Adams moved into the Deaton homesite which consisted of a dwelling, smokehouse, and barn. After the 1913 storm obliterated all of this homesite, a new house, barn, shed, and smokehouse were built by R.G. Adams and his neighbors on the west side of the

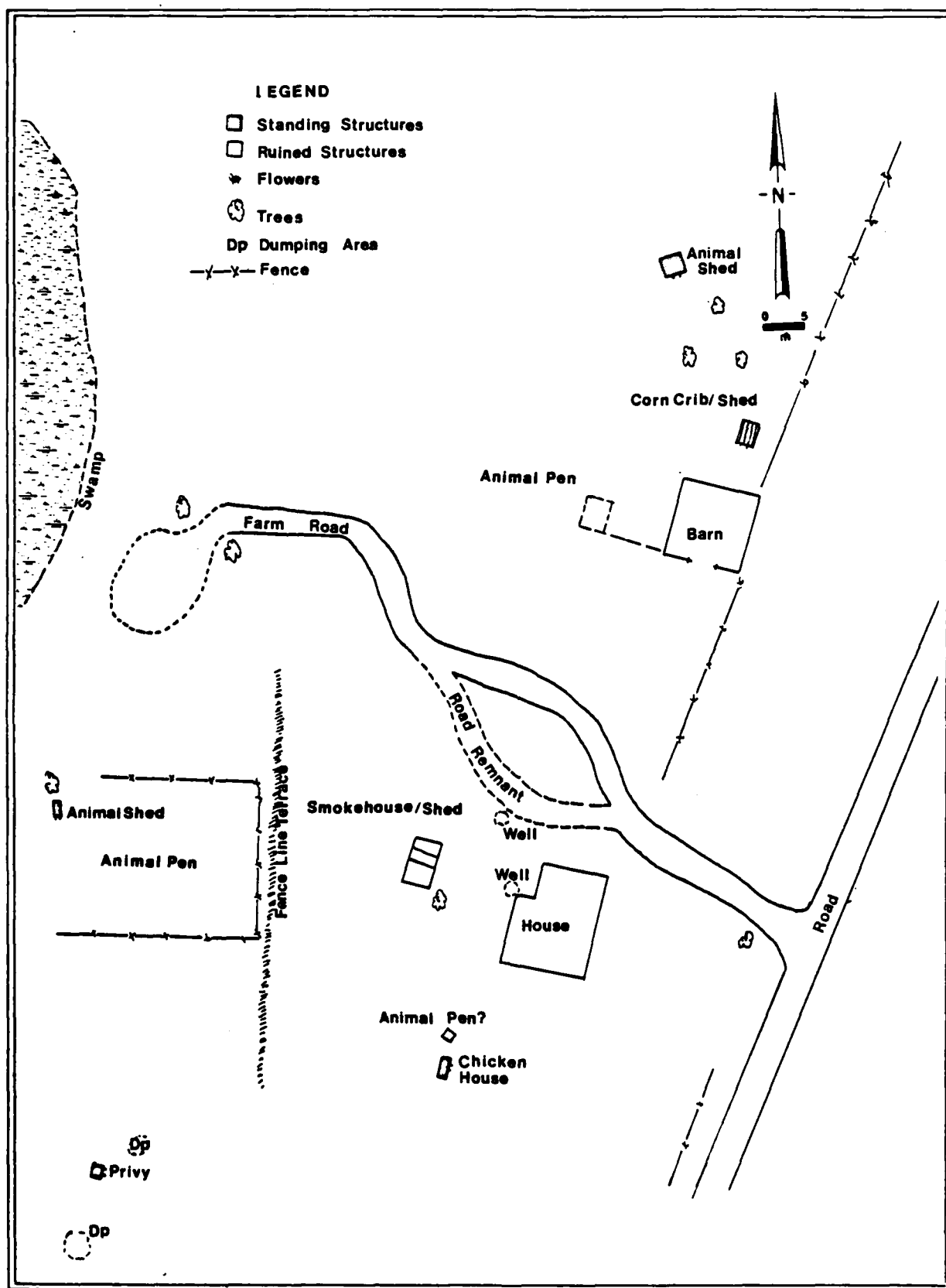


Figure 3.62. -- R.G. Adams Homesite.

road (Trimm, John: unrecorded interview). This latter homesite was the one we intensively investigated during the field work portion of the project. Later residents built a corn crib and replaced the 1913 plank barn in the 1950s (Slack, Arthur: unrecorded interview). The 1955 aerial photograph shows the 1950s era barn west of the Bay Springs road.

### House

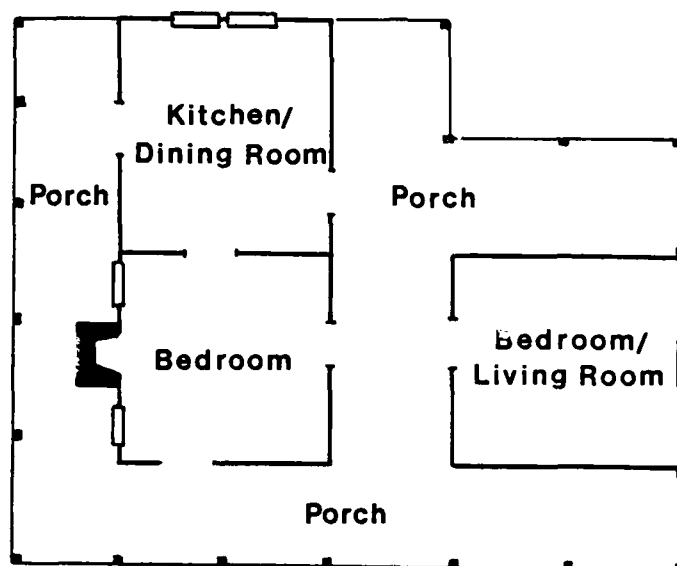
After the storm of 1913, Adams moved across the road. Arthur Slack (7,1) who resided in this house from 1947 to 1978, described it as "a plank house with three rooms and a big hall with porch nearly all the way around." The chimney was on the south end. The two front rooms were 14 x 14 ft with an eight foot wide hall between. The south rear ell room was also 14 x 14 ft. Slack (7,1) mentioned that he had heard that originally the doors into the front rooms were in the open hall, one for each room. Sometime in the 1920s or 1930s the owners walled in the hall doors and "nailed them up" (Slack 7,1). They then made the east front windows into doors. The room on the back porch was a "junk room, boxed up" by Slack sometime in the 1950s (Slack 7,1). The cellar under the rear ell was original to the house.

As illustrated in Figure 3.63a, the R.G. Adams house consisted of two front bedrooms and a rear kitchen and dining room. R. G. and Emma Trimm Adams slept in the south front room; the children, Hattie, Tressie, and Fay slept in the north front room. The north room was also a place where the Adamses entertained relatives and neighbors (Trimm, John 4,1,9). The Adamses used the cellar to store sweet and Irish potatoes. The functional use of house space by the Tennison and Henry families, residents after the R. G. Adams family, could not be determined. However from 1947 to 1978, the Slacks used the south front room as a master bedroom for parents (Lois and Arthur) and children (Janice Fay and Joyce Sue) (Figure 3.63b). The north front room was used as a living room and guest bedroom. The rear ell room was still used as a combination kitchen and dining room. The rear porch room was for storage. The Slacks used the cellar for storing canned goods until it began leaking sometime in the 1950s.

### Farm and Outbuildings

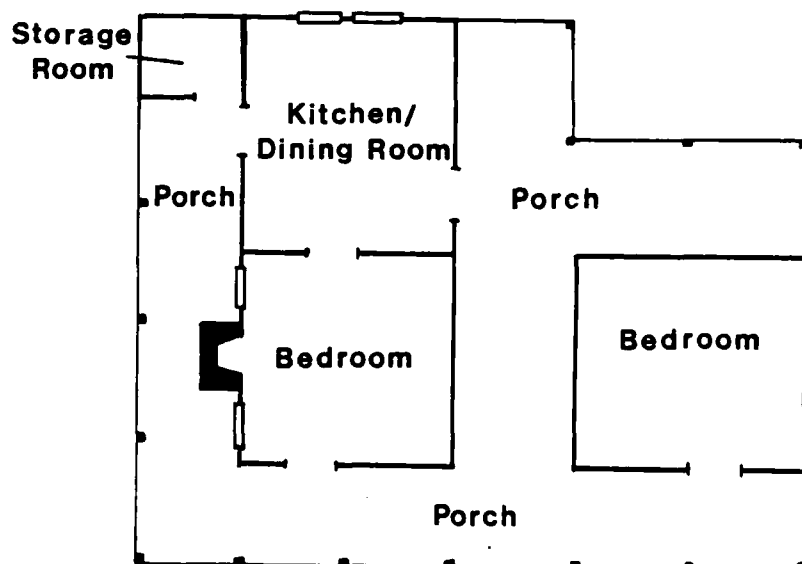
The site of the original (Deaton) homesite was located during our survey of the fields surrounding the 1913 homesite. It was located in a plowed field northeast of the 1913 homesite.

Oral historical research provided additional information concerning the original homesite (Figure 3.64) John Trimm (4,1,7), a nephew of R. G. Adams, described how the Adamses acquired the property and the nature of the house:



ca.1913

**a**



ca.1950

**b**

Figure 3.63. -- Functional Use of Rooms, R.G. Adams House.



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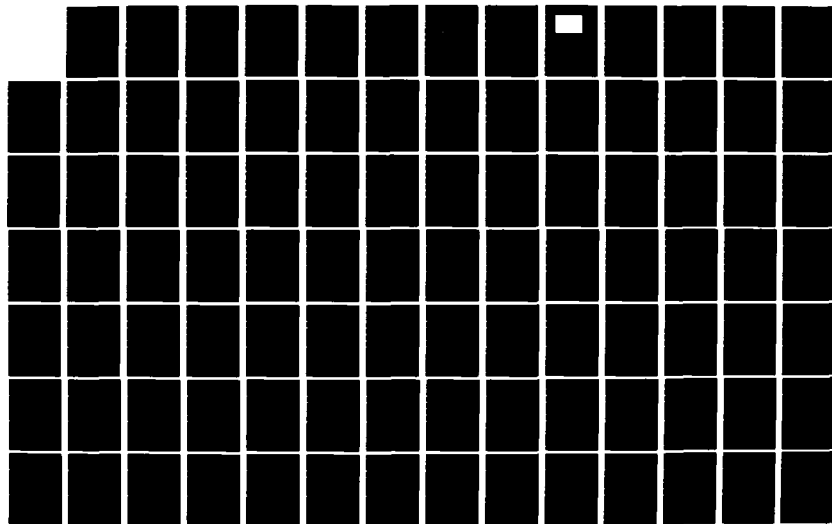
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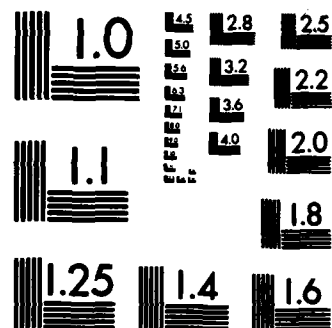
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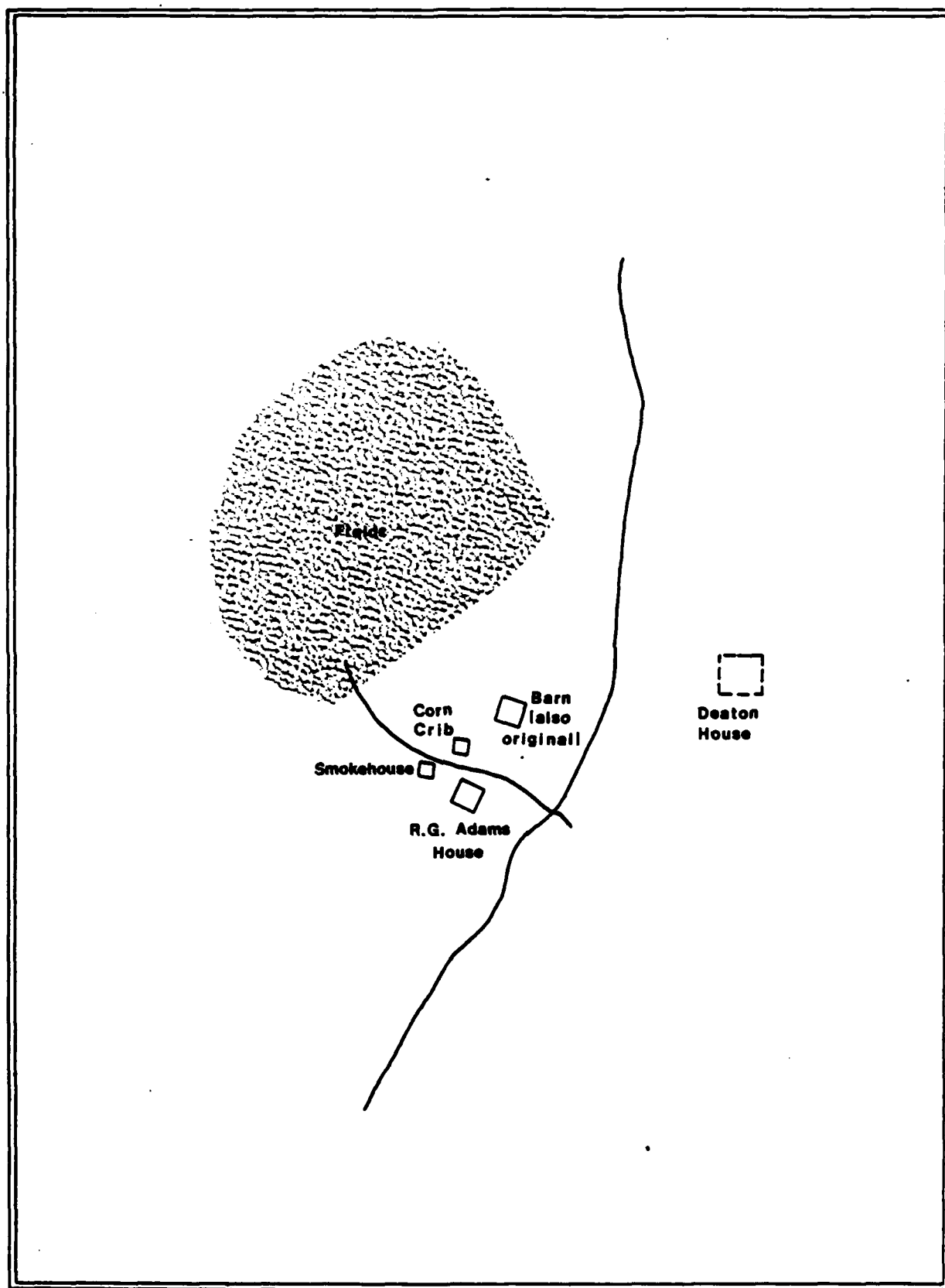


Figure 3.64. -- Oral History Map, R.G. Adams Homesite.

"The old house, the one I was telling you about. . . . I think Aunt Em Osburn had lost her husband and Uncle Doc Deaton married one of papa's sisters. And he moved down there in that house and kept her. After Uncle Doc moved away, Uncle Guy and Aunt Em took over you see, the same way. Now that old house was blown away in 1913 when the storm came. It was just kind of a long house; it had a ell you might say out on the back for the cooking part of it. Big long porch on the front. . . . It was sawed lumber. Uncle Doc Deaton had a little store there; he'd sell candles and stuff to kids when they was going to church and around. [The house had two front doors]. . . double fireplace between the two rooms."

From Trimm's description, the original house was probably a double pen saddlebag house with rear ell and front porch. Other than the reference to the Deaton Store, the researchers could not determine the functions of the various rooms except for the rear kitchen.

John Trimm (unrecorded interview) indicated that the original barn must have been west of the Bay Springs road, perhaps near the location of the barn we noted during field investigations. He heard an anecdote that when the 1913 storm blew away the barn, it carried the family team of mules east across the road and past the dazed eyes of R.G. Adams, who was standing at the north window of the original house. The Adams family left the house immediately after that.

John Trimm (4,2,13) described how the original barn was rebuilt sometime after 1913:

"They used green lumber you know and then they'd take one by four pieces when they put it up like that and then they'd take one by fours and put over that crack. . . . It was about 30 feet wide I guesst and 40 feet long. . . . It had a hallway going through it and a loft in it you could see. . . . Had four cribs and two stables. See, he had two mules and he kept them on one side and put his corn and other feed on the other side. It was north of the house about 200 feet from the house."

Trimm (4,2,14) also noted that Adams had a "pretty good size little smokehouse. . . he'd smoke meat just certain times in the spring. And used it for other things, like salting the meat down." This plank structure was located approximately 30 ft (9 m) west of the north end of the 1913 house. No other outbuildings were built in 1913 when the homesite was reconstructed after the storm.

During Adams' tenure at the property he grew corn, cotton, and peas in fields west and east of the Bay Springs road. Trimm (4,2,14) estimated that Adams had possibly as many as 30 ac in cultivation. The Adams' garden of less than five acres was located close to the north side of the 1913 house. The pasture (size unknown) was located west of the house in the Mackeys Creek bottom where he kept his two milk cows and two mules. The Adams woodlot adjoined the pasture. A dug well was located northwest of the 1913 house. There was a paling fence around the garden and a barbed wire fence around the pasture. Trimm (4,2,15) thought that Adams probably burned his trash near the woodlot. R.G. Adams used to go hunting in the woods northwest of the 1913 house.

Arthur Slack who occupied the property in the late 1940s, used the fields cleared by Deaton and Adams east and west of the Bay Springs road. He had eight to ten acres of cotton ground on the east side and 25 ac of corn and hay in the bottoms. He grew a crop every year from 1946 to 1971; after that time he rented the land to Travis Williams, a neighbor. Slack also used the Adamses' original garden spot between the 1913 house and barn. Slack had 10 ac of pasture for his two mules and three milk cows west of the barn and house. He constructed a 1/2 ac hog pen within the pasture. Slack used the original Adams well located between the smokehouse and 1913 house, and burned his trash nearby. The front yard (100 by 50 ft) was in grass which Slack mowed in the summer. Although he kept dogs, he never constructed a kennel.

### Archeology

Our archeological investigation at this site included excavation of three 1 x 2 m units and three 1 x 1 m units totaling 1.9 m<sup>3</sup> plus 181 m of trenching totaling 10.22 m<sup>3</sup> (Figure 3.65). This work was supplemented with 20 auger units. Most of the lower western fields were swamped as a result of beaver activity and therefore we could only survey approximately 46 ac surrounding the homesite. As mentioned in the oral history, during this survey we located the original Deaton site, destroyed in the 1913 storm. This house was east across the road, approximately 152 m northeast of the 1913 house. All that remained of the house was a light scatter of small artifacts and brick fragments in the corn field. Artifacts collected included a porcelain doll's head and window glass. These materials could not be dated to any particular time frame. Shovel cuts at the site did not produce evidence of subsurface features or concentrations of artifacts. The plow zone extended to a depth of 20 to 25 cm in this area.

Also we noted a small shed, perhaps 200 m west of the 1913 homesite. The beaver pond surrounded this structure and prohibited us from observing it, except through binoculars. The 1955 aerial photograph indicated a farm road proceeding north from the homesite and bending west in the direction of the shed, although the shed was not in the photograph.

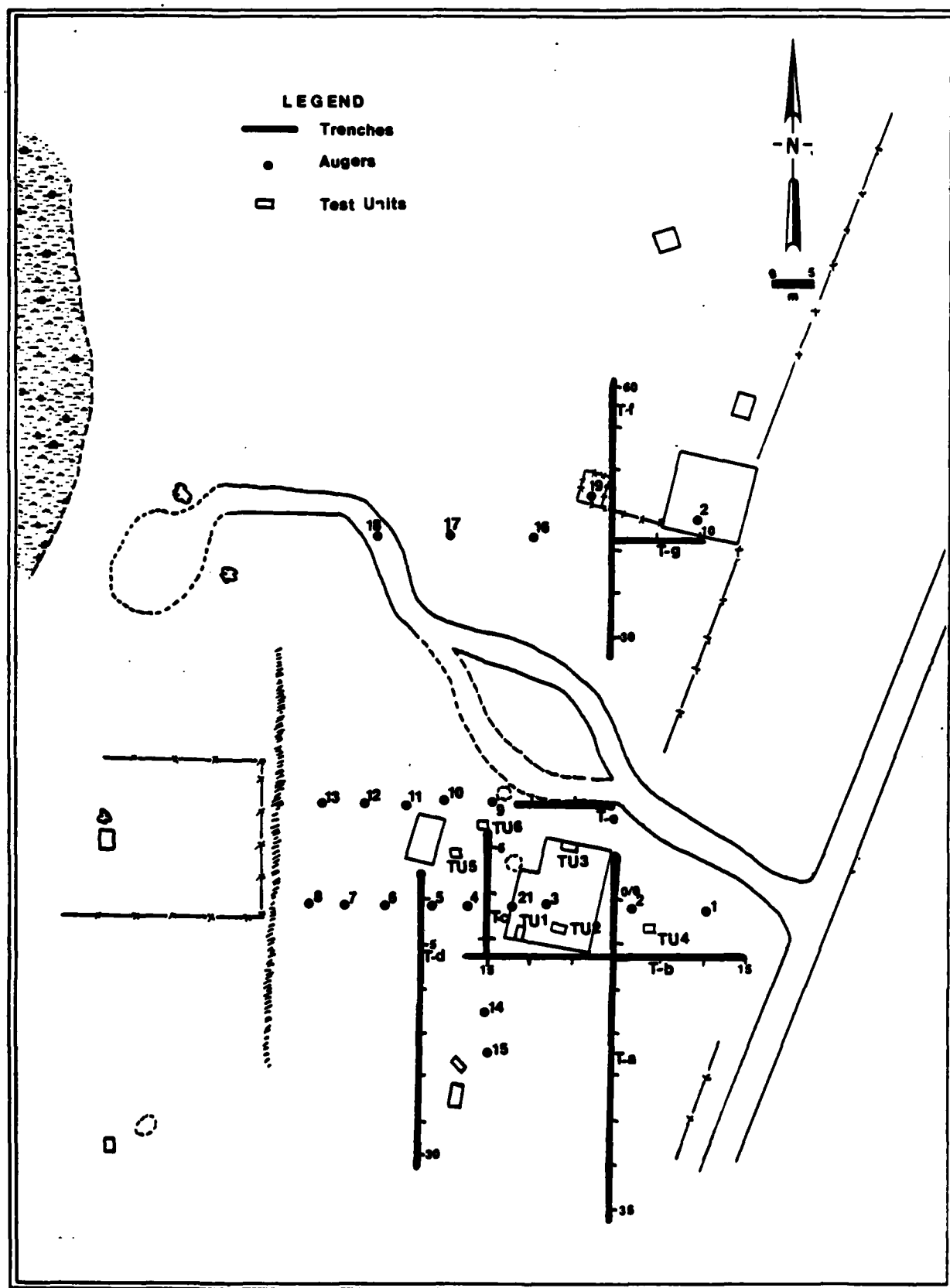


Figure 3.65. -- Location of Trenches and Test Units, R.G. Adams Homesite.

The aerial photograph also noted a structure between the house and barn which we did not find during the field work. Trench F should have bisected the remains of this structure, but there was no indication of its presence.

### 1913 Dwelling

The oral history and the HABS report (1977) detailed the house as it stood from 1913 to the 1970s. The structure was not standing when we arrived to conduct archeological investigations. The remains of this structure were quite extensive and were composed of cut sandstone piers, wood flooring, concrete steps and pad, the cellar, and the south chimney. Our investigations noted a structure 8 x 12.2 m with rear addition of 2 x 8.5 m (Figure 3.66, Table 3.21).

Excavation around the chimney (Feature 2, Plate 3.8, Table 3.22), revealed the same general construction technique as seen at the Ezra Searcy home. Stone was used to form a rectangular base with a hollow center. A brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam fill was added to this center and a brick hearth placed over that. No wooden frame, like that seen at the Searcy chimney, was observed at this site. Unique to the Adams' chimney was a lens of pure pale brown (10YR7/4) sand located beneath the chimney base. The 91 artifacts recovered in this unit appeared to date to the mid twentieth century. One bottle base mark with Owens-Illinois symbol dated ca. 1934 to 1944 (Toulouse 1971:403).

Another chimney on the north side was discussed in the HABS report: "the present occupant tells us that a second chimney had originally been located in the center of the northernmost elevation where a double window is presently located" (HABS 1977). Arthur Slack (unrecorded interview) mentioned hearing of a second chimney but he was not positive where it had been located. The chimney had been torn down before he moved onto the property. Test Unit 3 was placed to explore this possibility. In it we encountered a concrete slab in the center of a scatter of brick and stone fragments. No discernible shape to the slab or other remains was noted. We doubt that this feature was the chimney since no other chimneys in the project area or at the Bay Springs Mill Community were constructed in this manner. More likely, this pad of concrete was probably the excess cement discarded after the concrete pad to the south was finished (Figure 3.65). This concrete pad (porch ?) was placed immediately north of the rear ell addition. Less than a meter west of this pad was a well, which had been overlooked by the laborer who filled the other wells in the area.

Test Unit 3 produced a total of 142 artifacts generally dating to the early and mid twentieth century and showed indications that the deposits were mixed. For instance a bottle base with an Owens

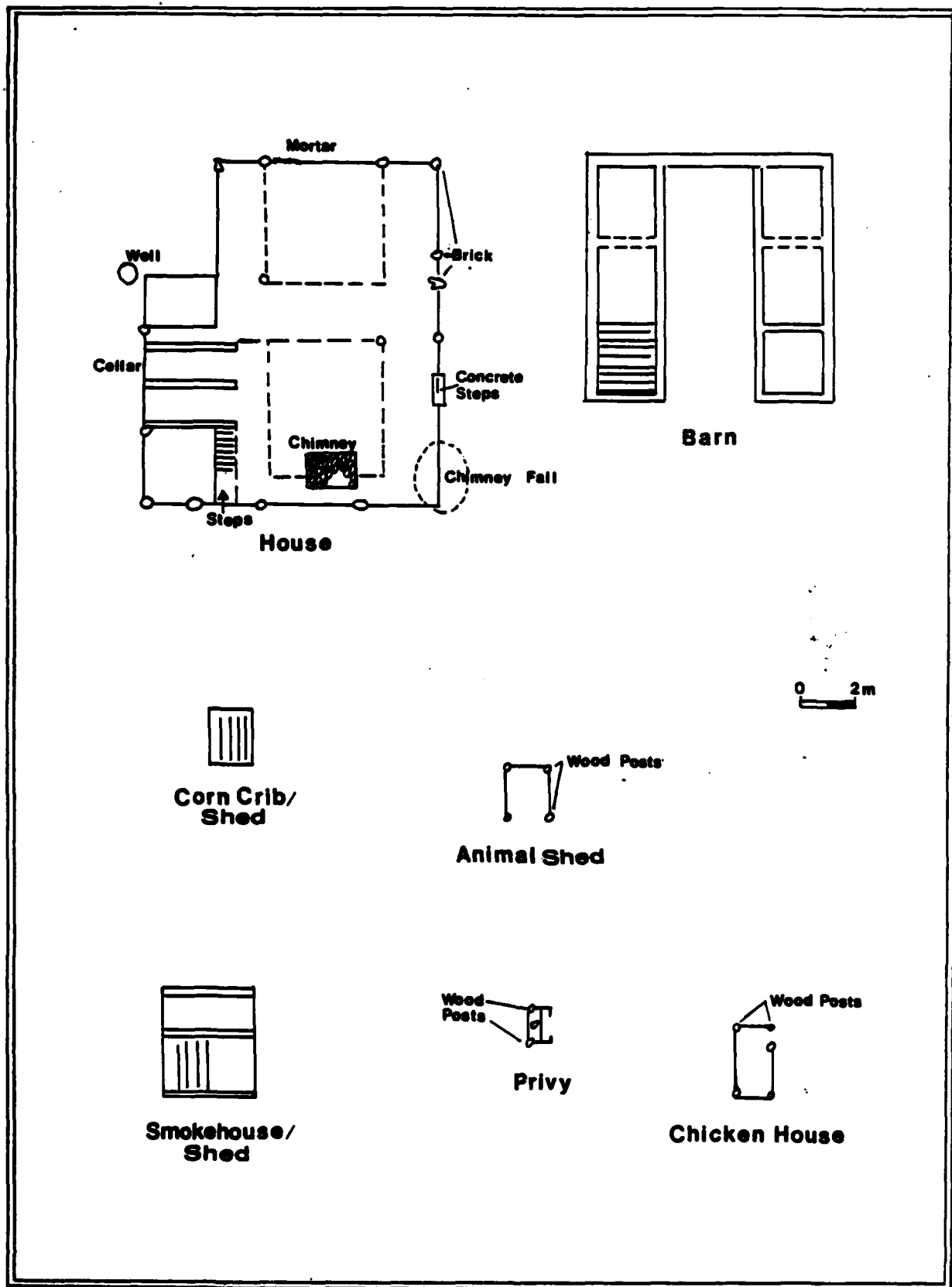


Figure 3.66. -- Detail of House and Outbuildings, R.G. Adams Homestead.  
See site plan (Figure 3.62) for location and orientation.



Table 3.21 22Ts1507 -- Structures

	Condition	N/S	E/W	ht.	Dist. (A)	Dist. (OH)	Elev. (d)	Comments
Dwelling	R	12.2	8.0	-	0	0	0	b. post 1913
Smokehouse	R	4.0	2.5	-	9.5	9.1	-.4	b. post 1913
Chicken House	S	2.7	1.5	1.1	19.0	15.2	-1.0	b. post 1950
An. Shed	S	2.0	1.75	1.0	46.0	-	-2.4	b. post 1950
An. Shed	S	1.75	1.3	.9	72.0	-	-1.7	b. post 1950
Corn Crib	R	2.0	1.8	-	54.5	-	-.5	ca 1930
Privy	S	1.35	.9	1.7	53.0	-	-2.4	faces E
Well	R	-	-	-	6.0	-	-.0	post 1913
Barn	R	9.5	9.5	-	34.5	61.0	-.61	ca. 1950
A Pen	R	3.0	3.0	-	40.0	21.3	-1.2	ca 1950
A Pen	S	19.0	25.0	-	28.0	22.8	-2.4	
Dump	-	4.0	3.5	-	59.0	-	-2.4	
Shed	-	-	-	-	-	25.0		ca 1950s
House	-	-	-	-	152.0	-	-	pre 1913
Shed	-	-	-	-	200.0	-	-	in swamp
Dump	-	-	-	-	51.0	-	-	

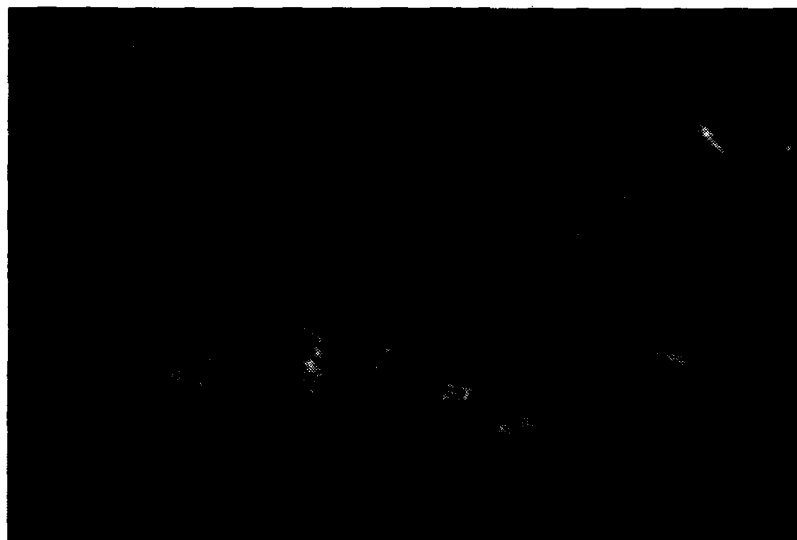
R-remains  
S-standing structure  
measurements in meters

Dist.-distance from main dwelling  
A-archaeology

OH-oral history  
Elev.-elevation  
in relation to  
house  
d-dwelling  
b.-built

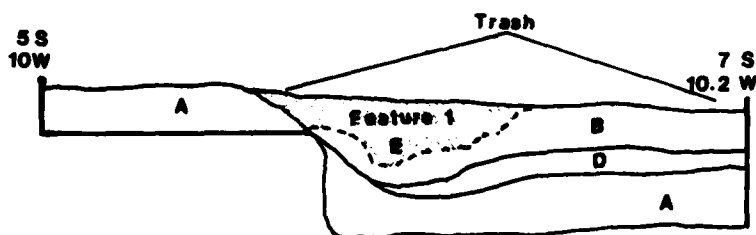
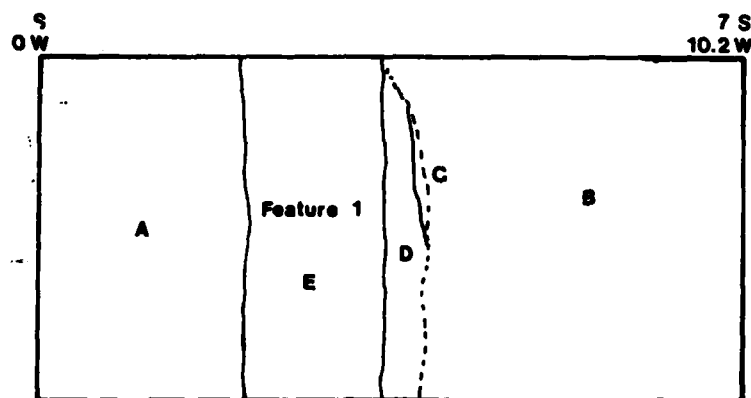
Table 3.22 22Ts1507 -- Features

Feature #	Identity	Location	Measurements	
			Horizontal	Depth
1	dripline	Tu1 6S/10.5W	1 x .35	.10
2	chimney	Tu2 5S/5N	1.65 x 2	-
3	concrete	Tu3 5N/5W	3.8 x 1.2	-
4	burn area	Tu6 6N/15W	1 x 1	.10



### Test Unit 2

#### Feature 2



0 20cm

### Test Unit 1

#### Feature 1

A. 10YR5/8 Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay  
 B. 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Clay Loam  
 C. 10YR6/3 Pale Brown Sand  
 D. 10YR5/6 Yellowish Brown Sand  
 E. 10YR3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Loam

Plate 3.8. -- Chimney at R.G. Adams House.

Figure 3.67. -- Test Unit 1, Feature 1, R.G. Adams Homesite.

Bottle Co. basemark dating ca. 1912-1929 was recovered in level 1 while in level 2 a Fairmont basemark dated ca. 1930-1945 (Toulouse 1971:393, 200) was found.

Under the ell addition was the cellar mentioned in the oral history. It had wooden steps leading up from the southeast corner of the cellar to the south room of the house, or "junk room." The cellar was 3 x 3.4 m and approximately 1.5 m in height. The cellar walls had slumped inward but it still retained its ceiling (house floor). The support beams for this cellar were log and quite massive, over 15 cm in diameter. Inside the cellar were the remains of shelving along the north dirt wall. Canning jars, still filled with preserved vegetables, were strewn on the cellar floor.

Other features associated with the house included three concrete steps, .40 x .90 m, on the east (front) side of the house, and various brick and wood debris. During the excavation of Test Unit 1 we exposed a dripline, Feature 1 (Figure 3.67, Table 3.22), running along the south end of the ell addition. It was filled with a dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, and was located 12 cm below the present surface. A total of 222 artifacts were collected in the unit around the feature. Within Feature 1, 422 artifacts were collected. All these artifacts dated exclusively to the twentieth century. A piece of depression glass of the "Fortune" pattern, ca. 1936-1937, was found in Feature 1 (Weatherman 1970:90).

#### Shed/Smokehouse

The remains of a shed (Figure 3.66, Table 3.21), which informants called the smokehouse, were noted west of the house. The remnants of this structure were very much in disarray making it difficult to discern the size of the structure. Hewn logs were used as floor sills and surrounding wood debris indicated that walls were constructed with horizontal planking. The roof was of corrugated tin. On the floor of the structure we noted, but did not collect, 38 glass containers including the following types:

Peanut butter jar  
Canning jars  
Pickle jars  
Coffee jars

Flask

base- B in circle  
base, perfect mason  
base, "A"  
Maxwell House, base, Anchor  
Hocking symbol  
Kentucky Corn Whiskey

#### Chicken House

South of the house was a 10 x 10 m area within which stood a chicken house (Figure 3.66) and the remains of another structure of unknown function. The house was constructed of vertical 2 x 4 in lumber as framing, with chicken wire and corrugated tin as

sides and roof. Between this chicken house and the main dwelling was a small pile of lumber which may be the remains of another chicken house. Five and a half meters south of the standing house was a tiny, 1 x .5 m structure no more than 30 cm in height. It appeared to have been recently moved to that location; the grass underneath it was as full and green as the surrounding grass. The structure looked like a dog house although oral informants stated that no dog houses were present on site. We believe that the little building may have been deposited here by one of the many visitors to the site. Surface trash indicated that visitors were actively scavenging this site and others were dumping trash as well. Furthermore, the farmstead provided a perfect access to the beaver pond for fishing and hunting.

### Privy

The privy (Figure 3.66, Table 3.21) was constructed of four vertical logs as corner posts with tin and slat boards as walls. The roof was all tin and slanted from west rear, upward to east front. There was no east door, however a large pine tree one meter east of the privy effectively provided a privacy wall. The privy had one seat. Again, as with many of the outbuildings throughout this project, the structure had the appearance of being "thrown together" with whatever materials were readily available. Boards and tin overlapped haphazardly, gaps being covered with several different types and sizes of wood.

### Animal Sheds and Pens

Two animal sheds and two pens were noted at the homesite. One shed and one pen were recorded west of the house, off a sharp embankment (Figure 3.66, Table 3.21). This area was most likely the log pen remembered by informants. The fenced pen here was 25 x 19 m. This shed and another north of the barn were constructed in a similar manner (Table 3.21). Four log corner posts formed a frame which supported sides of tin and wood. The shed in the west pen had an open south side, while the pen north of the barn had a door open to the south. Both had dirt floors. Another small animal pen was attached to the west side of the barn. This animal pen, like the one west of the house, consisted of a barbed wire fence.

### Shed/Corn Crib

Between the barn and the north animal shed were the foundations of another shed (Figure 3.66, Table 3.21). While we cannot confirm its function, we believe that it was the corn crib mentioned by informants. Certainly the built up wood floor of this shed would imply its use as a grain storage shed. The walls of this structure had collapsed and lay nearby.

## Barn

This transverse crib foundation (Figure 3.66, Table 3.21) was in poor condition during our survey and when we returned to test the homesite, it had suffered further dismantling as a result of recent scavenging. The east side sills of the barn had been removed. The remaining foundation consisted of cut stone piers and hewn log sills. The west cribs had a built up wood flooring while the east side did not. Of course, the east side floor could have been removed. On the floor of the west side was a scattering of cotton seed.

## Miscellaneous Surface Features

South of the privy we located a concentration of trash, mostly metal cans. Along the embankment 28 m west of the house, between the animal pen and the house, was another area where a light scatter of refined earthenware, metal, glass, and wood was found. The trash was more concentrated in an area immediately east of the pine tree which provided privacy for the privy. Two piles of brick were noted 27 m northeast of the house, which did not seem to be related to any structure in the area. They probably had been placed there as a convenient location for temporary storage. This was a pattern seen by the archeologists and the oral historian at many farmsteads outside the impoundment area.

Finally, a filled well, probably the one mentioned by informants, was located seven meters northwest of the house.

## Trenching and Test Unit Excavation

Test Unit 6 was placed at 6N/15W to investigate the dark fill at the north end of Trench C. Feature 4 contained a very dark brown (10YR2/1) fill and 180 burned or melted artifacts dating to the twentieth century (Figure 3.68). Also contained in this feature was a total of 11 bolts. This feature is interpreted as the area where informants stated trash was burned.

Trenching revealed areas of cultural activity around the house, in Trenches A and B. They consisted of 14 cm of humus and brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam beneath which was a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy loam (Figure 3.68). The dark brown midden areas (10YR3/3) (Figure 3.68) appeared in Trench A at 0N to 5N and 9S to 10S. In Trench B these soils appeared at 4W to 18W. Relatively large numbers of artifacts (N=25) were also seen in Trench B. None of the artifacts from Trenches A and B was dateable.

Trench C was relatively undisturbed except for the burned area noted above. Test Unit 5 near Trench C produced 86 artifacts but there was no soil discoloration indicating a specific feature was present. The s.rata in Trench A also appeared in Trenches E, F and G, except that the brown sandy loam was very thin, averaging

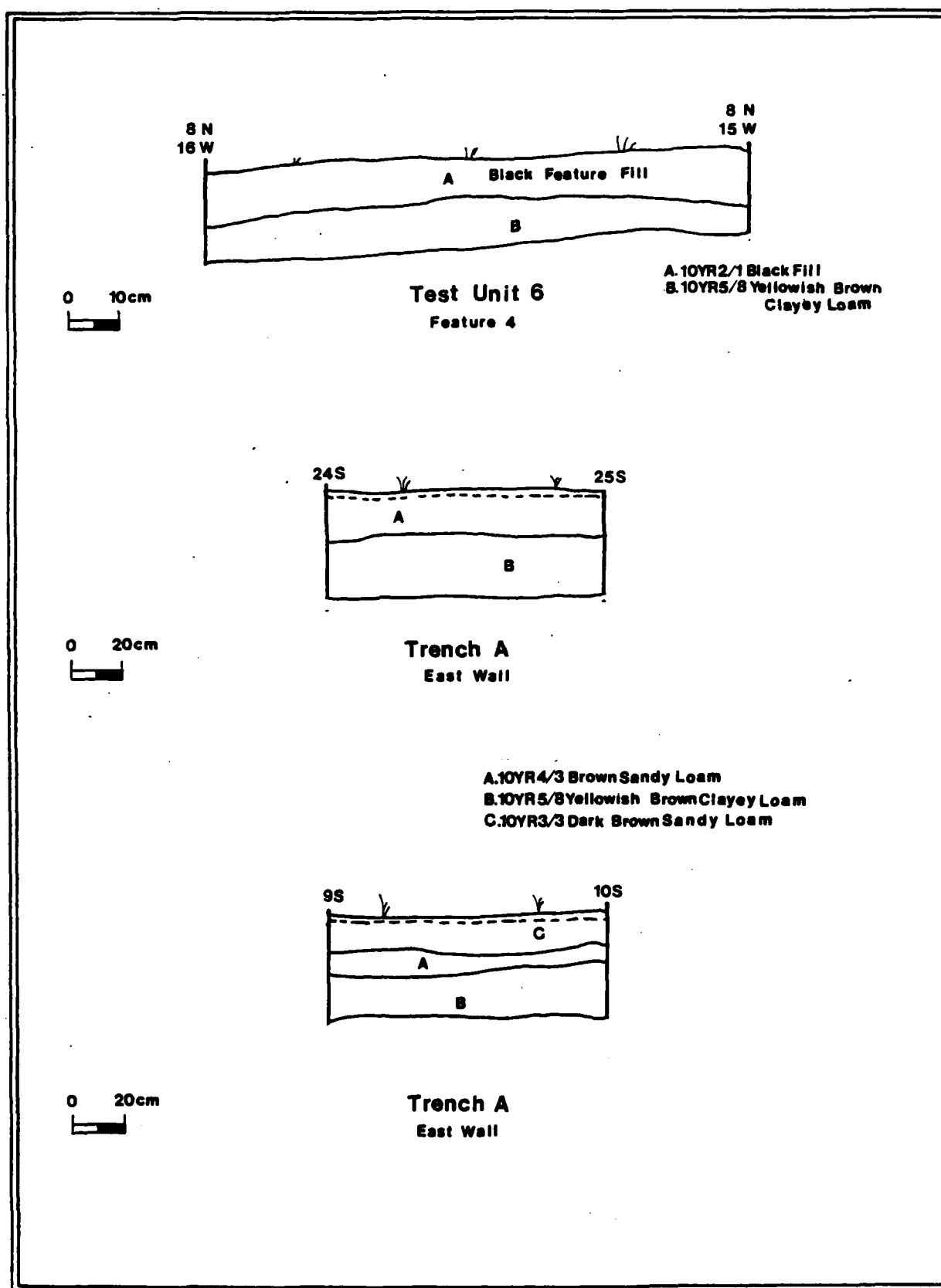


Figure 3.68. -- Trench A and Test Unit 6, Feature 4, R.G. Adams Homesite.

only 5 cm. In Trench D this stratum was as thick as 22 cm but thinned to 5 cm toward the north. Augering was consistent with the trenching, but no deposits or features were noted. Generally, the trenches and augering at this site offered little data.

### Artifact Distributions

A total of 1309 artifacts was recovered at this site and, as at all sites, the majority of these were found around or within the house area. Those artifacts that were recovered in the trenches were found to be concentrated in isolated locations, and again, few artifacts were seen in the trenches near the barn. There was a concentration of all functional types of artifacts at the intersection of Trenches B and C outside the back door of the house. Another concentration of artifacts was seen in the area where trash was burned, Test Unit 6.

Kitchen related artifacts did tend to cluster in Trench B, immediately south of the house, as well as in the excavation units in the house area. Architecturally related artifacts followed this same distribution pattern. There also appeared to be a small cluster of architectural artifacts at the north end of Trench D and Test Unit 5, both near the smokehouse (Table 3.23, Figure 3.65).

Few work related items were recovered at this site except for the 11 bolts recovered in Test Unit 6.

### Site Summary

Oral historical sources indicate a number of structures built generally at three time periods. First, there was the original homesite located presently in a plowed field. Second, there was the post 1913 homesite location which was the major focus of our testing project. Finally, at this same location, several improvements in the form of new structures were built after 1950 by the Slack family. Many of the standing structures seen by the archeologists were those relating to the post 1950 era and built over the locations of 1913 structures.

The Scope of Work indicated the need to delimit the pre-1913 occupation from the post-1913 occupation. The locations of these occupations were as noted above, however the pre-1913 dwelling site has been substantially altered as a result of using the area as an agricultural field. Pedestrian survey and shovel testing failed to reveal evidence of the former house and/or trash disposal areas. Yard extent could not be determined since only four artifacts were recovered from this area. We found no evidence of the pre-1913 barn, although informants noted that it was located in the area of the present barn.

Table 3.23--Distribution of Selected Functional Categories of Artifacts From 22TS1507

Test Unit/ Trench	Total Items	Kitchen Items			Architectural Items				Economic Items			Play Items pt
		kj	kc	kb	ag	am	aw	ah	wt	wa	wt	
1	222	18	13	1	63		59	2				
Feature 1	422	54	23	2	118		58					2
2	91	3		6			20	1				1
3.												
Feature 3	142	15	3	1	72	1	5	12		1		
4	6	1										
5	86	3	6		2		48					
6	181	33	5	1	1		43	1		3		
Trench A												
0-5S/OE	2											
5-10S/OE	3						1					
10-15S/OE	0											
15-20S/OE	1	1										
20-25S/OE	1											
25-30S/OE	3											
30-37S/OE	5											
0-5N/OE	2						1					
Trench B												
8S/0-5E	0											
8S/5-10E	1											
8S/10-15E	1		1									
8S/0-5W	5	1	2									
8S/5-10W	11	1	2		1		2					
8S/10-18W	31	2	12			1	3	1	2			
Trench C												
0-5N/15W	0											
0-5S/15W	5	1			1							
5-8S/15W	3		1									
Trench D												
2N-5S/23W	19		5		2			1				
5-10S/23W	5		1					2				
10-15S/23W	1											
15-20S/23W	5											
20-25S/23W	2		1									
25-33S/23W	1		1									
Trench E												
0-5W/E0	2		1									
5-12W/E0	3											
Trench F												
28-33N/E0	0											
33-38N/E0	23				22	1						
38-43N/E0	2	2										
43-61N/E0	0											
Trench G												
43N/0-5E	0											
43N/5-12E	1	1										
General Surface												
	17		9									
General Surface												
Original												
Homesite	4				2							1



The yard area of the post-1913 period appeared to be extensive, extending from the county road west to the hog pen, and from the chicken houses north to the barns. This area is approximately 40 x 50 m in size. However, subsurface archeological deposits were much more confined to an area of approximately five to ten meters around the dwelling.

Evidence of trash disposal came from two distinct areas. The largest concentration of artifacts occurred in and around the dripline of the house. Almost 50% of the artifacts were recovered from this area. Most of these items were architectural and related to the destruction of the house. However, 350 artifacts, or 26% of the total, were related to household activities. Some sort of disposal process must have been operating in this area.

The second area of trash disposal occurred to the northwest, behind the house. This area was apparently a trash burning area and accounted for 14% of the recovered artifacts at the site.

This site was typical of the other sites tested in terms of settlement patterns and distributions of artifacts. We have largely exhausted the available data concerning settlement at this site and answered the questions concerning the three occupations. Further work concerning the nature of Bay Springs culture can be best accomplished with better results at the Butler homesite. This site was released to the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers at the July meeting.

## Chapter Summary

Our investigations of the eight farmsteads revealed a number of interesting patterns common to all sites. These patterns are summarized here in light of the sites' potential for further work. Based on these findings recommendations are made in Chapter V. Also, these patterns are further discussed vis a vis a study of Upland South settlement in Chapter IV.

We have demonstrated in the preceding site descriptions a general paucity of archeological remains in comparison to the available oral historical data. Informant interviews and site visits often told us much more about the homesite and farmstead areas than did the surface and subsurface archeological remains. Informants pointed out the locations of outbuildings, and where those areas were archeologically investigated, little was found. While this would appear to indicate that perhaps the informants were wrong in their locations, later analysis of aerial photographs often proved them correct. Basically, without the aid of oral testimony and surface remains, archeological deposits of structures were often difficult or impossible to find.

What little was seen of the archeological remains of these farmsteads usually dated to the mid-twentieth century. Exceptions to this were noted at features around the Butler homesite and to a much lesser extent, the Tobe Eaton homesite. The oral history provided details of life and material culture on the farmsteads from the late nineteenth century via informants who remembered discussions with their parents and their grandparents. However, archeological remains from the nineteenth century were scarce. The limited number of recovered artifacts and the general lack of a chronological perspective, either through stratigraphy or dateable artifacts, precluded detailed analysis of the material culture of the farmsteads.

The reasons for the paucity of nineteenth century remains are many but most significant is the constant recycling activity of the occupants. We saw continual evidence of recycling in the oral history and archeology. This activity not only affected the material culture but also the location of structures and homesites. Homesites and structures were moved within the farmstead leaving behind only that which was not at all re-useable. When the late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses and outbuildings were replaced, materials were often re-used to build the new structures which we noted during our testing. Since the nineteenth century homesites were, in general, disturbed, and their materials salvaged, we were unable to approach many of the research questions addressed in the Scope of Work.

Even during the project, materials and buildings from the present homesites we tested were being hauled away. The archeologists were left with stone piers and disturbed deposits.

Despite the above described activities we were still able to note architectural patterns at the homesites. Most buildings were built on wood or stone piers; soil erosion helped form low mounds underneath the house. Since small outbuildings usually did not have wood floors, mounds did not occur under them. Outbuildings were built of a variety of wood types, preferably pine. If pine was not available the builders used whatever material was convenient at the time. Usually we noted that the main cribs or pens of large outbuildings were made of frame construction with sills upon piers while additions were built with posts and lumber nailed to them. This corresponds closely to the evidence gathered from the oral history concerning architectural considerations (see Chapter IV, Architectural Considerations).

As noted above, subsurface archeological features and materials were limited. Based on artifact distributions and structural remains alone we have been able to delineate the yard extent at some homesites, but only in the most general manner. Surface trash often extended beyond the subsurface distribution of artifact remains. Surface and humus zone sheet middens were the most common form of trash deposits. Barns and barnyards were virtually invisible via the archeology. Even when artifacts were found in the barnyard areas, they were not functionally tied to the area. That is, we did not find tools in the barnyard and ceramics at the house, as might be expected. We found both at the house and ceramics in the barnyard. The significance of this pattern is further discussed in Chapter IV.

Artifact concentrations and midden areas usually appeared in isolated locations near the house and within the house mound itself. Interestingly, the yards around the houses, according to informants, were swept. Still, we found the richest cultural deposits in these areas, along with driplines around the house. Concentrations of artifacts were often near the rear entranceway; note the descriptions of the John Eaton, Ezra Searcy, and R.G. Adams homesites. Cultural materials were usually confined to the upper subsurface and mixed in time frame. We could not delineate significant stratigraphically separate deposits at any of the sites except the Butler homesite. Even there most yard deposits were mixed except for features. We were not able to determine temporal variation among the artifact concentrations.

Page 2 of the Scope of Work states:

"...seven of the sites were selected because of the presence of known or suspected earlier historic components or their potential for addressing certain research questions. Also, due to its unusual topographic location and apparent traditional architectural plan, an eighth site was selected for testing."

Many of the known or suspected earlier historic components were destroyed by recycling and/or later plowing of the homesite. These components were extremely difficult to find because of the paucity of material left. One site, the Butler homesite, has the potential to approach a diachronic study of an Upland South farmstead. However, the earliest known occupation of the farmstead appears to be outside the direct impact area.

The potential of the other sites to address the research questions noted in the Scope of Work has been addressed here or is further discussed via our recommendations in Chapter V. From the above site descriptions we have learned much concerning inter and intrasite settlement at Bay Springs. This is addressed in the next chapter.

## Chapter IV -- The Upland South at Bay Springs

### Summary

This chapter details the results of our research on the Upland South settlement pattern and, where possible, offers some evidence concerning the system of settlement at Bay Springs. Our discussion here explores three levels of patterning: (1) Intersite patterning-- the way in which the farmsteads and community were arranged on the landscape, (2) Intrasite patterning-- the way in which structures and other cultural features were arranged within the farmstead, (3) Individual buildings-- the way in which space was used within the main dwelling.

In this chapter we have attempted to integrate the evidence from archeology, history, and oral history as closely as possible. At the same time we have tried to let the reader know where the data presented came from. In doing so we have taken the liberty of converting informants' estimates of distance and size to the metric system to be consistent with the archeological data.

Archeological evidence at the farmsteads was confined to a period from the late nineteenth century to the present but mostly from the mid twentieth century. Informant memory closely overlaps this period. From this data base we can project cultural patterns into the past using the direct historical approach (Steward 1942). We feel that much of what we saw and heard was relevant in the mid to late nineteenth century. The complete history of this area has not been written, and documents concerning the people of this area are scant. Our best source of historical data was the courthouse with its deed information.

Oral history data were collected with an emphasis on redundancy. For example, informants were asked the distance from the main dwelling to various cultural features in several different ways. First they were asked a general question concerning where and how far away, for instance, smokehouses generally were placed. Later they helped the interviewer draw the layout of a specific homesite. At that time they were asked where and how far away a specific smokehouse was from the dwelling. Finally selected informants were asked to visit the site and point out the location of a specific outbuilding. From these methods we were able to compare their memories with the surface remains and archeological data.

### Settlement History

The land encompassing the Bay Springs Impoundment Area was held by the Chickasaw Indians until 1837. When the title to the land passed to the U.S. Government, settlers began filing claims for large tracts of land. In general settlement proceeded from south

to north. Most parcels sold in 1837-1838 were in Sections 1-3, 10-12, 13-15, T6N, R9E. During 1839-1840, parcels in Sections 25-27 and 34-36, T5N, R9E were sold. There are some exceptions. The west 1/2 of Section 12 was sold by 1840, the NE 1/4 was not sold until 1844 and the SE 1/4 was not sold until 1853. The SE 1/4 of Section 12 may have been considered poor land.

Figure 4.1 presents a map of landownership in 1840. By this time, there were 32 landowners in the area and they controlled 8,960 ac (the remaining 640 ac were vacant). The average size of their holdings was 280 ac. This is somewhat misleading since of the 32 landowners 22 held quarter sections (3360 ac total). The remaining ten owners controlled 5,600 ac of land or 63%. John Neal, alone, held 1280 ac at this time.

The pattern of landownership was one of dispersed land holdings. No individual owned more than three contiguous quarter sections. John Neal had parcels of land scattered all over the project area. William Lee, who owned five quarter sections, had parcels over two miles distant from each other. This pattern was not merely land speculation by large landholders. They continued to own and add to their properties in the 1860s. John Neal continued to hold 720 ac in the area.

There appears to be a difference in landownership patterns between the northeast and southwest portions of the project area. The formation of large contiguous land holdings occurred only in the south and west. The basic unit in the north and east minimally was the quarter section.

Another trend evident in land holding at this time was the kin-based nature of settlement. Out of 32 individual landholders, 26 families were represented. Six families had two landholders each. Family holdings did not occur contiguously but were generally separated by at least one quarter section.

A tax list from 1853 for the Tishomingo sections of the project area (Sections 25-26, 35-36, 1-2, 11-12, 13-14) shows a continuation of these landownership patterns. Within this restricted area there were 29 landowners. The average size of their holdings was 210 ac. A quarter section was still the most common holding but parcels as small as 60 ac had appeared. The kin-based aspect of the landholding pattern was particularly strong by 1853. The 29 landowners represented 19 families. Three families had three landowners each while four families had two landowners each. This reflects a pattern of division of land to heirs upon the death of the head of the family.

Figure 4.2 shows the entire area after the Civil War in 1870. At that time, there were 41 landowners in the area and the average holding was 234 ac. Again, the most common unit was the quarter section. Twenty-two of the 41 land owners each owned 160 ac. An

additional 12 landowners controlled two quarter sections. The largest land owner was still John Neal, but by this time he owned 720 ac. The smallest unit was 80 ac (1/2 of a quarter section). Four landowners had 80 ac parcels.

Some consolidation of property had taken place since 1840. As the map shows, by 1870 there were a number of large parcels made up of contiguous quarter sections. The dispersed pattern of land ownership, noticed for the year 1840, had changed by 1870. The northern and eastern parts of the project area were less consolidated than the southern and western parts.

Between 1840-1870, there was a major change in landownership of the smaller parcels (160 ac or less). Of the 22 single quarter section owners in 1840, 17 were no longer in the area by 1870. Only four out of 10 large property owners had sold out by this time. John Neal, as mentioned above, held the largest amount of land (720 ac). Other large landowners in 1870 were Kenneth McRae (640 ac), John Taylor (480 ac) and J.H. Riddle (400 ac).

Kin-based settlement pattern was getting stronger during this period. The 41 landowners in the project area represented 28 families. The McRae family typified the historical processes at work in the project area. Kenneth McRae collectively owned 960 ac in the project area. One of these was the SE 1/4 of Section 12. T.J. MaRae and J.W. McRae owned the land directly south of Section 12 (the NW 1/2 and the NE 1/4 of Section 13). Though the process was far from complete, other families were moving in the same direction (e.g. Smiths in Section 27, Bellamys in Section 25-26). Of the 28 families listed for the area, eight had two or more property owners. These eight families controlled almost 50% of the land in the project area.

Figure 4.3 shows landownership in the area at ca. 1900. There were now 57 landowners and the average land holding was 168 ac. By 1900 the most common land unit was 80 ac in size. Twenty-four of the individual land owners held such parcels. Significantly, 10 landowners held parcels less than 80 ac in size.

The difference between the northeast and southwest parts of the project area continued to 1900. Generally, parcels were smaller in the northeast. Some large land parcels had formed in the southern parts. These units were not dispersed as in earlier periods but consisted of contiguous units. L.M. Eaton was the biggest landholder (800 ac). Other major landholders included L. Trollinger (480 ac), J.H. Tipton (400 ac), M.B. Lancaster (400 ac), J.M. Riddle (400 ac), J.A.J. Smith (400 ac) and J.N. Wilson (400 ac).

The interrelated nature of family-based holding continued during this period. Only 38 families were represented in the area. Nine families had more than two property owners. These families controlled 6670 ac or 69% of the project area. This interrelatedness was more apparent when one considers affinal

- 1 = W. Lee
- 2 = W. Neal
- 3 = Thomas Ashcraft
- 4 = John Shepherd
- 5 = E. Driver
- 6 = Jefferson Derrick
- 7 = W.H. Riddle
- 8 = Tobias Derrick
- 9 = Samuel Cook
- 10 = W. Shepherd
- 11 = M. Martin
- 12 = Jason Riddle
- 13 = John Neal
- 14 = R. Murphy
- 15 = Don Patton
- 16 = W.H. Shackelford
- 17 = John Beauchamp
- 18 = A.N. Allen
- 19 = J. Webb
- 20 = J. McMahon
- 21 = James Martin
- 22 = J.W. Morton
- 23 = W. Embry
- 24 = Samuel Flake
- 25 = A. Johnson
- 26 = S.R. Moore
- 27 = James Moore
- 28 = J.C. Clarke
- 29 = J.H. Young
- 30 = B. Lindsey
- 31 = Thomas Murphy
- 32 = K. McRae

Figure 4.1 Landownership ca. 1840



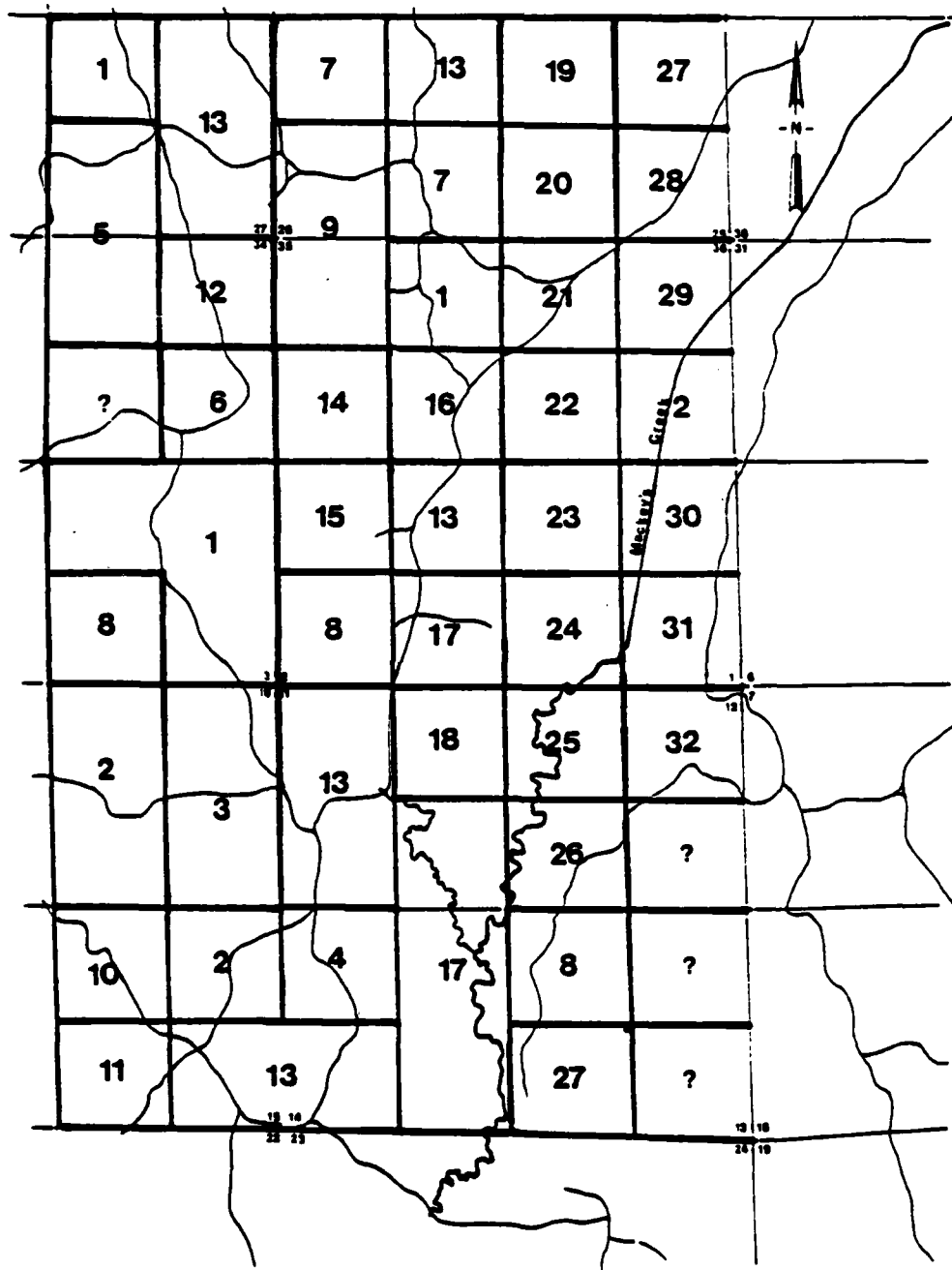


Figure 4.1. -- Landownership ca.1840.

1 = R.B. Smith  
2 = M.L. Seldon  
3 = I.N. Wilson  
4 = W.C. Adams  
5 = John R. Martin  
6 = J. Allen  
7 = C. Riddle  
8 = W. Searcy  
9 = D.G. Pardue  
10 = Catherine Martin  
11 = J.A. Smith  
12 = John Heal  
13 = State of Mississippi  
14 = Peter Martin  
15 = W. McMilian  
16 = W.T. Adams  
17 = W. Riddle  
18 = James Morrison  
19 = J.H. Riddle  
20 = E. Lee  
21 = K. McRae  
22 = John Taylor  
23 = John Eaton  
24 = W.P. Pardue  
25 = J. Hughes  
26 = Ervin Searcy  
27 = Mary Bellamy  
28 = W.J. Bellamy  
29 = N. Bibbins  
30 = W. Butler  
31 = Holland Lindsey  
32 = Nancy Fergurson  
33 = J.M. Stone  
34 = C.H. Pardue  
35 = E.M. Callan  
36 = John Moody  
37 = T.F. Key  
38 = S.R. Moore  
39 = T.J. McRae  
40 = J.W. Drake  
41 = J.W. McRae

Figure 4.2 Landownership ca. 1870

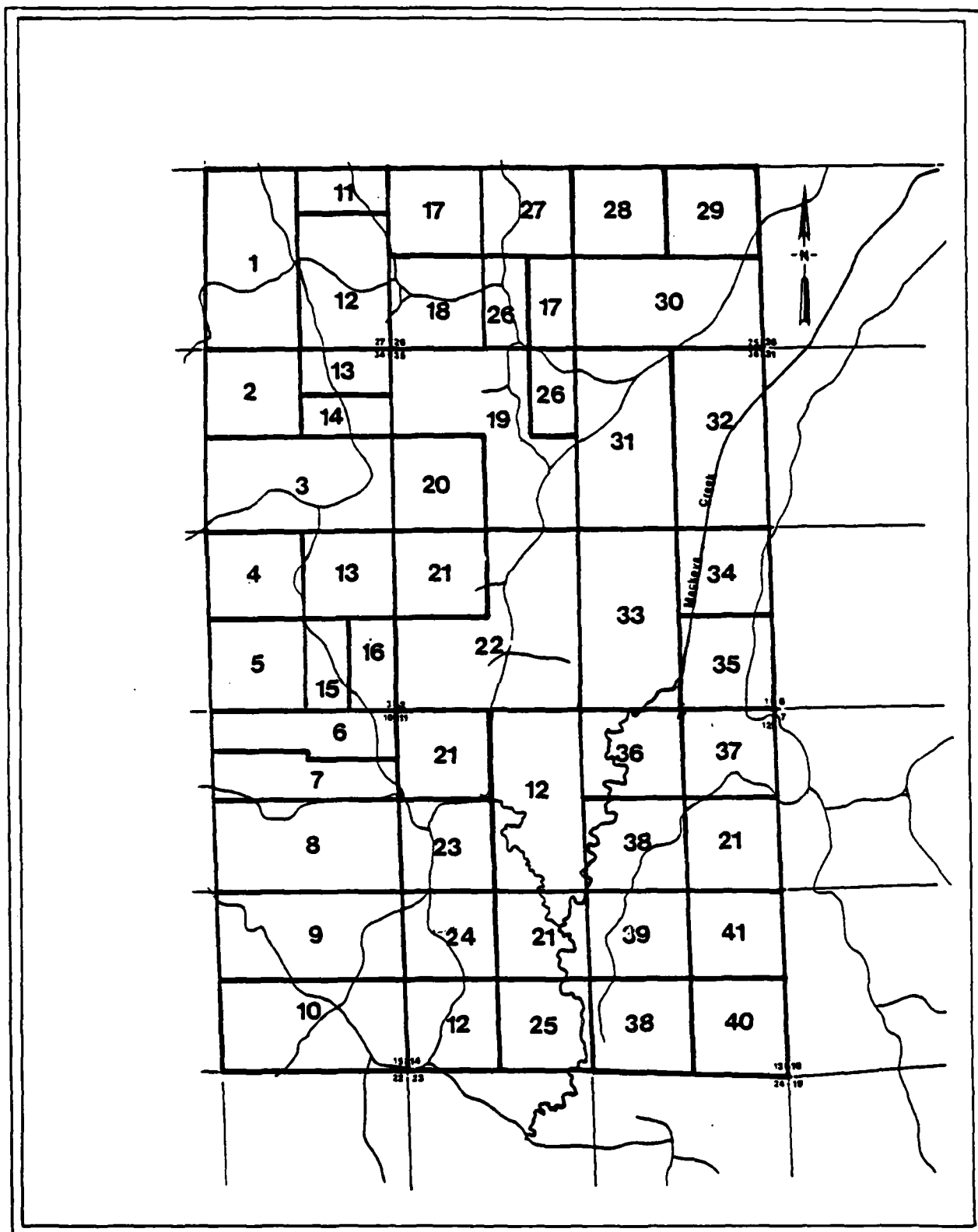


Figure 4.2. -- Landownership ca.1870.

1 = T.R. Shackelford  
2 = W.R. Wamsley  
3 = L. Trollinger  
4 = C. Tipton  
5 = G.N.G. Taylor  
6 = J.A.J. Smith  
7 = T.L. Taylor  
8 = State of Mississippi  
9 = J.N. Wilson  
10 = J.W. Akers  
11 = J.R. Wilson  
12 = S.F. Howell  
13 = E.A. Lee  
14 = W.W. Adams  
15 = S.C. Wilson  
16 = L.K. Alexander  
17 = S.C. Adams  
18 = Joseph Allen  
19 = W. Carpenter  
20 = Martha Clanton  
21 = W. Searcy  
22 = Savinia Gresham  
23 = W.P. Pardue  
24 = J.W. Dewson  
25 = M.V. Wiliman  
26 = T.C. Wooten  
27 = J.C. Wiliman  
28 = P.R. Bellamy

29 = M.L. Roy  
30 = C.H. Riddle  
31 = R.P. Shackelford  
32 = W.H. Shackelford  
33 = Mackey's Church  
34 = J.T. Butler  
35 = D.R. McClung  
36 = G.T. Goddard  
37 = J.M. Riddle  
38 = G.C. Stephens  
39 = J.W. Stephens  
40 = J.G. Trim  
41 = M.C. Flemming  
42 = D.W. Searcy  
43 = G.M. Hill  
44 = J.M. Eaton  
45 = Elizabeth Adams  
46 = Joshua Adams  
47 = N.C. Dean  
48 = Elizabeth Osburn  
49 = B.L. Short  
50 = W.H. Ward  
51 = J.H. Tipton  
52 = M.C. Woodruff  
53 = C.R. Crumby  
54 = M.B. Lancaster  
55 = J.F. Belue

Figure 4.3 Landownership ca. 1900

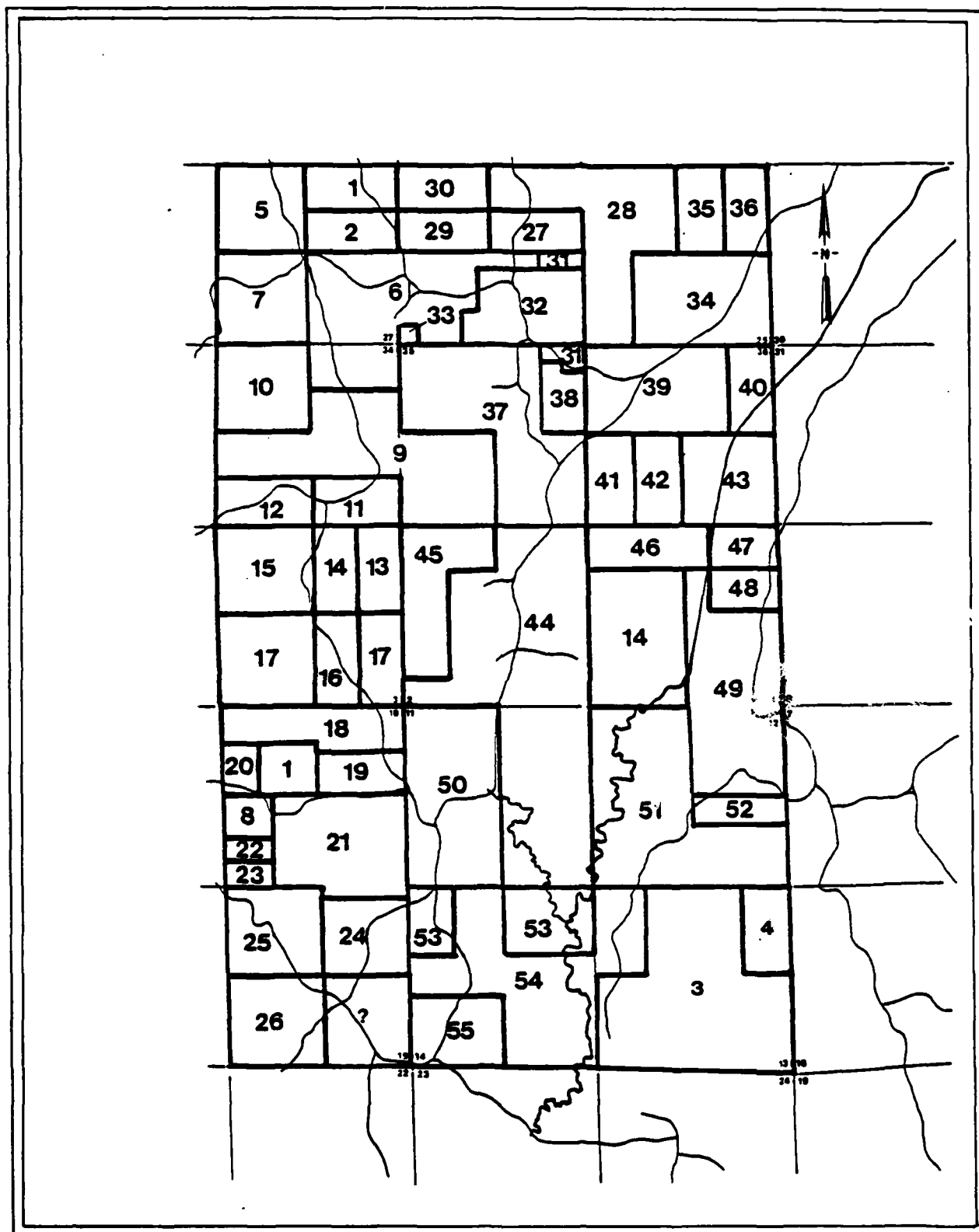


Figure 4.3. -- Landownership ca. 1900.

relationships. Informants indicated that the Adamses were related by marriage to the Eatons, Tiptons and Trimms. There were four Adams landowners and they controlled 800 ac. The Tiptons controlled 480 ac contiguous to the Adamses and Eatons. Together these three families controlled over a fifth of the project area. Unlike earlier periods, these landholdings were contiguous, not dispersed.

After 1900, the breakup of land parcels became excessive. It was difficult to get a clear picture of the entire area. A tax list from 1913 allowed us to observe the Tishomingo County side of this process. A total of 50 landowners was listed for the six sections in Tishomingo County. Four of these landowners held over 300 ac (Mrs J.M. Eaton, 900 ac; Webber and Coffin, 610 ac; D.L. Short, 345 ac; W.H. Sandy, 301 ac). However, three landowners held less than 80 ac. Units as small as five acres had appeared.

After this period, deed research on the scale of 15 sections was virtually impossible. The number of parcels and transactions became enormous and not all of the deeds were recorded. The breakup of the 900 ac of the Eaton estate in 1914 and the legal claims associated with it greatly aggravated the situation.

#### Intersite Settlement

##### Defining The Bay Springs Settlement

As mentioned in Chapter II, Newton (1974:147) listed 11 preadaptive traits which gave settlers a competitive advantage when they initially occupied the Upland South. These traits include dispersed settlements often in the form of kin-structured hamlets with low order central place functions. These settlements were common in the Upland South; the settlements along both sides of Mackeys Creek fit this dispersed pattern. Defining these settlements was a difficult task because of the lack of well-defined boundaries.

The Bay Springs Mill study (Adams et al. 1981) attempted to define the Bay Springs rural community or settlement in light of political and social boundaries or factors. County lines and locations of post offices were used to politically define the community. Locating the residences of church and Masonic Lodge members also aided in defining the settlement. In the case of the eight rural farmsteads, political, physiographic, economic and social factors aided in dividing the various farmsteads into relatively distinct settlements. The boundary lines were not solid and immutable; rather they were flexible concepts.

Political factors vary in their influence on the boundaries of these rural settlements. The Tishomingo/Prentiss County line does not form a settlement divider because the Searcys, who lived in Prentiss County, and the Eatons, who lived in Tishomingo County, were described as being members of the "Piney Grove/Allen Line

settlement" (Wilson, Sid 3,1,2). The county line, however, did have one influence. Prior to ca. 1900, Prentiss County had a stock law requiring all livestock to be fenced. Not until ca. 1910 did Tishomingo County enact its own stock law. For at least 10 years a seven strand barbed wire fence followed the county line and prevented stock from Tishomingo County from eating crops in Prentiss County (Riddle, A.L.: unrecorded interview).

Post office boundaries also did not appear to divide the various settlements. Prior to 1890, the entire area was part of the Bay Springs Post Office. In the late 1890s two country post offices operated in the area including the Pardue Post Office in Section 3 T6S, R9E and the Hunt Post Office in Section 14 T6S, R9E. After the institution of rural free delivery ca. 1910, these post offices were closed and the centralized office was at Paden (Wilson, Sid 3,1,3). Most of the families living in the farmsteads received mail through the Paden Post Office. However the O'Neals' mail came through Dennis and the Adamses received theirs through Tishomingo.

School boundaries, unlike the other political boundaries, did help in distinguishing the various settlements in the project area. Numerous local schools operated from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries including the Piney Grove/Allen Line School (1900-1930s), Stevens Arbor School (1910-1920s), Billingsley School (late 1800s-1910), and the Mt. Pleasant School (Trimm, John: unrecorded interview). Figure 4.4 locates these schools and indicates which families attended the schools. The Searcys and Eatons went to Piney Grove, the Holleys went to Oak Ridge, the Butlers went to Stevens Arbor School, the O'Neals and Adamses went to the Billingsley School, and the Adamses also attended the Mt. Pleasant School.

Physiography at Bay Springs played a minor role in defining community boundaries. The Bay Springs Impoundment has two major ridges transecting it in a generally north/south direction, one on either side of Mackeys Creek. Individual settlers or groups of related settlers occupied the terraces and upper reaches of these two ridges. The roads also traversed the crests of these ridges. Thus the settlements were oriented in a generally linear fashion along the ridges, except for farmsteads like the Tipton/O'Neal place which was located within and near the creek's floodplain. Mackeys Creek also had some influence on the settlement configuration. People living on separate sides of the creek tended to go to school, church, and stores on their respective sides of the creek. This, however, was only a generalization with numerous exceptions. For example, the Adams children went to school for years on the opposite side of the creek at Stevens Arbor (Short, Laster 11, 1, 6). Tobe Eaton attended Mt. Pleasant

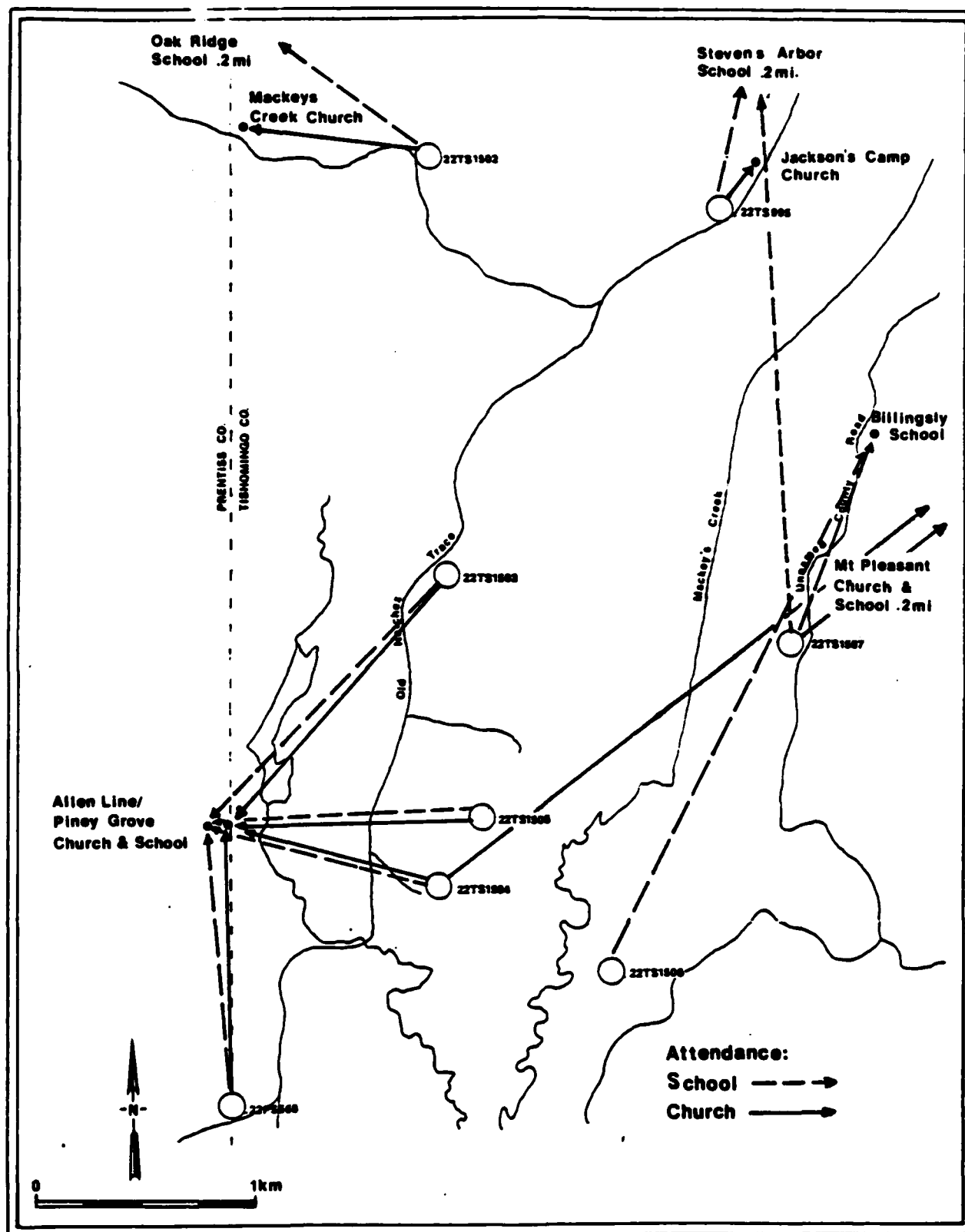


Figure 4.4. -- Attendance of Schools and Churches.



Church across the creek. The creek was not a major physical barrier. Area residents could cross over at least two wooden bridges and a ford between Bay Springs and Paden besides the many makeshift footlogs located along the creek (O'Neal, Doc: unrecorded interview).

The creek served as more of an inconvenience to travelers than anything else. As with schools and country churches, people generally went to stores, gins, and mills on their respective sides of the creek. The Holleys, Butlers, Eatons, and Searcys went to Smith's Store and mill located just east of Mackeys Creek Church. Although they occasionally used the Smith Store, the O'Neals generally went to Dennis to shop and have their cotton ginned. The Adamses usually went to Tishomingo.

Social factors appear to be the most significant determinant of settlement boundaries. As illustrated in Figure 4.4, there were four churches in the project area including Mackeys Creek Baptist, Jackson's Camp Baptist, Mt. Pleasant Methodist, and Piney Grove Interdenominational. These churches were all started by sets of kinfolk in the late nineteenth century. Family members generally attended one of the four churches although some would "go to church at Mt. Pleasant in the morning and cross the bridge and go to Jackson's Camp in the afternoon" (Trimm, John 4,1,3.). Local informants referred to the separate church groups as "settlements" (Short, Laster 11,1,7). John Trimm (unrecorded interview) indicated that the churches were probably the most significant marker for dividing the area into settlements.

Oral informants (Wilson, Sid 3,1,2; Trimm, John 4,1,2; Caldwell, Ruby 16,1,5) indicated that the farmsteads fit into four general settlements including the Mackeys Creek Church settlement (Holley), the Jackson's Camp Settlement (Butler), the Piney Grove/Allen Line Settlement (Searcy and Eatons) and the Mt. Pleasant Settlement (Adams and Tipton/O'Neal). When asked about the boundaries of his settlement, A.L. Riddle (unrecorded interview) said that Mackeys Creek Church settlement was big enough that "it would take you a whole morning to ride around it on a mule and ask neighbors to come to a 'working' (i.e. barn raising) and dance."

These settlements may thus be defined by kin/church groups associated with them. For example all of the Butlers and the Shackelford clan went to Jackson's Camp Church. Informants disagreed about the settlement which contained the Eatons' land. J.H. Shackelford (unrecorded interview) referred to the "Eaton Settlement" as a separate entity; A. L. Riddle (2,2,13) indicated that the Eatons were a part of the Piney Grove settlement, primarily because several of them were buried there.

In any case, the settlements at Bay Springs fit Newton's (1974:152) intersite settlement ideas as described in the research design. In each of the four Bay Springs area settlements, there were one or more dominant families. These families built their

houses on relatively high ground next to roads which followed the ridges. The families were served by low order central place special purpose sites like country stores and local gins. The one factor not stressed by Newton was the importance of kin based churches in the intersite pattern. The local churches helped define the settlement boundaries and gave names to the dispersed settlements.

#### Site Location Factors

In the Upland South settlers evaluated numerous factors before selecting a site for their farmsteads. Having purchased or inherited their land, they seem to have built their homes according to a general set of selection criteria. Robert Keber (1979:198) distinguished 13 selection factors for western North Carolina, of which he considered six to be the most important. These include proximity to gravity flow water, aspect, protection from west wind, accessibility to roads, easy slope requiring little ground preparation, and location of adjacent tillable land.

These six factors have been applied to the eight rural farmsteads as illustrated in Table 4.1. The homesite locations fit remarkably well with Keber's criteria. Although six of the homesites had wells rather than springs, this was probably due to the ease with which wells may be dug in Tishomingo County. Most wells were not more than 25 ft deep (Orvedal and Fowlkes 1944:7). At each of the homesites potable water was within 100 ft (30 m) of the house. The houses faced a variety of directions although three of the eight (38%) faced south, probably to gain additional light exposure in winter. An additional four houses (50%) had kitchens which faced south. This could reflect individual family priorities as to the importance of either the front porch or the kitchen as activity centers. Five of the eight houses (63%) had hills or low ridges to the west and northwest to protect the house from the prevailing north and northwest winds. All of the houses were accessible to a road or driveway, except the Tipton/O'Neal homesite; there the Bay Springs Road wound within 365 m of the house. Six of the eight houses (75%) were located on a slope of 2 to 7%; the remaining two had slopes of 7 to 15%. In all cases, tillable soil was adjacent to or a short distance from the homesite.

Oral informants also verified some of the above site selection factors. When asked how house sites were selected, eight of 12 (66.7%) indicated that the sites were chosen near water; one of the 12 (8.3%) said that they put them near good farmland; another suggested that sites might be chosen by parents; and two (16.7%) said they weren't sure. Seven of the 12 (58.3%) noted that houses were built generally on high ground; no one said they were built on low ground; four (33.3%) said they were built either on high or low ground; and one (8.3%) was not sure. Ten of the 12 (83.3%) felt that houses were generally built near roads; two of the 12 (16.6%) were not sure.

Doc O'Neal (19,1,1) provided a concise description of how settlers selected their land and how it was passed down:

"Some was bright, some was ignorant, you'd say cause a lot of this. And some moved in on the best land, is right and some had to take what they could get and the people come in and these older ones died out and their children, well, in other words, inherited the old home place and they sold out and left and others come in and got it. So that's the reason it, it's sort of a messed up affair."

Once settlers acquired the property, they would clear the land and build their house and outbuildings as described by John Trimm (4,1,4,):

"They would just go select a place, you know, and clean it off, hew their logs and put them up . . . . Close to water.. . . High ground, upon the high ground. . . Most of them [had barns]. . . . They might have a, what they call a seed house. . . they'd have a smokehouse to cure their meat in. . . they'd have log pens but the chickens run loose."

Kin ties were also important in determining where people located their homesites. The Eaton brothers were a classic example. Their father, Mat Eaton, built the first house in the 1860s which was located just west of the present paved Natchez Trace in Section 2, T6S, R9E. Mat selected the house sites for his three boys sometime before he died in 1898. All three of the boys' homes were located along the same low ridge within a mile of each other. On the west side of the creek, the Eatons, Searcys, Butlers and Shackelfords were neighbors who were related by marriage (Short, Laster 11,2,18). The Butlers were also related to the Adamases across the creek (Butler, Rex 14,1,5). The Tiptons, O'Neals, and Eatons were related by marriage (O'Neal, Doc: unrecorded interview). It is clear then, that site selection also occurred as a result of availability of a preferred location within the land held by a kin unit, possibly with an eye toward later inheritance.

Table 4.1 Factors in Site Selection

	Spring Water	Aspect	Wind (N&NW) Protection	Accessible to Road	% Slope	Near Tillable Land
Ezra Searcy	well/spring 200 ft	faces South	rise to South	yes	2-7%	adjoin
Butler	spring 100 ft	faces Southeast	hill to West	yes	2-7%	adjoin
N.B. Holley	well 50 ft	faces South	fall to West	yes	7-15%	adjoin
B. Eaton	well 50 ft	faces West (Kitchen North)	rise to West	yes	7-15%	adjoin
T. Eaton	well 25 ft	faces North (Kitchen South)	rise to West	yes	2-7%	adjoin
J. Eaton	well 25 ft	faces East (Kitchen South)	rise to West	yes	2-7%	adjoin
Tipton/O'Neal	spring 100 ft	faces Northeast	hill to West	yes	2-7%	adjoin
R.G. Adams	spring 100 ft	faces Southeast	no protection	yes	2-7%	adjoin

### Intrasite Settlement Patterns

#### Houses

Oral informants agreed that houses built in Tishomingo County in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century were square or rectangular log or frame structures, often with a central hall or open passageway (Riddle, A.L. 1,2,3; Short, Laster 11,1,8). The houses were generally built as or modified into double pens with centered front doors, gabled ends, exterior chimneys, and rear ell or shed additions. They commonly had four rooms. All of the main houses at the eight farmsteads were variants of the double pen folk architectural type. A.V. Holley (5,1,7) described what the common house in the Bay Springs area looked like:

"Most people built anywhere from 12, 14, 16 foot rooms. Some of them build ell rooms. Some of them just square houses cut up into rooms. There's three or four to the house."

Archeological remains of these houses usually consisted of the stone or wood piers which supported the house above ground. These piers, if left in place, would very clearly outline the type of floor plan used at the house. Within the outer ring of piers a low mound was often evident, and a slight depression surrounded this mound defining where water ran off the house roof during rain. These driplines proved to be excellent artifact traps.

Midden areas around the house were often noticed but they did not usually extend more than about five meters from the house. Also, we noticed that these middens did not contiguously surround the house but tended to concentrate in backyard areas near the kitchen. For example, the middens at the Tobe Eaton, the R.G. Adams, and the Searcy homesites were all located in that area. These areas were still evident despite the sweeping that was done by the occupants. There were few artifacts and midden-like dark soils noted in the front yards.

A pattern of chimney construction seen at the Bay Springs Mill Community (Adams et al. 1981) was evident here also. This pattern consisted of a square or slightly rectangular stone base with hollow center. This center was filled with dirt and above it rested the hearth composed of brick. From this point the rest of the chimney was stone or brick. The Eaton Family did not build, or have built, chimneys in this pattern, but instead used a brick base, shaped in a squared "[", the center filled with soil as with the stone chimneys seen at the Adamses', Searcys', and Tipton/O'Neals'.

Informants apparently distinguished three general types of house occupancy: owner houses, renter houses, and sawmill houses. Owner houses, which included all the houses we mapped except for structures like the Lee Eaton and Shackelford houses, were built by the owners for family use. They were more sturdily built than houses built exclusively for renters like the Lewis house on the Billie Eaton farmstead. Both owner and renter houses generally had three or four rooms. Sid Wilson (3,2,13) mentioned that renter houses:

"were a little cheaper built [than owner houses]; just threw up cheaper. Wasn't many renter houses that was as good as the one that the landlord lived in."

Most temporary houses built for transient sharecroppers and sawmillers were known locally as sawmill houses. Informants (Shackelford, J.H.; 20,2) described these houses as two room frame shacks with a small side room kitchen; they rarely had chimneys but generally had small heaters. This description of sawmill houses is the same as that developed for the Bay Springs Mill Community report which studied architecture about five miles south of the present project area (Adams et al. 1981).

Whether describing owner, renter, or sawmill houses, local informants generally had a uniform concept of the use of space in a house. Every house had to have at a minimum sleeping rooms and a kitchen. The front pens were commonly used as bedrooms; ell or shed rooms at the rear of the houses were always kitchens or bedrooms. Although living rooms were not essential, front pen bedrooms often served in this additional capacity. A few houses had a room which was exclusively for storage; most houses used extra bedrooms as storage areas. The general picture of the use of space derived from informants was one of multiple functional

use, much like the outbuildings around the homesite. Kitchens were always dining rooms. Bedrooms were also rooms to entertain guests.

Table 4.2 illustrates the functional use of rooms at the eight farmsteads ca. 1910-1920. The average number of rooms per house was 3.9. Nineteen of the 31 total rooms (61%) had multiple functions. Every house had a kitchen/dining room combination; each had at least two bedrooms. Seventy-one percent of the total number of rooms were bedrooms. Only one house had a separate room for storage. This general pattern of use was closely related to family size. Every farmstead was home for at least two children; families like the Searcys with 15 children had to use all available house space for beds and corn shuck-lined pallets. The families did not have large quantities of material possessions; their need for storage was not great.

Table 4.2 Functional Use of Rooms ca. 1910-1920

House Name	Kitchen/ Dining Room	Bedroom	Bedroom/ Living Room	Bedroom/ Storage	Storage	Total
Searcy	1	2	1	-	-	4
Butler Dogtrot	1	1	1	1	-	4
Holley	1	1	1	-	-	3
B. Eaton	1	1	1	-	1	4
T. Eaton	1	2	1	1	-	5
J. Eaton	1	2	1	-	-	4
Tipton/O'Neal	1	1	2	-	-	4
Adams	1	1	1	-	-	3
Totals	8	11	9	2	1	31

### Wells and Springs

Wells were the most consistently placed cultural feature within the homesite. Seven wells were located at the eight sites and three of these were also mentioned by informants. All ranged from .5 to 8 m from the house, most (N=5) were from 6 to 7.5 m away (Table 4.3). When informants were asked where wells were usually located, they placed them 3 to 6 m from the house which fits nicely with the archeological evidence. Wells were undoubtedly the closest feature associated with the house. We found some evidence of wells being covered or well houses built. At the John Eaton site, a small structure was noted on the 1955 aerial photograph in the same location as the well we found during the

testing. There may have been a well house at the Tobe Eaton house also, as evidenced by the aerial photograph. As mentioned earlier in this chapter, water was of primary importance to the settlers of a new homesite. The close association of the house and well supports this contention.

Springs were farther away than wells. If the occupants were consciously avoiding wet areas, such a pattern would be expected. Two springs were 12 and 21 m from the house. Informants mentioned that the Ezra Searcy house had no well but did have as many as seven springs. All of these springs were farther from the house than the barns, and for this reason one of the occupants at the Searcy homesite probably built the well we located during our investigations.

Table 4.3 Wells, (Distance from house in meters)

	Field Located	Informant estimate
Searcy	8	-
Butler	-	-
Holley	7	6
B. Eaton	6.5	6
T. Eaton	6	3
J. Eaton	7.5	-
Tipton/O'Neal	-	-
Adams	6	-

### Smokehouses

Oral informants indicated that nearly every farmstead in Tishomingo County had a smokehouse located less than 15 m from the house. As with the barns, these one room buildings were primarily built of log prior to 1900. Many of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century smokehouses were one room structures (13.4 m<sup>2</sup> or 23.8 m<sup>2</sup>) made of peeled pine poles which fit closely together so that no chinking was required. After the portable sawmills swept through the county in the twentieth century, most smokehouses were of frame construction.

Ten smokehouses were distinguished by informants (Table 4.4). An additional smokehouse was mentioned but the informant could not give its location nor could we find its remains. Of the remaining 10, we located six during our on site inspection and testing.

Mapped smokehouses ranged from six to 16.5 m away from the house, which corresponded closely with the informants' location of these structures.

There was nothing architecturally distinctive about the smokehouses we noted during the project that would separate them from other sheds. However, informants stated that smokehouse floors were often dirt, and a hole was dug in the floor for the preparation of a fire:

"with a little hole dug out in the ground [two feet wide]. Set an old tub in there. Take a shovel of coals out of the fireplace in the house. Put blocks of wood on it: keep her smothered down. You didn't need no blaze, just some smoke, that's all" (Short, Laster 12,1,10).

The smokehouse at the R.G. Adams site had this feature in the north side. Filled depressions were also noted in areas of informant located smokehouses at the Billie Eaton and Butler homesites. These depressions indicate a distinguishing feature of smokehouses.

The interior of smokehouses usually contained storage jars and coffee cans. This corresponds to the informant observations that smokehouses were used for functions other than just meat preparation. Besides storage, smokehouses were also used to salt meat (Trimm, John 4,2,14). Accumulations of subsurface cultural remains did occur around smokehouses, but this may be the result of their close proximity to the house rather than some special smokehouse activity.



Table 4.4 Smokehouses, (distance from house in meters)

	Field located	Informant estimate
Searcy	6	9.1
Butler	16.5	-
	-	(near dog trot)
	-	10
Holley	16	-
	16	-
B. Eaton	-	6
T. Eaton	-	11
J. Eaton	13	9.1
Tipton/O'Neal	-	9.1
Adams	9.5	9.1

#### Chicken House

Oral informants mentioned that chicken houses were simple buildings used to shelter and feed chickens; many farms let their chickens run wild (Short, Laster 11,1,9). In the latter case, the family garden was surrounded by a paling fence; chickens will rarely roost on pointed sticks. The chicken houses which were built locally were made of rough lumber or slash and were usually less than 13.9 m<sup>2</sup> in size according to informants. In later years, chicken wire was used on doors and windows. These structures were typically built in the yard behind the house (Riddle, A.L. 1,2,7).

Eight chicken houses were noted by informants and five were located by the archeological field crew (Table 4.5). Chicken houses mapped ranged from 9.5 to 33 m from the main dwelling but three of our sample concentrated in an area from 19 to 24 m away from the house. When informants were asked where chicken houses were generally placed, they responded within a range of 6 to 18 m from the house.

Chicken houses fall within a range similar to that of the smokehouse. Unlike smokehouses, though, chicken houses were easily distinguished from other sheds by architectural attributes like chicken wire, and roosting and nesting furnishings within the

shed. The chicken house at the Searcy site had a heavy accumulation of midden material in front of it but this was not seen at other homesites. The proximity of smokehouses and chicken houses to the rear of the house suggests an obvious but significant relationship to the kitchen and ease of access for females preparing food.

Table 4.5 Chicken Houses, (distance from house in meters)

	Field located	Informant estimate
Searcy	24	18.2
Butler	33	-
Holley	9.5	-
B. Eaton	-	6
T. Eaton	19	-
J. Eaton	-	-
Tipton/O'Neal	-	9.1
Adams	19	15.2

#### Privies

Five privies were mentioned by informants but we could only confirm the presence of three of these (Table 4.6). With such a small sample it was difficult to discern any locational patterns. The three privies ranged from 13 to 53 m away from the house, and the only informant estimate we could obtain fell within this wide range. Many informants mentioned that when nature called they took to the woods. One informant stated that each member of the family had their own spot (Butler, Rex: unrecorded interview).

Privies recorded at the sites were easily distinguished by their appearance either as holes in the ground or by their size and interior furnishings. While we did not test excavate any privies, we feel reasonably sure they would have unique attributes which would distinguish them from other outbuildings.

Table 4.6 Privies, (distance from house in meters)

	Field located	Informant estimate
Searcy	22.5	30
Butler	-	Oral hist. map
Holley	-	east of house
B. Eaton	-	-
T. Eaton	13	-
J. Eaton	-	-
Tipton/O'Neal	-	Oral hist no est.
Adams	53	-

#### Storm Cellars

Storm cellars were distinguished from other sheds by their being built partially or wholly below the surface, usually into the side of an embankment. These structures were used for storage sheds to keep food cool. They were also used for protection from violent weather. Artifacts found on the floor of these structures were canning jars and coffee jars.

Four storm cellars were noted by informants (Table 4.7) and we located four during our investigations at the homesites. These structures ranged from 15 to 86 m from the house; three were from 15 to 35 m away. The one distant cellar was located at the Butler homesite.

Storm cellars were unusually well built compared to other structures around the homesite. The Nancy Belle Holley cellar, like many others in the Bay Springs area, was reinforced with concrete and had a concrete floor. This may be related to their function as cool food storage shelters.

Table 4.7 Storm Cellars, (distance from house in meters)

	Field located	Informant estimate
Searcy	17.5	-
Butler	-	oral hist. no est.
	86.5	-
Holley	35	-
Tipton/O'Neal	15	-

### Trash Disposal Areas

Several of the research questions in the RFP addressed the issues of trash disposal and site formation processes. The artifacts recovered from the eight farmsteads, while inadequate for many other uses, do provide data useful in answering these questions.

The term trash disposal implies a conscious effort to get rid of unwanted rubbish. While this does occur, most of the artifacts located at the sites were deposited as a result of other processes. Considerable interest has recently been shown in these processes (Schiffer 1972:161-163; South 1977:296-299). Refuse is the term used for the products of these processes. Primary refuse represents items discarded at their place of use. Secondary refuse includes what is normally referred to as trash disposal. It represents refuse discarded somewhere other than the location of use. Finally, de-facto refuse represents items lost or abandoned.

These three processes combine to form many of the features observed on the farmsteads. The disposal related features may be broadly grouped into three kinds including dumps, sheet middens and abandoned artifacts. Dumps are the easiest of these to recognize and define. They are a localized concentration of artifacts deposited in an area minimally used for other activities. Dumps are formed entirely of secondary refuse. The dumping or burning of trash appears to have been a common practice at the farmsteads.

The oral history provided some information on this practice but informants had difficulty remembering what they did with their trash and many stated that they had little trash. This was undoubtedly related to the recycling activities discussed in this report.

Some informants stated that trash was often burned and we have evidence of this activity at three sites: John Eaton, Tobe Eaton, and R.G. Adams. Trash barrels were used for this method of trash disposal and we located one barrel at the Tobe Eaton site. Archeological evidence of this activity was characterized by mixed charcoal and artifact accumulations, an example being Feature 4 at the R.G. Adams site.

Informants mentioned, and we noted in our survey, that some trash was not deposited very far from the house. At the Nancy Belle Holley site we noted that trash was discarded just over the hill, 15 to 20 m from the house. A total of 12 trash areas was seen or reported to us by informants at the eight sites (Table 4.8). These ranged from 15 to 59 m from the house. One other dump was mentioned as being located 804 m from the homesite (Searcy). Seven of the trash areas ranged from 17 to 33 m away from the house. All but one were within the homesite areas.

During our survey of the fields we occasionally located trash dumps. These dumps however were located near or on dirt roads and we feel confident that most were recent dumps from activities after the farms had been abandoned. Still this indicates a pattern of trash disposal for the region. Trash today is sometimes carried away from its point of origin to be deposited elsewhere, usually not on the owner's property. How prevalent this is, and whether or not this was a pattern which occurred in the past is not known.

The distinction between sheet middens and abandoned artifacts is not as clear as that between dumps and both of these non-purposeful features. A sheet midden, on a historic period site, consists of primary, secondary and de-facto refuse and is continuous over a spatially distinct part of the site.

In these middens refuse has been accumulating for a long enough period to form subsurface deposits of artifacts. Abandoned artifacts are generally discontinuous and represent de-facto refuse resulting from abandonment of the site. Sheet middens and abandoned artifacts often occur together.

All of the farmsteads had sheet middens associated with them. Either because of erosion or other factors, these middens were not very thick. Generally, they were less than five centimeters deep. Use of the farmsteads over time and post-abandonment activities mixed these deposits and destroyed any subsurface context that might have existed. Only the Butler site appears to have a fairly well preserved midden. The midden at the Butler site is 10-20 cm thick. If Feature 4 is associated with the midden then, potentially, the midden is 50-60 cm thick. In any case, the Butler site does possess the only relatively well-preserved midden found at the eight farmsteads.

Abandoned artifacts consist of de-facto refuse. While primary and secondary refuse do occur on the surface, they are part of the accumulating sheet midden. Pragmatically it is impossible to distinguish abandoned artifacts from the surface exposure of accumulating sheet middens. But the distinction is important. During our visits to operating farmsteads surrounding the impoundment area, we noticed particular areas within the sites with large amounts of scrap metal, abandoned vehicles, and glass containers. Upon talking to the occupants, we had the strong impression that the items were being stored and were not discards. One informant had a yard literally covered with metal and glass containers. When asked if he had ever considered selling the scrap metal, he stated that he had offers, but it was more valuable to him since he might someday find a piece he needed for something. Along one fence, we noted a row of canning and coffee jars, obviously being stored and not dumped.

The above phenomenon implies that perhaps some of the accumulations of cans, jars, and scrap metal which we called trash dumps might in fact have been convenient storage areas instead. We probed such trash dumps during our investigations and only rarely did we find significant accumulations of subsurface trash. When the sites were abandoned, these storage areas became de-facto refuse deposits, occurring on the surface, with or without an underlying sheet midden.

At the Bay Springs farmsteads, all three types of refuse features were located. Purposeful dumping or elimination of trash was seen at the John Eaton, Tobe Eaton and R.G. Adams sites. These were identified by the practice of burying unwanted trash. A number of areas were observed which contained localized concentrations of artifacts without subsurface deposits. Normally these would be called dumps. The oral history called this identification into question and suggested that at least some of these may have been abandoned storage areas. Most of the farmsteads did not possess sheet middens of any consequence. Only the Butler site has the potential for yielding information on the use and changing pattern of the yard area.

Table 4.8 Trash Areas, (distance from house in meters)

	<u>Field located</u>	<u>Informant estimate</u>
Searcy	17	-
	16	-
	-	1/2 mile
Butler	43	-
	37	-
	33	-
	24	-
	-	30
Holley	15	18
T. Eaton	27	-
Adams	59	-
	53	-

#### Barns

Every oral informant indicated that farmers from the earliest period on had barns. The majority of informants agreed that the barns were generally located between 100 and 200 ft (30 to 60 m) from the main house. When asked how far away from the house barns were placed, one of the 12 said they were handy to the house; eight of the 12 said they were from 100 to 200 ft and two said they weren't sure. One informant stated that they were farther than 200 ft.

A total of 20 separate barns was mentioned by informants at the eight sites (Table 4.9). Of these, three were not given specific locations. Of the remaining 17, only half (N=9) were found during our investigations. Generally, barns were found beyond 33 m from the house, the only exception being the Nancy Belle Holly homesite where a barn was found only 16 m away from the main dwelling. Informants generally overestimated the distance from

the house to the barn. When asked the distance from a dwelling to a specific barn, informants placed them from 45 to 61 m from the house.

Barns built prior to 1900 were almost exclusively built of peeled pine logs laid horizontally. After milled lumber became available in the early twentieth century, barns were predominantly built of frame construction. The simplest form was one log crib (13.4 m<sup>2</sup>) with surrounding sheds; double crib barns were also common. When oral informants described barns they usually were describing the transverse crib with central hall and side sheds (55.5 m<sup>2</sup>). Of the nine barns located during site mapping, four were transverse crib types (Searcy, Adams, and Butler homesites). A.L. Riddle (1,2,4) described what a double crib barn looked like as follows:

"The old barns, lots of times they would. . . cut enough of these pine poles to build them a row of stalls along here, say three big, good size stables. . . for the work stock. Then they would just have one or two stalls. If the man just owned one pony, why then that's what he's looking out for, for his one pony. And he's not fixing for half a dozen."

Laster Short (11,1,9) added that on the single crib barn the main crib was usually "16 or 18 foot and then have some side sheds on it."

Surface remains of barns in the impoundment area were usually restricted to cut stone piers and hewn log sills. Floors were dirt, except where grain or cotton was stored. There a wood floor was built over the sills. Only at the Tobe Eaton dairy barn was there a concrete floor and brick foundation. Here the barn was extended by the usual cut stone piers and wood sills. Laster Short (unrecorded interview) stated that the Tishomingo County Board of Health required that floors for the dairy be made of concrete.

The family barn had a variety of functions including: housing stock, storing hay, corn, cotton, peanuts, etc. and sheltering wagons and tools. The main cribs were used for storing harvested grain and seeds. The side stalls or sheds were used for cattle and mule shelters in inclement weather. Barns were usually closely associated with animal pens. Numerous barns had a wagon shed on one side. The functional use of the cribs and stalls depended on the farmer's seasonal needs. Ruby Caldwell (16,1,6) recalled how the 1920s era frame barn was used at the Butler farmstead:

"Usually one side of the barn maybe would be for the corn crib you know. And then they'd have a loft and they'd put hay or peanuts and whatever else."

Archeological testing in and around barnyards indicated that the subsurface regions of these buildings were characteristically



lacking in concentrations of material culture. Except for surface material, barnyards were usually cleaner than the area around the main dwelling, despite the sweeping or hoeing done around the house. Since barnyards and barns did not contain appreciable midden deposits, perhaps in the future they could be distinguished by soil acidity testing for areas of concentrated animal occupation.

Table 4.9 Barns, (distance from house in meters)

	Field located	Informant estimate
Searcy	47.5	61
	54	47-91
Butler	-	log barn
	64.5	two barns
	79	-
	-	46
	-	oral hist. no est.
Holley	33	60
	16	60
B. Eaton	13	46
T. Eaton	72	46-55
	-	46-55
J. Eaton	-	91
Tipton/O'Neal	-	46
	-	46
	-	30-90
	-	oral hist. no est.
Adams	39.5	61

### Miscellaneous Sheds

Informants noted that nearly all farmsteads which produced cotton had a small (6 m<sup>2</sup>) log or plank structure located in proximity to the agricultural fields. Anywhere from near the barnyard area to over a mile away from the homesite, these were used for two major functions: to store cotton, grain and tools and to protect the farmer from rain showers. A.L. Riddle (1,2,6) described these structures:

"maybe get off here in the field, raise cotton, maybe get off here in the field and cut pine poles and build them a cotton pen, about 8 foot square."

Archie Holley (5,1,8) added:

"a lot of people had what they called a weather house. Built little houses out in the fields far from the house, where they put their farming tools or get in out of the rain in case a rain catch you in the field."

Cotton or weather sheds were not distinct from other sheds we recorded during the field work, so it is difficult to estimate their number. Two cotton houses were noted by informants at the Nancy Belle Holley site 1/4 mile from the house. We did not find them. Informants also stated that a cotton house was located at the Billie Eaton site approximately 15 m from the house. This may be the post we located in Trench A.

Other agricultural storage sheds included corn cribs and peanut cribs. Three corn cribs were noted at the eight sites and all were closely associated with the barn. They consisted of a single crib made of logs with a raised floor. We suspect that this type of structure was more prevalent around the average homesite than we have evidence for in our survey, but they did not survive. One peanut crib was shared by two farmsteads, the Nancy Belle Holley farmstead and the Wilemon farmstead located across the road from the Holley homesite.

Some unique structures at the homesites included the washhouse at the Butler farmstead, kennels at the Nancy Belle Holley and Tobe Eaton sites, a store at the Searcy homesite, and the barn/cockpit at the Tipton/O'Neal farmstead. All of these structures were loosely associated with the homesite area around the main dwelling.

Three vehicle sheds were noted among the eight homesites. These were located at the Tobe and John Eaton homesites and the Searcy homesite, placed respectively 32, 35, and 43 m from the house. At the Butler place, the log dogtrot breezeway was used as a garage. These structures tended to be between the barns and the house and along farm roads. Architecturally they appeared similar to other storage sheds; surface debris like oil cans and tires distinguished them from other buildings.

Three buildings remained unidentified after all our resources for identification were exhausted. These buildings were noted on the 1955 aerial photos. One was at the Adams site and two were at the John Eaton homesite. One structure at the John Eaton homesite may have been a cotton house, according to evidence we pieced together from informants. All of these structures were from 20 to 25 m from the house.

#### Animal Sheds and Pens

Nearly every farm family had one or more hogs to raise which they slaughtered in the late fall. In the nineteenth century, hogs were left to feed off the mast in the forests. After the stock laws came to Prentiss and Tishomingo Counties, farmers were required to restrict the movement of their hogs and cattle. In response to these laws, many farmers built hog lots ranging in size from a few hundred square feet to several acres. These lots were often built near the barn because "hogs makes a terrible mess when they're penned up like that" (Trimm, John 4,1,6). The pens were usually hastily built affairs as described by A.L. Riddle (1,2,7):

"They were built from [wood] slash you know. They wasn't able to buy the webbed wire way back. And we didn't know nothing about barbed wire for years. And then finally got to buying hog wire then. They'd build a small lot, maybe raise a brood sow and a bunch of pigs. [A lot] was something like anything from a quarter of an acre. My daddy had two acres."

Seven animal sheds and six pens were noted during our testing and by informants (Table 4.10). Sheds ranged from 35 to 112 m away from the house and pens 16 to 72 m away. Oral informants placed sheds from 30 to 45 m and pens at 22 m away from the house. Our sample was very small but despite this we can see some general patterns emerging from the site maps. Animal sheds and pens were within the same relative distance from the house as were barns. Animal sheds at the R.G. Adams, Tobe Eaton, and N.B. Holley sites were found beyond the barns, but generally within the barnyard area.

Table 4.10 Animal Sheds and Pens, (Distance from house in meters)

	Sheds Field located	Informant estimate
Holley	35.5	46
	37	46
	86	—
T. Eaton	112	—
Tipton/O'Neal	—	30
Adams	46	—
	72	—
	<u>Pens</u>	
Searcy	16	—
T. Eaton	40.5	—
	40.5	—
	72	—
Adams	40	21.3
	28	22.8

#### Intrasite Topographic Considerations

In a previous section of this chapter we noted that homesites tended to be located on high ground with a gentle (2 to 7%) slope. Within the homesite, local elevation also seemed to be important to the occupants in selecting locations for houses and outbuildings. We noticed that the dwellings, being the focal point of the homesite, seemed to be on the highest ground within the homesite, outbuildings being arranged at slightly lower elevations around the main dwelling. This was evident at all but

the Butler and Tipton/O'Neal homesites; at the Butler homesite just the opposite phenomenon occurred. At the Tipton/O'Neal homesite we could not be sure of the homesite layout.

At all homesites ground elevations at outbuildings were taken and compared against the elevation of the house (Table 4.11). The house elevation was derived by taking the elevations of the four corners and averaging them. This elevation was designated zero elevation and the elevations of the outbuildings given in Table 4.11 are shown in meters above or below the house elevation.

The results show that barns and animal pens, which were usually the farthest outbuilding from the house, were also the lowest outbuildings in relative elevation to the house. Smokehouses and chicken houses, closer in distance to the house than barns, were also closer in elevation, but still at a lower elevation than the house. Wells, being the closest feature to the house, were also the closest in relative elevation and sometimes at a slightly higher elevation.

This evidence gave us a general pattern of Upland South homesites with the house and well on the highest ground locally available and with the outbuildings arranged on a slope, the farthest buildings also being the lowest in relative elevation.

The Butler homesite follows the exact opposite pattern but for an easily understood reason. Although the houses were at a lower elevation than the barns, the houses and barns were separated from each other by different drainage systems. The drainage system at the houses ran off to the east where a small beaver pond was located. The barnyard area drained to the west where a small intermittent stream ran. Thus we believe that as long as the two drainage systems were separated, keeping the houses from becoming befouled by the barnyard, the houses did not need to be on a higher elevation. We also must remember that the original 1860 home at the Butler site was reported to have been located up the hill slope behind the barns; thus the original Butler homesite probably followed the pattern of the other farmsteads.

There was too little evidence from the Tipton/O'Neal homesite to make a valid statement concerning the elevations of the outbuildings. While features seemed to follow a pattern seen at the Butler homesite (Table 4.11), the informants' location of barns and other outbuildings would place them nearer Mackeys Creek and probably at a lower elevation than the house.

A farm bulletin from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1903 stated some intrasite location factors probably known to the occupants of the eight farmsteads which may have had a bearing on the topography of homesites:

"The first, and by all odds the most important consideration is that of healthfulness. Build on low, ill-drained ground, and ill-health will follow as

inevitably as night follows day. A dry, well drained soil is absolutely essential, but question of air drainage should not be lost sight of.... A site too closely shut in by timber will lose what it may gain in shade by the absence of free circulation.... All things considered, a gentle hillside slope offers the greatest advantages, and if a hillside where the highest ground is to the north and west, little more could be desired" (Hill 1903:6-7).

Table 4.11 Elevation of Outbuildings in Relation to house (+/-)

Homesite	Wells	Smokehouse	Chicken house	Storm cellar	Privies	Barns	An. Shad	Springs
Searcy	-5	-	-3.1	-7	-1.6	-3.6	-1.6	-
						-3.3		
Holley	+2	0	-6	-1.5	-	-1.8	-3.0	-
						-9	-3.0	
							-7.6	
B. Eaton	-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. Eaton	-3	-	-8	-	-5	-2.8	-2.1	-
						-2.8	+9	
							+9	
J. Eaton	+30	-65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adams	0	-40	-1.0	-	-2.4	-6	-2.4	-
	0					-6	-1.7	
							-1.2	
							-2.4	
Totals	-9	-85	-5.5	-2.2	-4.5	-16.4	-23.2	-
Average	-1	-30	-1.3	-1.1	-1.5	-2.05	- 2.1	
Butler	-	+8	+4	-	-	+1.8	-	-5
						+2.6		
Tipton/O'Neal	-	-	-	+1.88	-	-	-	+98
Totals	-	+8	+4	+1.88	-	+2.2	-	+4.8
Average	-	+8	+4	+1.88	-	-	-	+2.4

#### Architectural Considerations

During the course of interviewing local people concerning their perceptions of the structural elements of the eight farmsteads, numerous architectural considerations were brought to light. A few informants were well versed in local material procurement and changing construction techniques.

From the 1840s until the early twentieth century, houses and barns were built of pine logs peeled with a drawknife and laid horizontally; they were joined by notches at the ends of the logs. Although numerous stationary steam sawmills operated in the south half of Tishomingo County before 1900, their operation was seasonal and limited quantities of boards were produced for construction purposes. After the proliferation of gasoline powered moveable sawmills in the early twentieth century, a majority of houses, called shanghai houses (board and batten), were built of frame. Doc O'Neal (19,1,2) noted that the area around Mackeys Creek became "sawmill crazy" after the big storm of 1913 knocked down hundreds of acres of old growth pine trees. By the 1930s, all houses and a majority of barns were frame. A.L. Riddle (1,2,2) described the change from log to frame:

"Well a man would marry. . . didn't have no home. They'd get out here and cut down these pine poles and have a working, ask the neighbors in and they'd be glad to have it.... They would build log houses, they'd get a eight foot cut of good timber that that would split a board... They split them to cover these cracks in the log house. Later on they got to where they was able to have the lumber sawed and they would have foot plank cut; there was lots of them, called shanghai houses. I'd put that foot plank together then a four inch strip down here and nail it and live there for years, maybe the house would never be sealed on the inside."

Local residents who wished to build a frame house procured materials from different sources. Often the owner would saw logs on his property into 16 ft lengths. These were hauled by wagon to a nearby "peckerwood" portable sawmill like the Riley Bell Smith mill west of the Holley homesite. Roofing material and architectural hardware like nails and hinges usually came from hardware stores in Paden, Tishomingo, or Belmont (Shackelford, J. H. 20,1,6). Wooden roofs were generally constructed using boards split with a froe. A large amount of hardware was salvaged from abandoned houses (Shackelford, J.H. 20,1,6). Bricks for chimneys came from a brickyard at Corinth (Holley, A.V. 5,2,15); homemade bricks were made locally by one or two farmers, but not after ca. 1900 (Riddle, A.L.: unrecorded interview). Houses were relatively cheap to build. Sid Wilson (3,2,14) noted that a two room frame house could be built for less than \$50.00 in 1920; the cost of the tin roof was more than the price of all the other materials.

House and barn raisings were community social occasions known locally as "workings." People in the settlements would get together and raise a house from materials provided by the owner. The construction period lasted from one to three days for most three or four room plank houses. In addition to the local farmers who worked for free, the owner might hire specialists to aid in the construction of complicated features like chimneys. The Holleys hired a man named Eggleston to build their chimney (Holley

5,2,15); the Eatons hired a man named Chase who was known as "the best chimney builder in the country" (Short, Laster 12,2,16). Occasionally a man might be hired to aid in cutting the boards for rafters. These men were either paid in cash or with farm produce. With the completion of the building, the owner would give a great feast (Wilson, Sid 3,2,15).

The houses which were built locally were usually a modification of the double pen house type, manifested either as a dogtrot (central breezeway), saddlebag (central chimney), or central hall. The houses were made of balloon framing with studs spaced two feet apart attached to sills and plates. The exterior walls, called shanghai, consisted of 12 inch boards arranged vertically with four inch strips to cover the gaps between boards; this technique is also known today as board and batten. A few owners used dressed boards (six inches wide) arranged horizontally called weatherboarding. J.H. Shackelford (20,1) noted that shanghai boards were more popular because they were cheaper and more resistant to decay; water tends to collect between horizontal boards whereas it runs off vertical boards. Appended to the main double pen was usually a shed or side room addition. A shed room was one which was attached to or leaned against a pre-existing wall; the roof of a shed room appeared like half of a common gable roof. An ell, however, was built at a 90 degree angle to the main structure and usually had a full gable roof. It was attached by nails or pegs to the roof system of the main house (Trimm, John 4,1,5).

In building a frame house, a series of steps was followed. J.H. Shackelford (17,2,18), a local farmer and carpenter, described the process:

"We just got the measurement of the foundation of it. We would use rocks to put the sills down. Six by eights for sills. Put them down, then the sleepers to put the floors on. They come next. Then we'd put up our studding [two feet apart]. The next thing was rafters [then put up the boards, roof, and chimney]."

The sills of the house were either oak or heart pine because each would last for years. Termites and other insects would not readily eat these varieties; they were also resistant to dry rot. The rest of the house was usually built of lower grade pine and cypress. The shanghai boards were always sawn locally; board roofs were commonly rived from locally available wood.

Perhaps the most difficult feature of building a house was the chimney. Prior to 1920, a great number of chimneys were made of grass and clay and called "cattail" chimneys. After 1920, nearly all chimneys were made of brick. J.H. Shackelford (20,1,1) explained how to build the cattail variety:



"It takes four hands, you have to have two up there to catch them cats as you throw them up there. You just dig you out a hole where you want to build your chimney. They made them out of clay dirt then. Just made it up where it would work good and take a handful of straw and it would probably be a couple of feet long. Get that and work in that straw, then you pitch them up there and, had sort of a ladder up; you've seen old stacks, I guess, sort of like a ladder house. Strips about four inches apart all the way around and just take it around as you go up. Go around at a time. You had that frame up there. Of course you had to build the fireplace up to the crook. Then up with the cats. [The walls] would be five or six inches thick."

The terms described and defined above form a folk typology which was familiar to all informants who were contacted. For example, all informants knew that there was a difference between an ell room and a side room. Although not all could describe the difference concisely, they could recognize it when they saw examples of each. Apparently, this typology is not static. Two informants used the term "dogtrot" to describe an open central passageway in a house. Others were not familiar with the term. After further questioning, we noted that informants who used the term were ones that had been interviewed during the HABS work. The term had therefore filtered from the academic community to the folk community.

While houses and barns were built with care and a concern for appearance, most accessory buildings except the storm cellars seemed to be built haphazardly. We noted that most standing outbuildings were fabricated from a variety of wood types and shapes and usually were covered with corrugated tin. Uncut and unpeeled wood posts were often used as cornerposts to which obviously recycled lumber was added to form walls and supports.

### Recycling

One pattern of cultural activity which emerged throughout the oral history and archeology was the surprising amount of recycling of material culture. We previously discussed this in connection with the trash disposal areas around the homesite. We noted that at homesites presently occupied beyond the project area, metal and storage jars were stored outside in yard areas around the homesite. Bricks were also found, stored along fences for future use. Farm and road vehicles no longer useful were kept for parts.

Recycling activities at Bay Springs have probably intensified recently as a result of many homesites being abandoned (the R.G. Adams barn remains disappeared during our project). However we have evidence of recycling being a common practice through oral informant testimony. Informants told us of houses being moved (for example the Oscar Eaton house, Butler smokehouse, original

Tipton house and barn), and of houses being reused as storage facilities. It seemed from our interviews that few structures rotted down; most were torn away and used to build new houses.

Evidence of recycling was also seen from surface remains. Outbuildings, as mentioned previously, were often constructed of a number of odd pieces of log, metal, and lumber. Probably these were materials that were readily available to the builder from some former construction. Storage jars were common items found, not only in cellars but also in sheds, storing things other than food. The brick at the R.G. Adams house had obviously been used once and was piled neatly for reuse at a later time. Finally, we recovered one artifact at the Billie Eaton homesite that was undoubtedly picked up from the Bay Springs Textile Mill site located 4.5 miles south of the homesite. It was a cap bar fragment from a drawing machine.

Recycling must have been an important part of life at Bay Springs. Fields were rotated, but more interesting was evidence that homesites were rotated also. At the R.G. Adams site, the 1913 homesite was built across the road from the old homesite destroyed by the storm. The Butler original homesite was located farther up the hill. The original structure at the Nancy Belle Holley site was 1/4 mile from the homesite we tested. Perhaps one reason we did not locate large deposits of mid-nineteenth century artifacts was that homesites within the impoundment area were not permanent locations. Through time, homesites were changed as a result of abandonment, natural disasters, or increases in family size and needs. We noted a great degree of homesite mobility within the farmsteads. Rather than rebuilding on the same location, the occupants often chose to move to a new location. Crops were rotated within the fields, homesites were rotated through much longer periods of time, and much material culture of the Upland South farmer was recycled at Bay Springs.

## Conclusions

The preceding chapter has served to explore a multitude of traits or patterns of rural Upland South farmsteads at Bay Springs. In the following discussion we wish to review the patterns noted here and offer ideas which may be tested in the future.

### Settlement History

Four trends were evident in the discussion of settlement history. The first of these was the gradual breakup of land parcels into smaller units. The average farm size decreased from 280 ac in 1840 to 168 ac in 1900. The most common unit of land holding decreased from 160 ac to 80 ac or less. As would be expected, when farm size got smaller, more owners appeared in the records. Dispersed land holding was the second trend we noticed. This was particularly evident in the early years. There was a tendency after 1840 to consolidate holdings. By 1900, this culminated in the 900 ac Eaton estate. The dispersed nature of land holdings in the 1840s may be related to buying choice lands first, no matter where they were. The third aspect of landownership noticed was the difference between the northeast part and the southwest part of the project area. Large farms were formed in the south and west. The north and east sections always contained more fragmentary units. Finally, kin-based settlement was the rule. There is ample evidence of lands being passed from generation to generation. During the period from 1840-1900, there was an increasing tendency for relatives to occupy contiguous lands.

This study compares well with that conducted for the Bay Springs Mill community, south of the present study area (Adams et al. 1981:63-68). Adams noted a consistent change in landownership between 1840-1870. We noted this same trend but also discovered that the majority of those who left the area and new owners who arrived were dealing with the smaller land units. Large landowners, like the Riddles, Adams, Butlers, and Eatons stayed in the area. They formed the heart of the community. This supports the assumption that the Bay Springs area was developing into a stable farming community. Adams' data also showed a decrease in average farm size and in the units of land holdings.

### Intersite Settlement

The evidence of rural settlement within the Bay Springs Impoundment generally supports the patterns discussed in the research design. Homesites and access roads were generally located on gentle ridges with 2 to 7% slope near access roads. Settlement was dispersed and kin played an important role in indicating settlement. The complexity of the kin ties was summarized by one informant who stated "everything up in them hills

was kin except the trees and rocks" (Wilemon, Mary: unrecorded interview). Low order, central place, special purpose sites like churches, general stores, and mills, were found surrounding the impoundment area and played a role in defining communities.

The role of socio-cultural factors like church affiliation and kin were found to be the strongest determinants in defining communities. At Bay Springs, environmental factors like Mackeys Creek played a lesser role. This phenomenon has significant implications for settlement pattern models based solely on environmental criteria.

One environmental factor that was foremost in the minds of new settlers in the area was the availability of water. At Bay Springs the numerous springs and shallowness of ground water made this necessity a minor problem.

The existing transportation network available to the earliest Bay Springs settlers was certainly a factor in determining the settlement pattern there, but we could not measure its impact. The Natchez Trace had been a significant transportation route throughout the early historic period. Settlement most likely would have occurred along its main artery first and spread inland at a later date. Settlers arriving at Bay Springs most likely followed this route.

#### Intrasite Settlement

Intrasite settlement patterns were examined in detail in this chapter. We noted that the main dwellings were usually on the highest ground locally available and that outbuildings were arranged around the house at lower elevations.

Outbuildings were arranged in a pattern around the house based on the primary function of the outbuildings. It is necessary to emphasize the phrase "primary function," realizing that most if not all outbuildings were used for several different functions but were called by their primary function. Smokehouses were obvious examples. We noted a general inner circle of outbuildings including the well, smokehouse, and chicken house, and an outer circle of barns, vehicle sheds and animal pens.

Glassie (1975:144-145) has defined the two areas as being related to male and female spheres of influence. While we noted that this was generally true, it was by no means a hard and fast rule. Women and men crossed freely into and through these areas in everyday work; women plowing fields and milking cows and men helping around the house in such chores as thread making and butter churning. Perhaps the two areas of the inner and outer circle of outbuildings may be better distinguished by another factor, farm economics. The outer circle of outbuildings at Bay Springs was oriented toward the production and storage of income related activities like cash crops and animal husbandry (barns,

animal pens, cotton houses, corn cribs) with lesser amounts going to the household. The inner circle of outbuildings was mainly oriented toward the production and storage of subsistence products (smokehouse, chicken house, garden, storm cellars, orchards, well) for household consumption. In traditional American cultural roles, men labored for the family income, while women generally labored to produce the necessities for the household. Thus, Glassie's division of the homesite into male and female spheres of influence would generally hold true, but the spheres are better explained to be the result of the economic criteria. A pattern of Upland South homesites based on economic criteria explains the location of smokehouses (generally a male activity) within the inner circle of outbuildings.

At this point we offer our own model of Upland South homesite settlements (Figure 4.5). Beginning on the highest ground we found the house and well within eight meters of each other. If a spring was used for potable water, it was located at a greater distance from the house than the well, but within easy walking distance. Immediately beyond the well we found the smokehouse. Beyond the smokehouse we found several outbuildings and other features. These included storm cellars, chicken houses, and probably the privy. Also found at the edge of the inner circle was the trash dump. Most trash was probably burned but some non-flammable trash would accumulate in this area. Around the yard in random locations (convenient) were various items of material culture which were being stored for possible future use.

At a range from 35 to 40 m from the house, the inner circle ended and the outer circle of outbuildings began. Within this zone an interesting phenomenon occurred. Of the six homesites that contained physical remains of barns, four had a farm road separating and defining the inner circle of outbuildings from the outer. The Tobe, Eaton and Searcy homesites were excellent examples of this. There the farm roads seemed to literally wrap around the inner circle. We feel this boundary would have appeared more frequently if we could have seen the complete homesites at all sites. At homesites beyond the project area this pattern was frequently evident. Sometimes the house and barnyard would be separated by a major access road. Also this inner circle was often delimited by trash deposits. At the edge of the Holley, Butler, Adams, and Searcy inner circles we found surface sheet middens of trash.

Beyond the farm road was the outer circle containing the barns and animal pens and just beyond this area were the fields and pastures. Usually these areas were located on ground lower than the inner circle of buildings. If not they were located on an independent drainage system. Barns and animal sheds were scattered over a wide range of space. Barns were found anywhere from 33 to 60 m from the house. Fields at Bay Springs were arranged in irregular non-geometric patterns following the natural

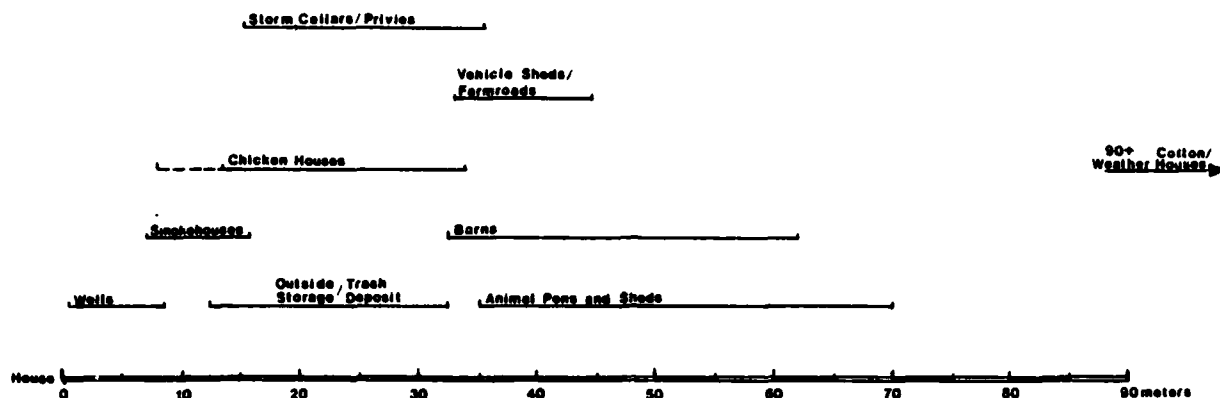


Figure 4.5. -- Model of Upland South Farmsteads.

topography of flood plains and hill slopes. Small sheds might be found out in the fields for the temporary storage of cotton, tools and the farmer when the rain came down too hard.

The oral history and our field observations of surface remains both helped to delineate this inner-outer circle concept. Most interesting though, this pattern of intrasite settlement was not clearly visible in the subsurface archeological deposits. This is most evident by the distribution of artifacts at the homesites. While we have a relatively small sample of artifacts, we found that agricultural implements were distributed randomly across the site, and were as apt to be found at the dwelling as within the yard or barnyard (inner or outer circle). We found very few agricultural items in trenches or excavation units placed in the barnyard areas. Ceramics, usually considered domestic kitchen related items, were found in yard and barnyard areas. Thus based on our testing results it appears that the archeologically derived distribution of artifacts was insufficient to delineate the settlement pattern as it occurred at Bay Springs.

The implications of the above discussion are significant to settlement pattern studies. Archeologists, especially prehistorians, are often dependent on artifact distributions to determine the function of a site or components within a site. Based on the location of specific functional categories of artifacts they postulate settlement models of prehistoric societies. However, the results from the Bay Springs farmsteads seem to indicate that an artifact is not necessarily deposited at its use location. At Bay Springs we can assume that ceramics were most often used at the dwelling while tools and agricultural items

were used in the barnyards and fields; yet their distribution after abandonment of the site does not correspond to this simplistic model. Meals eaten in the field may account for broken ceramics there and repairs performed in the yard may explain tools there. But clearly functional interpretative models based on artifact distributions are in need of refinement.

At this stage we can only advise other archeologists to be aware of such distribution problems. However, further excavations at an Upland South farmstead, as recommended in Chapter V, could approach this problem by more extensive investigation of artifact distributions.

Some other features made up our Upland South homesite model. Weaver and Doster (1982:63-64) noted several intrasite patterns and our eight farmsteads supported their findings. We found archeological and oral historical evidence of yard sweeping for instance. The Tobe Eaton homesite contained a small ridge seven meters from the house, presumed to be the edge of the swept yard.

Our data also supported Weaver and Doster's (1982:64) statements that houses face the most "probable path of human approach" or that outbuildings faced the dwelling. Houses faced the main access road at the Searcy, Butler, Billie Eaton, and Adams homesites. Other houses faced the drive.

On the other hand, we noted that barns and outbuildings were just as apt to face in some other direction as they were to face the house. Of the 17 standing structures only seven directly faced the house. One barn faced the opposite direction from the house.

Finally all homesites had some ornamental trees. Oak trees seemed to be the favorite. These trees were all more than five meters away from the house, except one at the Butler place which was four meters away. Daffodils were a favorite flower for the yard.

The above model of Upland South farmsteads tends to support and quantify the observations made by folklorists and cultural geographers. We have tentatively refined their statements, offered more concrete data in support of the generalizations, and filled out the model. Some areas have been brought out more distinctively for emphasis. For example the role of kin and church in defining the settlement or community from an emic viewpoint seems to have been underemphasized in the past. On the other hand archeologists have tended to place more emphasis on the topography and other environmental factors. At Bay Springs the environment was a factor within the homesite but was not a major influence in defining the community. The model of settlement offered here refines the patterns seen by Weaver and Doster and others. Testing of this model in the future should not only better delimit the Upland South, but offer the opportunity to distinguish differences within this large and ill-defined region.

## The Ideal Farmstead

One aspect of the research at the Bay Springs farmsteads was to compare the actual layouts at the farmsteads with ideal farm layouts advocated by scientific agriculturalists from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. William H. Tishler (1978) has written an article which discusses how various ideal farms were laid out at the turn of the twentieth century. Figure 4.6 from Tishler (1978) shows two ideal farm layouts which were advocated in the 1910s.

Figure 4.6a presents an arrangement for a large general farm from ca. 1918. The farmstead represented is a complex of numerous buildings, each with a separate function. The operation is obviously large with separate specialized structures. This farm layout is a great deal more complicated than the typical layout at the Bay Springs farmsteads. In the Bay Springs area, the cattle barn, sheep barn, horse barn, hay barn, and young stock barn have been collapsed into one multi-functional structure, the barn. Farmers at Bay Springs occasionally had separate hog houses, milking areas, granaries (corn cribs) and implement sheds. Only rarely if ever would a farmer in the Bay Springs area have a garage or a separate structure for farm help. We saw no greenhouses in northeastern Mississippi. Certain aspects of the 1918 layout correspond with our findings at the Bay Springs farmsteads. The poultry house is closely associated with the residence in both cases, or, in other words, a part of the inner circle. The barns, animal pens, and associated barn yards are relatively distant from the residence in both layouts. This corresponds to the outer circle of outbuildings.

The simple farm layout depicted in Figure 4.6b has similarities to the layout of farm buildings in the Bay Springs area. This 1914 layout illustrates the residence being closely associated with features like a garden, small equipment and wood sheds, and storage sheds. The barn, at a relatively greater distance from the house, is depicted as a multi-function structure serving as storage area, shelter for cows and horses, and a dairy. The garage is near the barn. In this layout the inner circle is represented by the small sheds and the outer circle includes the barn, stock areas and vehicle sheds. The locations of wells and chicken houses are not shown.

The ideal layouts in Figure 4.6 share basic similarities with the layouts at the Bay Springs farmsteads. Both the scientific agriculturalists and the farmers at Bay Springs kept the barns at a distance from the residence. In both cases this was related to keeping the stock and their wastes from invading the residences. Multi-purpose and single function sheds were often built between the residence and the barn for easy access both by scientific agriculturalists and the folk farmers. There were obvious differences too. The ideal scientific layouts (Figure 4.6), probably northern ones, show no smokehouses. Smokehouses are ubiquitous on Upland South farms. Garages are shown in both ideal



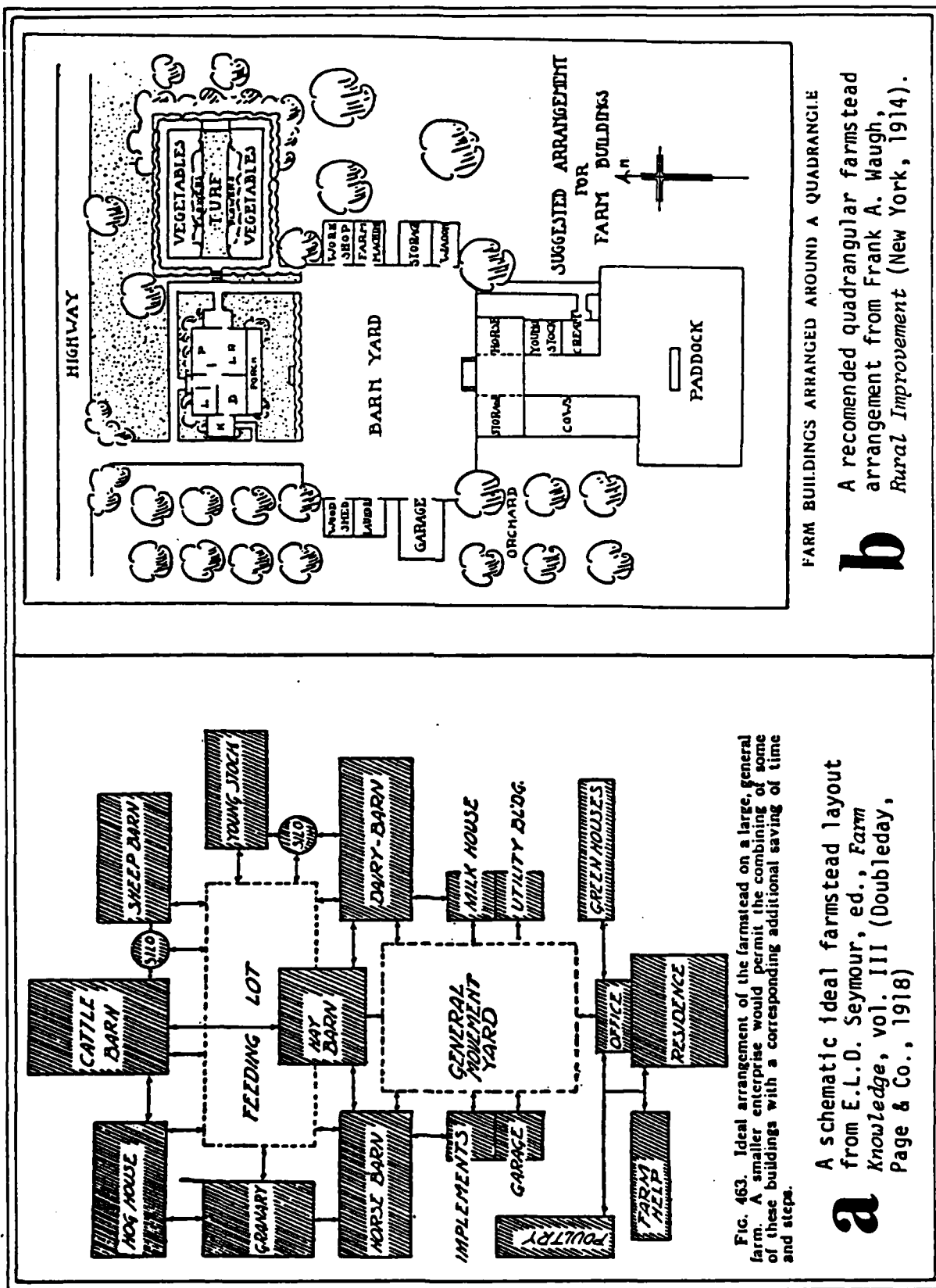


Figure 4.6. -- Two Ideal Farm Layouts (Reproduced from Tishler 1978:70).

scientific layouts in Figure 4.6. Very few farms in the Bay Springs area had garages. Vehicles were parked in the open or in barns.

It is impossible to determine to what extent scientific agriculturalists have influenced the folk farmers at Bay Springs. It is also difficult to determine to what extent folk concepts were incorporated into the scientific literature. Perhaps there has been a blending of the two. Our opinion is that the farmers at Bay Springs accepted scientific innovations (i.e. tractors and other mechanical equipment, new concepts in animal husbandry, dairying, etc.) if they were convinced the innovations would aid them. Part of the history of Bay Springs is the introduction of scientific agriculture into the area and the gradual acceptance of it by local farmers.

## Chapter V -- Recommendations

Recommendations for the management of the cultural resources at Bay Springs must consider the potential of these resources to contribute to an increased understanding of the past. Research topics investigated during testing focused on the potential of the eight farmsteads to increase our knowledge of Upland South settlement patterns. As a result of this work, RAI offers the following recommendations for planning data recovery in order to mitigate the adverse impacts expected at the eight farmsteads.

In general we found that only the Butler farmstead (22TS995) has significant subsurface data which can best be recovered by additional archeological investigations. On the remaining seven farmsteads (sites 22PS568, 22TS1502, 22TS1503, 22TS1504, 22TS1505, 22TS1506, 22TS1507), no further archeological work is warranted.

Further cultural resource investigations at the Bay Springs Impoundment Area should concentrate mainly on the concepts presented in Chapter IV, with a limited archeological investigation program to be conducted at the Butler farmstead. In order to accomplish this program, RAI recommends a two part data recovery program.

### Oral History and History

The first part would further refine the Upland South settlement pattern investigations conducted by the Bay Springs testing project. The objectives of the study should be threefold: 1) to increase our understanding of farmsteads in the Bay Springs Impoundment in terms of the spatial patterning of houses and outbuildings (intrasite settlement patterning); 2) to further our understanding of how and why farmsteads and settlements are distributed over the landscape (intersite settlement systems); 3) to expand the understanding of the local use of space and the evolution of architectural styles and techniques. The study should revolve around a strong oral history program with aid from historians and archeologists. The Bay Springs testing project has shown the relative cost effectiveness of oral history as compared with archeology. The effort must be interdisciplinary and include regular meetings among participants.

To realize the first objective, data must be collected through oral history. Perhaps as many as 10 informants should be contacted to create memory maps locating houses and outbuildings in the Bay Springs Impoundment. The sample size reflects the number of informants who have been contacted in the past who are particularly knowledgeable of the area. These oral historical data can then be corroborated with historic maps and aerial photographs from the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Also the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has some limited data concerning the farmsteads within the impoundment. These data are in the form of real estate assessments and maps. These data, used to corroborate

the oral informant maps and aerial photographs, will allow researchers to salvage information concerning the placement of outbuildings at other Bay Springs farmsteads. At this time we do not know how many memory maps will be created during this process. The number depends on the memories of the informants. The total number of farmsteads in the Bay Springs Impoundment area is approximately 25 as determined from reviewing U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps.

The second objective would require that farmsteads and commercial foci in the impoundment area be placed within a larger framework. The present study has demonstrated that social factors (i.e. kin ties and church locations) influence the emic definition of community in the Bay Springs Impoundment. The degree to which social factors influence community definition versus the influence of the environment is an extremely important research question and needs further refinement. Kin settlements and communities should be distinguished for the Bay Springs Impoundment. This would require developing maps of settlements using central place theory and genealogies. Published and manuscript church records, store ledgers, and deed records could help map these settlements. Interviews with local informants, perhaps the same informants who helped create the memory maps, would aid in developing the settlement boundaries.

The third objective builds on the work in the present volume concerning architectural considerations of folk housing. This involves expanding the discussion of how architectural examples were built and the evaluation of local architecture. Optimally, oral history interviews should be conducted with 3 or 4 folk carpenters, a chimney maker, one or two loggers, a brickmaker, and one or two sawmill operators. The concepts of recycling and salvaging should be addressed. The idea of how material remains enter and leave the archeological record needs to be considered.

This settlement pattern study could be accomplished by a team of two oral historians, (one male, one female) and one historian/archeologist. Objective one would take six person weeks for the oral historians. Objective two would require four person weeks for the oral historians and two person weeks for the historian/archeologist. Objective three would require four person weeks for the two oral historians. At the end an additional person week for the archeologist should be considered for proper interfacing of collected data. The entire project would cost around \$25,000.

#### Archeology

The second program would concentrate on limited archeological investigations at the Butler Farmstead, 22TS995. As stated in the site summary, Chapter III, this site offers the opportunity to investigate the chronological development of an Upland South Farmstead. At the Butler farmstead we have house sites from the

1870s, 1913, 1926, and possibly ca. 1860. Further work would concentrate on excavation of these occupant locations for artifactual recovery, increased oral history, and efforts to locate the 1860 cabin for data recovery. Research questions which should be addressed include:

1) What is the nature of material culture at an Upland South farmstead? Is it different than the assemblage of black tenant farmers seen in the Plantation South? Comparisons of the assemblages at the Butler site and the other farmsteads with the Waverly Tenant sites are suggested.

2) How does the material culture assemblage of the Upland South change through time? Only at the Butler site do we have the opportunity to answer this question. There we have at least three and perhaps four occupations which are separated spatially. These occupations are the ca. 1860 cabin (?), the 1870 dogtrot, the 1913 house, and the 1926 tenant dwelling.

3) Are there differences between the farmstead owner's assemblage and the tenant assemblage on the same farmstead? This question can be answered by sampling the 1926 tenant dwelling.

4) Can we expect little archeological remains from cattail chimney construction? Evidence from the test excavation of the north chimney of the dogtrot indicates this is the case. Excavation of the south chimney of the dogtrot should confirm our suspicions.

5) Can we expect not to find subsurface archeological evidence of barns and barnyards at Upland South farmsteads? Testing indicates that there are few features or artifacts found in these areas. Is this an effect of our sampling strategy or a pattern?

These kinds of research questions would be approached through two phases of investigation.

Phase one would include informant interviews and site visits specifically designed to solicit locational information concerning the ca. 1860 cabin. RAI believes that locating and excavating the cabin is both necessary and possible. At the least, partial or sample excavation of this structure would provide a sample of mid-nineteenth century material culture for comparison with the late nineteenth century material culture of the dogtrot, and early twentieth century cultural materials from the 1913 structure. Together, samples of material culture from all three would provide data concerning changes through time that might occur in the Upland South. Only this site of the eight farmsteads has this potential.

Even if the ca. 1860 cabin cannot be found, the program could complete a study of change in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

RAI feels that locating the ca. 1860 cabin is still a very real possibility. Because of time limitations our oral historian was only able to scratch the surface of potential data concerning this complex farmstead. With further research we believe that the potential location of the cabin could be reduced to a small area (perhaps 40 x 40 m) within which a subsurface sampling procedure, like augering or test unit excavation, may locate the site. More sophisticated locational strategies may be employed (like remote sensing) but are admittedly more costly and probably no more likely to produce positive results.

Using the augering method, approximately 64 auger units (40 x 40 at 5 m intervals) to a depth of 50 cm could easily be accomplished by a crew of four with one supervisor in one day. If the cabin is located we propose to excavate up to five 2 x 2 m units to a depth of 30 cm or six cubic meters of soil. This should be sufficient to expose a cabin based on the assumption of a single pen structure 16 ft on a side. If the cabin is still not located, this work would not be conducted.

Increased artifact recovery and exposure of the second chimney at the dogtrot would also be conducted along with excavations around the 1913 house and the saddlebag tenant house on the hill. Also, sampling of the barn and barnyard area would be conducted to collect additional data concerning this paucity of materials in barnyard areas. These excavations would entail 15 2 x 2 m units to a depth of .30 m (18 m<sup>3</sup>). These units would be placed as follows: four units at the 1926 saddlebag, four units at the dogtrot, four units at the 1913 structure, and three units in the barn and barnyard area.

Further archeological investigations at Bay Springs as proposed above would therefore take the following level of effort for four crew members and one supervisor:

1860 cabin augering	1 day, 4 crew members, 1 supervisor
1860 cabin excavation (6 m <sup>3</sup> )	3 days, 4 crew members, 1 supervisor
1913, 1926, 1870 dwellings (18 m <sup>3</sup> )	9 days, 4 crew members, 1 supervisor
Barnyard excavation	1 day, 4 crew members, 1 supervisor
Contingency	1 day, 4 crew members, 1 supervisor
Field Work total	15 days, 4 crew members, 1 supervisor

This work along with analysis could be accomplished for approximately thirty-five thousand dollars. A total estimated cost for both programs would then be sixty thousand dollars.

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## Appendix A -- Artifact Descriptions

A total of 8,275 artifacts was recovered from the eight farmsteads tested at Bay Springs. Most of these artifacts are representative of a time period from the 1930s to the present. Significant quantities of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century artifacts were found only at the Butler site, although small quantities of artifacts from this time frame were also recovered from the Tobe Eaton and Ezra Searcy sites.

Table A.1 presents a breakdown of artifacts by material type. Table A.2 presents this same information by site. Table A.3 indicates percentages of material types at each site.

The following is a brief discussion of the artifacts by material type. This discussion is not meant to be a full analysis of the artifacts recovered; rather it is meant to briefly point out the potential for such analyses to be made during the final mitigation phase of the Butler farmstead.

### Metal Artifacts

Table A.4 notes the kind of metal artifacts recovered by site. The majority of metal artifacts recovered by excavation were nails, either wire (46.1%) or machine cut (12.4%). The majority of machine nails were recovered from the Tobe Eaton dwelling. Fontana and Greenleaf (1962:48-50) indicate that by 1896, 75% of nails made in the U.S. were wire cut, and by 1902 wire nails had replaced machine nails for normal use. The large number of machine nails at the Tobe Eaton site may indicate that the house was built earlier than 1894 as indicated in the oral history. The nails used to build the Eaton dwelling may have been recycled from an earlier construction. These are two alternative explanations although other interpretations are possible. Note that no machine nails were recovered at the Billie Eaton site. This may indicate that the house was built later than informants remembered.

Another problem with using nails to date these sites is seen at the Butler dogtrot. More wire nails were recovered at this 1870 dwelling than machine nails. One explanation for this may be that there was less need for nails in the building's initial log construction. At a later date, after 1900, improvements were made to the structure using modern wire nails, although some of the wire nails may have been used for other functions (i.e. furniture, boxes or other construction activities).

Table A.1 -- Total Artifacts by Material Type

Material Type	Number	% Total
Metal	2,676	32.3
Glass	3,726	45.0
Ceramics	404	4.9
Brick/Mortar	364	4.4
Plastic/Rubber	247	3.0
Wood/Paper	41	.5
Bone/Shell/Seed	234	2.8
Cloth/Leather	57	.7
Prehistoric	118	1.4
Misc. Materials	408	4.9

Table A.2 -- Material Type by Site (Number)

Material Type	Site #568	Site #995	Site #1502	Site #1503	Site #1504	Site #1505	Site #1506	Site #1507	Total(N)
Metal	163	458	456	128	778	56	102	535	2676
Glass	655	742	170	294	1144	69	112	540	3726
Ceramics	72	99	22	20	45	39	18	89	404
Brick/Mor.	54	70	54	103	35	17	1	30	364
Plas./Rub.	98	62	9	20	7	4	7	40	247
Wood/Pap.	21	7	2	3	5	0	0	3	41
B./S./Sd.	74	91	28	18	8	0	2	13	234
Cl./Lea.	25	19	0	1	1	0	3	8	57
Prehis.	2	69	1	3	2	4	19	18	118
Misc. Mat.	34	78	39	185	38	0	1	33	408
Totals	1198	1695	781	775	2063	189	265	1309	8275

Table A.3 -- Material Type by Site (Percentage)

Material Type	Site #568	Site #995	Site #1502	Site #1503	Site #1504	Site #1505	Site #1506	Site #1507	Total(%)
Metal	13.6	27.0	58.4	16.5	37.7	26.6	38.5	40.9	32.3
Glass	54.1	43.8	21.8	37.9	56.5	36.5	42.2	41.3	45.0
Ceramics	6.0	5.8	2.8	2.6	2.2	20.6	6.8	6.8	4.90
Brick/Mor.	4.5	4.1	6.9	13.3	1.7	9.0	.4	2.3	4.40
Plas./Rub.	8.2	3.7	1.1	2.6	.3	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.00
Wood/Pap.	1.8	.4	.3	.4	.2	0	0	.2	.40
B./S./Sd.	6.2	5.4	3.6	2.3	.4	0	.8	1.0	2.80
Cl./Lea.	2.1	1.1	0	.1	.1	0	1.1	.6	.70
Prehis.	.2	4.1	.1	.4	.1	2.1	7.2	1.4	1.40
Misc. Mat.	2.8	4.6	5.0	23.9	1.8	0	.4	2.5	4.90



Table A.4 -- Metal Artifacts by Site

Functional Type	Site #568	Site #995	Site #1502	Site #1503	Site #1504	Site #1505	Site #1506	Site #1507	Total (N)
Wire Nails	75	97	318	52	246	34	70	343	1205
Mach. Nails	2	42	56	0	225	1	2	3	331
Scrap Metal	126	196	35	53	155	12	13	64	554
Tools/									
Agricult.	7	17	6	0	1	1	2	7	41
Can Frag.	17	21	10	4	127	6	7	40	232
Misc.	36	85	31	19	24	2	8	78	283
Totals	163	458	456	128	778	56	102	535	2676

Metal artifacts associated with agricultural pursuits were very rare, accounting for only 1.5% of all metal. The majority of these kinds of artifacts were recovered from the Butler homesite and are quite useful in the analysis of subsistence extraction. The high number of tin cans recovered at the Tobe Eaton site is the result of excavation of Feature 2, a depression which collected 98 tin can fragments. These fragments have limited analysis potential. More useful is the category of Miscellaneous Items. It includes buttons, bolts, nuts, crown caps, and cartridges. Such materials have much more analytical potential than do tin can fragments.

#### Glass Artifacts

Table A.5 denoted categories of glass recovered at the eight farmsteads by site. A large percentage of these glass artifacts recovered were small indistinguishable fragments of scrap glass (N=1571 or 42%). Most of these small fragments were probably bottle glass, but have been listed here because we cannot be sure of their function. Table A.6 lists these scrap glass pieces by color, the majority being clear.

The category of bottle glass (Table A.6) contains those fragments which we could be assured were bottle fragments like bases, necks, or lettered fragments. The Butler site contained the greatest number of diagnostic bottle glass artifacts.

Jar fragments are those fragments of glass that came from canning jars; most were wide mouthed threaded "Mason" type jars.

Table A.5 -- Glass Artifacts by Site

Functional Type	Site #568	Site #995	Site #1502	Site #1503	Site #1504	Site #1505	Site #1506	Site #1507	Total (N)
Bottle	33	87	15	26	21	4	3	16	205
Jar	72	65	33	75	84	13	33	89	464
Window	148	250	1	58	637	11	14	175	1294
Pressed	32	14	3	2	82	6	0	19	158
Scrap	361	316	110	129	314	32	56	228	1546
Misc.	9	10	8	4	6	3	6	13	59
Totals	665	742	170	294	1144	69	112	540	3726

Table A.6 -- Scrap Glass (only) color

Color	Site #568	Site #995	Site #1502	Site #1503	Site #1504	Site #1505	Site #1506	Site #1507	Total/%
Brown	12	38	14	4	3	4	0	8	53 / 5.4
Clear	291	140	85	111	202	23	46	174	1072 / 69.3
Green	20	96	9	6	75	1	3	26	236 / 15.3
Cobalt	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	6 / .4
Amethyst	9	27	2	3	16	2	6	9	74 / 4.8
White	7	2	0	4	0	1	1	8	23 / 1.5
Other	20	12	0	0	18	0	0	2	52 / 3.3
Total	361	316	110	129	32	56	228	314	1546 / 100

Table A.7 -- Window Glass (in millimeters)

Thickness less than	Site #568	Site #995	Site #1502	Site #1503	Site #1504	Site #1505	Site #1506	Site #1507	Total/%
2	6	51	0	37	17	0	2	8	121 / 9.4
2 to 2.5	134	169	1	19	131	5	8	152	619 / 47.8
2.6 +	8	30	0	2	13	6	4	15	65 / 5.0
Unmeasurable	0	0	0	0	476	0	0	0	476 / 36.8
Total	148	250	1	58	637	11	14	175	1294 / 99.0

Table A.7 indicates the breakdown of window glass by site and thickness. The majority of these artifacts was recovered at the Tobe Eaton site and was damaged by the fire.

The category of pressed glass is decorative or tableware glass fragments which were pressed in a mold. The large number of pressed glass fragments recovered from the Tobe Eaton site represents oval and rectangular glass decorative tableware from Test Unit 1.

The category of miscellaneous glass fragments includes toy marbles, eye droppers, buttons, and eye glass lens fragments.

### Ceramics

A total of 404 separate ceramic sherds was recovered from the eight sites. Table A.8 denotes ware types of 401 of these sherds. The remaining three sherds were pieces of electrical insulators. Ceramic sherds were broken down into four major wares: Porcelain, Stoneware, Common earthenwares, and Refined earthenwares.

Porcelain is generally characterized by a vitrified body resulting from very high firing temperatures, making it completely impermeable. Stoneware bodies are normally fused at moderately high temperatures making them less glass-like than porcelain but still quite impermeable to water. However, thicker stoneware types may be incompletely fired and thus absorb some moisture on a broken edge. Common earthenware is usually composed of inferior clays with no elaborate preparation and fired at temperatures which usually permit considerable absorption of water through unglazed surfaces (some later types do achieve a measure of impermeability). Refined earthenware clays are generally prepared with more ambitious decorative effects; they are normally fired below or just to the point of impermeability (Adams et al. 1981:317).

The greatest number of ceramic sherds (N=248 or 62%) were undecorated white refined earthenwares commonly found on late nineteenth and twentieth century historic sites. The majority of the decorated earthenware ceramics were decal motifs (N=31). These polychrome decal wares are common on historic sites of the twentieth century (Adams et al. 1980:514).

The most common stoneware sherds were Bristol slips (N=35). While this type of decoration has been used as early as 1835, it is often associated with twentieth century sites (Adams, Gaw, and Leonhardy 1975). Low fired earthenwares (Common) were rare at the sites (N=9). Three of these were from a flower pot recovered at the Tobe Eaton site.

The majority of porcelain sherds were recovered from the Adams homesite (N=9 or 75%). An equal number of plain, embossed, and decorated porcelain sherds were recovered there.

Table A.8 -- Ceramic Wares By Site

Ware	Site #568	Site #995	Site #1502	Site #1503	Site #1504	Site #1505	Site #1506	Site #1507	Total
Porcelain	1	1		1				9	12
Plain								3	(3)
Embossed				1				3	(4)
Other	1	1						3	(5)
Refined									
Earthenware	59	78	20	18	30	28	12	72	317
Plain	42	62	13	10	28	25	11	57	(248)
Decal	9	5	5	4	1	0	1	6	(31)
Stencil		1							(1)
Annular	2	1			1			4	(8)
Sponge	1								(1)
Hand Painted	1	1		1		1		2	(6)
Trans. Print		1						2	(3)
Tint	2	4				1			(7)
Embossed	2	3	2	3		1			(11)
Stoneware	11	17	2	1	12	9	5	6	63
Salt		1						1	(2)
Salt/Slip	2	3			3	9	4	2	(23)
Slip	7	13	2	1	8		1	3	(35)
Rockingham	2								(2)
Common									
Earthenware	1	3			3	2		0	9
Unglazed	1								(1)
Yellow		3				2			(5)
Red					3				(3)
Totals	72	99	22	20	45	39	17	87	401

Artifact Descriptions

The artifacts recovered from excavations, trenching, and the surface of the eight sites are described below. They have been arranged by site, unit, and level. The artifacts are presented in an abbreviated format for easy comparison with artifacts recovered at the Bay Springs Mill Community and Waverly Plantation (Adams et al. 1981; Adams 1980). Readers are referred to these documents for a full discussion of artifact types like bottle base descriptions.

Table A.9 provides a list of abbreviations used in the descriptions. Measurements are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated. Some classes of artifacts are listed in inches because that is culturally significant. This is particularly true in the case of nails.

Table A.9

D = Diameter

H = Height

T = Thickness

L = Length

Cup BM = Cup Bottom Mold

CT lip = Continuous Threaded

DN = Diameter of Neck

HN = Height of Neck

W = Width

Frgs = Fragments

Sc scar = Suction Cut-off Scar

B/M = Base Mark

22Ps568 Ezra Searcy Site Artifact List

Test Unit 1

Surface

1. 1 Ball Perfect Mason, ("10" on base), 1 qt.
2. 1 Atlas-AH-Mason, (Anchor Hocking symbol 6-1-B on base), 2 qt.
3. 1 coffee jar, 1 qt.
4. 2 Luzianne coffee cans, 3 lb.
5. Staley's bottle (Owens Illinois symbol on base), 2 qt.

Level 1

No Material.

Level 2

No Material.

Test Unit 2

Level 1

1. Bottle; rounded rectangular; sides parallel; shoulder rounded; Cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine made; emerald green; B/M: "3 I (in diamond and circle), 5 (over) 1;" side embossed: "ST. JOSEPH ASPIRIN;" L 46; W 27; H 90; B/N 70; HN 20; DN 20; D hole 14; T lip 9.
2. Jar base; snuff tumbler; round; dip mold; clear; interior ribbed.
3. Lettered glass frag.; unknown shape; clear; crackle design.
4. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; white; green ring on rim; frag.
5. Window glass; 76 frags; T 2-2.5.
6. Scrap glass:  
    3-clear      4-amber
7. Porcelain; bisque figural; three monkeys in a row; H 18.
8. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze decal; lined design.
9. Refined earthenware; whiteware; underglazed annular ring on rim; green.
10. Refined earthenware; common whiteware, frag.
11. 8 tin can frags.
12. Aluminum flip top can end; "SCHLITZ."
13. Metal foil cigarette pack; "WINSTON."
14. Plastic button; blue; 2 hole sew through; concave front; D 14; T 3.
15. Rubber tube with screw end; black; L 18; D 16.

16. 2 coal frags.
17. Plastic scrap:  
2-clear 1-red 1-black.
18. 2 paper scraps.
19. 16 brick frags.
20. 6 mortar frags.

#### Feature 1

1. Bottle; bevelled prescription; sides parallel; shoulder rounded; Cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; top sealing bead; machine made; clear; B/M: "BROCKWAY 26;" side embossed: "SANI GLAS" with prescription scale; H 101; L 43; W 28; B/N 72; HN 29; D lip 18; D hole 12; T lip 15.
2. Jar base; round; dip mold; clear; B/M: "H/A 78"; D 68.
3. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; frag.
4. Window glass; 14 frags; T 2-2.5.
5. 1 clear glass frag.
6. 2 metal scrap.
7. Cotton gauze; rectangular; L 170; W 35.
8. Plastic strap; red; written on: "LOVE B.D.," "SRJ LOVES MJW," "MJW LOVES SRJ."
9. 11 clear plastic scraps.

#### Level 2

1. Jar rim; vacuum side seal; clear; interior faceted; D 100.
2. 2 window glass frags; T 2-2.5.
3. Scrap glass:  
1-clear 1-amethyst 1-brown
4. Tin foil; gold color; 2 frags.
5. Aluminum flip top.
6. Rubber automobile mat frag; black.
7. Aqua cloth frag.
8. 2 white plastic scrap.
9. 2 peach pits.
10. Peanut shell.
11. 2 coal frags.
12. Brick frags.

#### Test Unit 3

##### Level 1

1. Bottle base; narrow oval; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; external ribs; 2 frags.
2. Bottle neck; tapered cork lip; adjacent round collar; applied lip; brown; D lip 27; D hole 19; T lip 34.
3. Bottle neck; tapered cork lip; applied lip; amethyst; D lip 20; D hole 11; T lip 17.

4. Bottle neck; CT lip; machine made; clear; D lip 24; D hole 19; HN 36; T lip 26.
5. Bottle neck; CT lip; machine made; brown; D lip 24; D hole 19; HN 16.
6. Jar rim; snuff tumbler lip; broad internal ribs; clear; machine made.
7. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; D 70; 5 frags.
8. Jar rim; lightning type lip; clear; frag.
9. Jar base; round; post BM; blue-green; frag.
10. Jar base; rounded square; Cup BM; machine made; concentric circles on base; 2 frags.
11. Jar base; round; dip mold; internal facets; 1 frag.
12. Lettered canning jar frags; clear; "BALL PERFECT MASON;" 4 frags.
13. Lettered canning jar frags; clear; "KERR SELF-SEALING;" 3 frags; 2 jars.
14. Lettered canning jar frags; clear; "KNOX MASON;" 2 frags.
15. Lettered canning jar frags; blue-green; "BALL;" 1 frag.
16. Lettered frag; unknown shape; green; "CHERO... 6 1/2;" 2 frags.
17. Pressed glass; cup; white; handle; plain straight rim; 4 frags.
18. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; Jadite (Weatherman 1974:148).
19. Pressed glass; light blue; unknown shape; bubble pattern (Weatherman 1970:47); 2 frags.
20. Pressed glass; tumbler; base only; clear; cup BM; Sc scar; ghost ACL in crossed pattern; D 60; 3 frags.
21. Pressed glass; tumbler rim; clear; internal ribs.
22. Window glass:  
3 T 2-2.5      1 T 3-3.9
23. Scrap glass:  
111-clear      11-green      1-brown  
1-white with gold  
3-burned
24. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze floral decal; B/M: "HOMER L...HLC."
25. Refined earthenware; whiteware; embossed cup rim; wheat ear design; D 4.
26. Refined earthenware; 7 common whiteware frags.
27. Stoneware; body frag; blue slip glaze exterior; bristol interior.
28. Wire cut nails: 1-1.5 in, 4-2 in, 3-2.5 in, 4-3 in, 2-3.5 in, 11-unmeasurable.
29. Machine cut nail; unmeasurable.
30. Tin can; round; crimped end; lockseam; D 65.
31. Tin screw cap; knurled edge; rolled skirt; orange; D 30; H 14.
32. Tin screw cap; knurled edge; break-away rim; white; D 29.



33. D shaped buckle; iron; L 30; W 31.
34. Copper wire; D 1; L 150.
35. Charcoal frag.
36. 5 nutshells.
37. 4 peach pits.
38. 3 black rubber frags.
39. 14 coal frags; 10 burned.
40. 2 brick frags.
41. 1 mortar frag.
42. Green lawn chair webbing; woven plastic.
43. Nylon stocking frag.
44. Plastic flower; green.
45. 2 phonographic record frags; black; T 2.
46. Plastic scrap:
 

1-red	1-green	1-beige
4-white	5-black	
47. 16 leather shoe scraps.

#### Level 2

1. Bottle base; narrow oval; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; B/M: "I (in circle), D 10, 60-55;" side embossed: "HALF PINT."
2. Bottle base; narrow oval; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; frag.
3. Jar base; round; Cup BM; machine made; clear.
4. Lettered jar frag; clear; "...SON;" 2 frags.
5. Window glass; T 2-2.5.
6. Scrap glass:
 

1-white	17-clear	1-green
3-amethyst		
7. Refined earthenware; whiteware; underglaze hand-painted floral; scalloped, embossed rim; scroll design; plate.
8. Refined earthenware; whiteware; plain.
9. Refined earthenware; whiteware; blue tinted glaze.
10. Iron ring; D 25; T 4.
11. Tin screw cap; white; crushed.
12. Iron scrap frag.
13. 2 brick frags.
14. Chert flake.
15. Yellow plastic scrap.

#### Level 3

No Material.

#### Test Unit 4

##### Level 1

1. Pressed glass; tumbler rim; clear; unknown design; frag.

2. Window glass frag.
3. Scrap glass:  
18-clear      1-green      1-brown
4. Refined earthenware; whiteware; frag.
5. Stoneware; Albany slipglaze interior and exterior;  
buff paste; frag.
6. Wire cut nails:  
3-2 in      8-2 1/2 in      1-3 in  
2-3 1/4 in      1-5 1/4 in      4-unmeasureable
7. Bolt; hex head machine; frag; D head 11; D shank 7;  
L 40+.
8. Bolt; hex head machine; frag; washer attached; D  
head 14; D shank 10; L 30+.
9. Screw; domed head; Phillips machine; brass; D head  
15; D shank 8; L 27; H threads 17.
10. Hexagonal nut; D 14; H 8; D bolt 5.
11. Spark plug; "CHAMPION."
12. Aluminum flip top.
13. Tin can frag; crumpled end.
14. D shaped buckle; single prong; iron; L 40; W 29.
15. 8 iron scrap.
16. Plastic; 4 hole sew through button; raised ring on  
rim; black; D 14; T 2.
17. Plastic scrap: 1 black, 2 clear.
18. Burned cloth frag.
19. 2 brick frags.
20. Rubber strip; black; W 9; T 5; L 210+.

#### Level 2

1. 2 wire cut nails; L 2 1/2 in.
2. 2 iron scrap.

#### Test Unit 5

#### Level 1

1. Plastic; large hairpin; imitation tortoise shell;  
L 70; W 15.
2. 2 linoleum frags; white and green.
3. Brick frag.
4. 3 mortar frags.
5. 10 nutshells.
6. Peach pit.
7. Bird bone.

#### Level 2

1. 3 clear glass frags.
2. Wire cut nail; L 2 in.
3. Military insignia; brass; propeller with wings; pin  
attachment; L 40; W 15.
4. Black plastic; frag.

5. 11 paper frags.
6. 27 nutshell frags.
7. 12 brick frags.
8. 2 charcoal frags.
9. Bird bone.

#### Level 3

1. Clear glass frag.
2. Wire cut nail; L 1 1/2 in.
3. Nutshell frag.

#### Level 4

1. Scrap glass:  
4-clear 2-green
2. Wire cut nails  
1-2 in 2-2 1/2 in 1-3 in 1-3 1/4 in
3. Machine cut nails; L 1 1/2 in
4. Window glass:  
2-T 1-1.9 3-T 3-3.9
5. Brass stopper and valve; threaded interior; side hole; top piece hat shaped; bottom piece tube-like; bottom has 8 sided nut; L 20; W 20; D hole 10.
6. Plastic button; 2 hole sew through; white; common shirt button; D 13; T 2.
7. Plastic button; 2 hole sew through; brown; fisheye pattern; D 13; T 2.
8. Shell button; 2 hole sew through; white-gray; fisheye pattern; incised ring near rim; D 22; T 2.
9. Aluminum foil frag.
10. Plastic comb tooth; white.
11. 5 brick frags.
12. 1 mortar frag.
13. 10 nutshell frags.
14. 4 peanut shell frags.
15. 2 eggshell frags.
16. 2 bone frags.
17. 8 wood frags.
18. Charcoal frags.
19. Unknown material; burned.

#### Trench A

##### ON, 0-5W

1. Bottle base; round; Cup BM; green; D 30.
2. Bottle base; double bevelled prescription; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; B/M: "2 FL...."
3. Pressed glass; depression type; green; bowl; Cameo pattern (Weatherman 1970:49).
4. Pressed glass; clear; 2 frags.
5. Green glass frag; Coca Cola bottle.

6. Scrap glass:
 

1-green	1-white
1-cobalt	2-clear
7. Window glass frags; 1-less than 2, 2-T 2-2.5.
8. Refined earthenware; whiteware; 2 frags.
9. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze monochrome decal.
10. Black rubber frag; disk; embossed: "ONLY TO...;"  
T 3.

ON, 5-10W

1. 2 clear glass frags.
2. Green glass frag; Coca Cola bottle.
3. Refined earthenware; whiteware; frag.
4. Refined earthenware; whiteware; saucer; D rim 6;  
D footring 3; three turning rings on back of rim.
5. Iron ring; D 54; T 4; hole 45.

ON, 10-15W

1. Snuff tumbler body frag.; clear; multifaceted interior.
2. Clear glass frag.
3. Common earthenware; unglazed; buff paste; decorative pot; D 120.
4. Rubber tire frag.
5. Iron wagon tongue support; L 300+.

ON, 0-5E

1. Bottle base; round; dip mold; Sc scar; clear; D 55.
2. Scrap glass
 

2-clear	1-brown
---------	---------
3. Depression glass; Jadite (Weatherman 1974:148);  
4 frags.
4. Window glass frag; T 2-2.5.
5. Stoneware; slipglazed; light brown slip; grey paste.
6. Stoneware; saltglazed/slipglazed; saltglaze exterior; dark brown slip interior; grey paste.
7. Brass battery cap; D 20; H 16.
8. Unknown cast iron tube; D 35; L 48.

ON, 5-10E

1. Scrap glass
 

4-clear	1-amethyst
1-green	1-amber
2. Refined earthenware; whiteware frag.
3. Brick frag.

ON, 10-15E

1. Bottle base; round; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; burned; B/M: "A-S, I (in circle), 6."
2. Jar base; round; dip mold; clear; multifaceted interior; D 62; 2 frags.
3. Jar base; round; Cup BM; clear; five rings near base; B/M: "DES... PEN...;" 2 frags.
4. Lettered frag; round bottle; clear; "MA...., OV...., GL...."
5. Lettered frag; unknown shape; clear; diamond lattice design.
6. Boyd jar liner; white; 3 raised rings in center; domed shape; "GENUINE POR...."
7. Window glass frags:  
4-T 2-2.5      1-T 2.6-2.9
8. 18 clear glass frags.
9. Refined earthenware; whiteware; saucer; overglaze polychrome floral decal; green tinted rim; rounded footring; cup ring; D footring 6 in; D footring 3 in; H 23, (Same as 10 and 11).
10. Refined earthenware; whiteware; saucer; rounded footring; overglaze polychrome floral decal; cup ring; green tinted rim; D footring 3 in; basemark: "INTERNAT..., CHINA..., ALLIANCE.O..., EMPIRE G...;" (same as 10 and 11).
11. Refined earthenware; whiteware; saucer; overglaze polychrome floral decal; basemark: "CUN..., HAND-..., KORW..., ALLIANCE...;" (Same as 9 and 10).
12. Refined earthenware; common whiteware; 6 frags.
13. Wire cut nails:  
1-1 1/2 in      1-2 1/2 in      2-5 1/4 in  
1-6 1/2 in      1-unmeasureable
14. Fence staple; U-shaped; H 40.
15. Tap bolt; hex head; D head 20; D shank 14; H 50.
16. Bed rail plate; iron; L 110; W 63; T 3.
17. Aluminum flip top.
18. Chrome plated decorative strip; U-shaped; W 7.
19. Canning jar liner; iron; Kerr type.
20. Sheet metal frag.
21. Sanitary can; round; lockseam; baby formula; blue and white paint; "SMA NEW FORMULA FOR INFANTS, S-26, PREPARED FORMULA FOR INFANTS, WYETH;" frags.
22. 2 rubber frags.
23. Brick frag.
24. Plastic holder for six cans; white.
25. Plastic margarine tub lid; white; D 102.
26. Plastic Frosty wrapper.
27. Plastic bread wrapper.
28. Plastic scrap;  
1-blue      2-clear      2-white
29. Plastic tube cap; threaded; lt. blue; D base 16; D top 13; H 17.

30. Cotton cloth frag; yellow with black printed design.
31. Red yarn frag.

ON, 15-20E

1. Jar base; round; Cup BM; machine made; clear; 3 frags.
2. Wire cut nails:  
1-2 1/4 in 1-5 1/4 in
3. Iron vacuum side seal cap; round; Kerr type; gold plated with red letters: "BERNADIN SNAP CAP, STANDARD...."
4. Plastic handle; red; L 130; W 18; H 45+.
5. Cloth; child's cotton sock; white; L 170; W 50.

ON, 20-25E

1. Jar base; round; Cup BM; machine made; clear; 3 frags.
2. Window glass; T 2-2.5 mm; 5 frags.
3. Safety glass; T 5.5 mm; 2 frags.
4. Iron; mailbox lid; white paint; rectangular; L 155; W 30.
5. Brown rubber gasket; round; D 140; T 10.

ON, 25-30E

1. Jar; round; sides parallel; no shoulder; Cup BM; Se scar; non-continuous threaded lip; clear; HN 15; B/M: "ONE...;" 4 frags.
2. Scrap glass:  
2-clear 1-amethyst
3. 8 window glass frags; T 2-2.5.
4. Gold tin foil with plastic backing.
5. Plastic brush; black; sad-iron shaped; L 77; W 52.
6. Plastic frag; white.
7. Battery rod; round; D 8; L 40+.

ON, 30-35E

1. Amethyst glass frag.
2. Window glass; T 2-2.5 mm.
3. Refined earthenware; whiteware; 1 frag.

ON 35-40E

No Material.

ON, 40-45E

1. Green glass frag.
2. Common earthenware; yellow ware; Rockingham glaze; jug top; D lip 40; D hole 25.

3. Wire cut nail; L 3 1/2 in.

#### Trench B

##### 0-5S, 28E

1. Scrap glass:  
1-clear 1-white
2. Window glass frag; T 3-3.5.
3. Wire cut nail; L 6 1/4 in.

##### 5-12S, 28E

1. Refined earthenware; whiteware; 4 frags.
2. Cartridge; .357 magnum; centerfire; pistol; nickel plated; headstamp: ".357 MAGNUM SUPER X;" D head 11; L 32.
3. Plastic toy wheel; black; tire; D 21; T 5.
4. Plastic container scrap; red translucent; rimmed.

##### 0-5N, 28E

1. Clear glass frag.
2. Plastic clothes hanger; white; mark: "HANG IT ALL," "1966 TUPPER CORPORATION, WOONSOCKET, R.I., U.S.A.;" L 94; W 65.
3. Plastic scrap; white.
4. Rubberized cloth; green.

#### Trench C

##### 0-5S, 12.5E

1. Bottle; double bevelled prescription; sides parallel; shoulder squared; Cup BM; Sc scar; threaded lip; B/M: "K (in keystone)..." back embossed in scale; H 76; L 29; W 19; B/N 67; HN 9; DN 13; D hole 8.
2. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; HN 25; 3 frags.
3. Lettered frag; clear; round shape; "C3025 DURA..."
4. Lettered frag; clear; unknown shape; diamond lattice design.
5. Lettered frag; canning jar; clear; "K (in keystone)...NO..." 2 frags.
6. Tumbler rim; clear; frag.
7. Pressed glass; white; 2 frags.
8. Canning jar liner frag; white.
9. Window glass:  
2 T 1-1.9 7 T 2-2.5 1 T 3-3.9
10. Scrap glass:  
47-clear 1-green
11. Wire cut nails:  
3-2 in 1-2 3/4 in 1-3 1/2 in

12. Washer; D 32; T 3; D hole 5.
13. Tin screw cap; knurled edge; rolled skirt; blue paint: "CLOROX . AMERICA'S FAVORITE . ;" D 30.
14. Aluminum flip top.
15. Brass pencil end.
16. Iron and steel pocket knife; 2 blades; S-shaped case; black plastic handle; blade heavily resharpened; L 70.
17. Nickel plated clip board piece.
18. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze polychrome floral decal; green tinted rim; saucer; D rim 6 in.
19. Refined earthenware; whiteware; gold band on rim; saucer; D rim 6 in.
20. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze green decal; cup rim.
21. Refined earthenware; whiteware; underglaze sponge painted; frag.
22. Refined earthenware; common whiteware; 5 frags.
23. Phonograph record; black; T 2.
24. Plastic scrap:  
     2-white          3-beige          3-clear  
     1-gray
25. Plastic bandaid; flesh colored.
26. Rubber strip; black; T 2.
27. 2 coal frags.
28. 2 linoleum frags.

5-10S, 12.5E

1. Bottle base; bevelled rectangular; Cup BM; panel bottle; amethyst; B/M: "251;" W 21.
2. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; V-shaped sealing band; HN 22; D 60.
3. Lettered glass frags.; 6 pieces of green COCA COLA bottle.
4. Lamp globe base; machine made; amethyst; D 80.
5. Canning jar liner; white; 3 raised rings on center; domed; "...S GENUINE...CELAIN LIN...."
6. Window glass:  
     1 T 1-1.9          1 T 2.6-2.9          1 T 3-3.9
7. Scrap glass frags:  
     11-clear          1-blue gray
8. Wire cut nails:  
     1-3 in          1-unmeasureable
9. Tin can frag; crimped end.
10. 2 white plastic scrap.
11. Coal frag.
12. Seed.

10-15S, 12.5E

1. 7 mirror frags; T 4-4.9.



2. Scrap glass frags:
  - 4-blue gray; T 12
  - 2-clear
  - 1-white
3. Stoneware; body frag; slipglazed; Bristol slip exterior; Albany slip interior.
4. Non-ferrous metal; possibly zinc; cap pistol; stamped.
5. Aluminum flip top can end; crushed.
6. Plastic case; white; L 57; W 49; T 11.
7. Plastic toy car ramp; gray; W 30.
8. Plastic scrap; yellow translucent.

0-5N, 12.5E

1. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; HN 25; 2 frags.
2. Bottle neck; round patent; machine made; clear; D 31; D hole 21; T lip 6.
3. Canning jar liner frag; white; "...JAR...."
4. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; white; scalloped rim.
5. Pressed depression glass; Jadite (Weatherman 1974: 149) cup; 3 frags.
6. Pressed depression glass; Block Optic (Weatherman 1970:45) saucer; green.
7. Glass scrap:
  - 14-clear          1-green
  - 1-white with yellow paint
8. Refined earthenware; common whiteware; 2 frags.
9. Wire cut nails:
  - 1-5 in          1-5 1/4 in
10. Canning jar liner; Kerr type.
11. Shell button; 2 hole sew through; D 9; T 2; fisheye pattern.
12. Plastic scrap; blue.

5-8N, 12.5E

1. Bottle neck; round patent; machine made; clear; D 31; D hole 21; T lip 6.
2. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; HN 25.
3. Jar base; round; valve scar; clear; B/M: "J (in keystone)."
4. Snuff tumbler rim; machine made; clear; ribbed interior.
5. Canning jar liner; white; 3 incised rings on center; domed; "GEN...."
6. Lettered glass frag; unknown shape; clear; leaf design.
7. Pressed depression glass; Jadite (Weatherman 1974: 149) cup.
8. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; white; ribbed body; 2 frags.
9. Glass scrap:
  - 7-clear          1-blue          1-amethyst

10. Window glass; T 2-2.5.
11. Refined earthenware; common whiteware; 2 frags.
12. Wire cut nail; L 6 in.
13. Chert chunk.

Trench D

0-5S, 4W

1. Bottle base; unknown shape; Sc scar; clear; B/M: "21...."
2. Scrap glass:  
2-clear 1-blue green
3. Wire cut nail; L 2 1/2 in.
4. Refined earthenware; whiteware; 2 frags.

5-10S, 4W

1. Jar base; oval; Sc scar; white; frag.
2. 2 clear glass frags.
3. Stoneware body frag; saltglazed/slipglaze; buff paste; exterior Bristol slip and saltglazed; interior saltglazed and Albany slipped.
4. Iron stove grate part; toothed; W 105; L 150+; T 30.
5. Metal car (?) part; round; pedal and spring assembly; D 98; H 117.
6. 2 coal pieces.

0-5N, 4W

1. Bottle neck; CT lip; machine made; clear; tin cap attached; D lip 25; T lip 24.
2. Lettered frag; rounded square; clear; Cup BM; "MANUFACTUR..., OWENS-IL..., GLASS..."
3. 5 clear glass frags.
4. Refined earthenware; common whiteware; frag.
5. Bed bolt; solid hex head; frag; D head 1 1/2; D washer 30; (Schwarz and Grafstein 1971:183; Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. 1865:161).
6. Tin can; crimped can end; round; D 64.

5-10N, 4W

1. Bottle base; bevelled rectangular; amethyst; Cup BM; W 24.
2. Jar base; round; Sc scar; clear.
3. Jar base; unknown shape; Sc scar; valve scar; blue-green.
4. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; HN 18.
5. Jar closure; white glass; similar to metal Kerr type; 2 frags.
6. Window glass; T 2-25.

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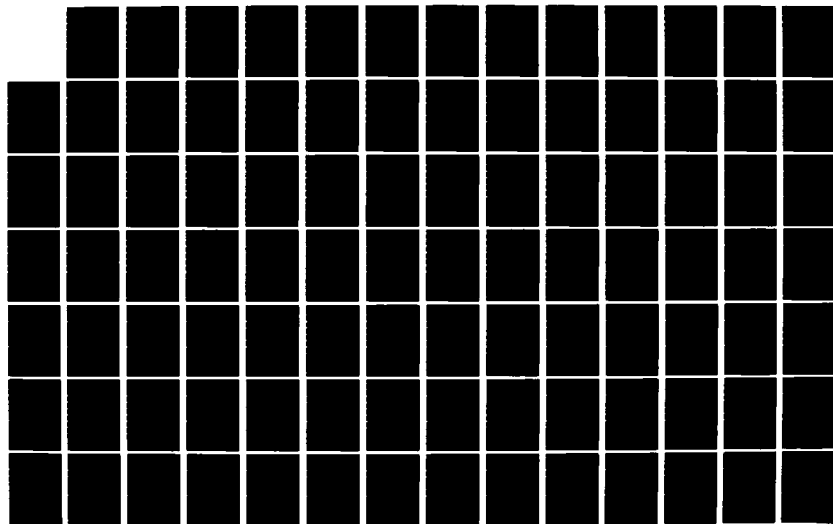
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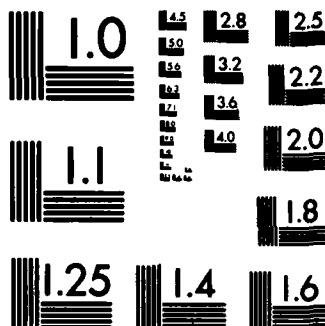
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7. Scrap glass:  
6-clear      1-blue green      1-white
8. Refined earthenware; common whiteware; 3 frags.
9. Wire cut nail; L 2 in.
10. Iron kitchenware handle; U-shaped; riveted attachment; hook on end; L 216; W 20; T 6.
11. Rubber tire frag; black; baby carriage or toy; solid; W 11; T 5.
12. Knit fabric; red cotton yarn.

10-15N, 4W

1. Lettered canning jar frag; round; blue-green; "BALL (in script)."
2. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; clear; ribbed frag.
3. Pressed glass; solid beaded tube; cobalt; frag; W 8.
4. Scrap glass:  
2-blue green      1-clear
5. Stoneware; Michigan slip; crock rim; buff paste; D rim 10 in.
6. Stoneware; body frags; buff paste; exterior Bristol slip; interior Albany slip; 2 frags.
7. Crimped end tin can; D 68.
8. Wire frag; D 2.
9. Heavy iron frag; T 4.
10. Iron plate; shield shape; 3 screw holes; L 100; W 65; T 2.
11. Iron buckle parts; harness equipment (?); L 120; W 50; T 15; 2 frags.

15-20N, 4W

1. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; base; clear; starburst on base.
2. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; body frag; amethyst; leaf design.
3. Jar closure; white glass; similar to metal Kerr type;
4. 6 clear glass scraps.
5. Refined earthenware; common whiteware; embossed; frag.
6. Double ended socket wrench; 5/8 in and 3/4 in sockets; L 180; W 42; T 8.
7. Harness cinch buckle; iron; L 140; W 95; T 15; 2 frags.
8. Linoleum frag; blue and white.
9. 2 cloth frags.
10. 3 clear plastic scrap.
11. Rubber auto pad; black.

Trench E

0-5S, 28W

1. Bottle neck; crown lip; machine made; brown; embossed: "...RETUR...;" D lip 25; D hole 17; T lip 12.

0-5N, 28W

No Material.

5-10N, 28W

1. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; clear; ribbed.
2. Scrap glass frags  
2-brown 1-clear

10-15N, 28W

No Material.

Trench F

17.5S, 33.5-38.5W

1. Amethyst glass frag.

17.5S, 38.5-45.5W

No Material.

General Surface

1. Bottle neck; square patent lip; round collar; machine made; clear; D lip 29; D hole 18; HN 52; T lip 8; lip/collar 25.
2. Jar base; unknown shape; valve scar; blue-green.
3. Jar base; round; Sc scar; blue-green.
4. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; green; T lip 17.
5. Canning jar lid liner; white; domed center; "...ASON JAR...H (over) A."
6. Canning jar lid liner; white; domed center with recessed button; "GENUIN..."
7. Scrap glass:  
1-brown 1-aqua
8. 3 window glass; T 2-2.5.
9. Wire cut nail; L 3 in.
10. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
11. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze decal; green floral.
12. Refined earthenware; whiteware; green tinted glaze.

13. Common earthenware; Rockingham glaze; frag.
14. Iron bar; L 189; W 20; T 7.
15. Iron eyelet; D head 13; L 42.

22Ts995 Butler House Site Artifact List

Test Unit 1

Level 1

No Material.

Level 2

No Material.

Test Unit 2

Surface

1. Bottle; round; sides parallel; tapering shoulder; post B/M; Sc scar; crown lip; machine made; green; D 63.
2. Bottle; rounded rectangle; sides parallel; shoulder rounded; cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine made; clear; H 130; L 63; W 40; B/N 99; HN 31; B/M: "I" in "O" "7 (left) 1 (right) 6 OZ 6(below);" side embossed: "Duraglas."
3. Bottle neck; crown lip; machine made; clear; D lip 25; D hole 16; HN 88; T lip 19.
4. Bottle neck; tapered cork lip; machine made; round collar; clear; D lip 27; D hole 18; HN 102; T lip 36.
5. Jar; round; sides expanding; no shoulder; dip mold; vacuum side seal lip; machine made; clear snuff tumbler; starburst on base; D base 62.
6. Lettered jar fragments; blue green; "BALL MASON"; 3 frags.
7. Lettered jar fragments; green; "BALL;" 2 frags.
8. Window glass fragment; T 2.6-2.9.
9. Refined earthenware; whiteware; chamberpot rim; D 9.
10. Brick frag.
11. 5 nutshells.
12. 2 plastic foam frags.

Feature 1.

1. Bottle base; round; cup BM; Sc scar; clear; "378" on side; D 75; 2 frags.
2. Bottle base; Philadelphia oval; cup BM; Sc scar; green; side embossed: "...ESS,...ED BY,...CO."
3. Jar base; round; cup BM; green.
4. Jar; rounded square; cup BM; brown; snuff jar fragment.
5. Jar; round; dip mold; clear; snuff tumbler; 3 frags.
6. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; D lip 37; D hole 26; HN 25; DN 31; T lip 11.
7. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; green; T lip 14; 2 frags.



8. Lettered fragment; round bottle; green; "FEARS" in seal.
9. Lettered fragment; round bottle; clear "...ART."
10. Lettered jar fragment; round jar; green; part of BALL in script.
11. Canning jar lid liner; white; 3 incised rings in center; reversed "2" on back.
12. Scrap glass:  
     9-clear                      15-green
13. Window glass:  
     1-T 2-2.5                  1-T 3-3.9
14. Wire cut nails  
     1-2 in                      3-3 in
15. Refined earthenware; 6 common whiteware fragments.
16. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze polychrome floral decal; small bowl.
17. Hoe; tanged; L tang 160; fragment.
18. Zinc canning jar lid; D 68; fragment.
19. Tin can end; crimped sanitary can;
20. Tin can bail socket; exterior; D 23; H 8.
21. Iron wire, D 1.
22. 19 iron scrap.
23. Bent iron rod with threaded end; L 330; D rod 5; H threads 87.
24. 4 nutshells.
25. Small identifiable bone.
26. Mussel shell fragment.
27. Slate fragment.
28. 7 brick fragments.
29. Shoe outsole; leather; stitched; fragment.
30. Rubber inner tube fragment.
31. Plastic bottom; loop on back; blue; D 14; H9.
32. Transparent yellow plastic fragment.
33. 2 chert flakes; red.
34. Chert projectile point; Early Archaic Kirk Corner Notched; serrated; L 53; W 32; T 7.

#### Level 1

1. Bottle; bevelled rectangular; sides parallel; shoulder rounded; Cup BM; flaring patent lip; applied; round collar; panels on four sides; amethyst; H 150; L 50; W 26; B/N 103; HN 47; DN 19; D lip 24; D hole 12; T lip 5.
2. Bottle; flaring rectangle; sides expanding; shoulder rounded; flask; Cup BM; lip missing; clear; L 54; W20; B/N 108.
3. Bottle base; flaring rectangle; sides expanding; flask; bottom hinged mold; circular inset; green; L 78; W 42.
4. Bottle base; Union oval; Cup BM; brown; B/M: "P. ....;" L 96.
5. Bottle base; bevelled rectangle; Cup BM; clear; B/M: "MSC;" L 40; W 20.

6. Bottle base; French square; Cup BM; brown.
7. Bottle neck; tapered cork lip; applied; round collar, 21; clear; D lip 23; D hole 15; 3 frags.
8. Bottle neck; tapered cork lip; applied; brown; D lip 28; D hole 18; HN 41; DN 26; T lip 22.
9. Lettered frags; panel bottle; green; "...CT OF,...ARILLA;" side: "...EKY;" 2 frags.
10. Pressed glass; tumbler rim; plain; D 80; T 4.
11. Glass rod; D 5; L 60+.
12. Window glass  
3-T 1-1.9      1-T 2-2.5
13. Scrap glass  
12-clear      3-green
14. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
15. Refined earthenware; whiteware; underglaze transferprint; green floral with zig-zag lines.
16. Porcelain bead; spherical; white; D 7.
17. Wire cut nail; unmeasureable.
18. Machine cut nails  
1-2 in      2-2 1/2 in      1-3 1/2 in  
5-unmeasureable
19. Brass button; loop back; black glass insert on front; round; D 11.
20. Tin can; stamped or molded; round; friction cap; baking powder type; D 39; H 18.
21. Rectangular buckle; L 50; W 40; T 6; single prong.
22. Zinc wick holder; tube; L 19; W 3; H 37+.
23. Small chain; brass; clip on end; L chain 225; L link 8; W link 4.
24. Rivet button; iron; D 17.
25. Pants button; iron; 4 hole sew through; D 17; T 3.
26. Pants button; brass front; iron back; 4 hole sew through; D 16; T 3.
27. Friction cap; baking powder type; domed; 7 frags.
28. 35 iron scrap.
29. Brick frag.
30. Mortar frag.
31. 5 slate frags.
32. 2 plastic comb frags; black.
33. Plastic ring; white; D 17; T 3.
34. Shoe outsole; nailed sole; W 98.
35. 23 large mammal bones.
36. 12 chert flakes (including a scraper and 2 perforators).

Feature 1 Level 2 North half

1. Bottle; round; sides parallel; shoulder rounded; cup BM; Sc scar; lip missing; green; D 37; B/N 85; B/M: "60 over 4."
2. Bottle base; bevelled rectangular; cup BM; clear; panels; B/M: "N."

3. Bottle base (?); round; dip mold; slug plate; clear; horseshoe basemark; D 60.
4. Jar base; round; cup BM; Sc scar; green.
5. Jar rim; vacuum side seal; snuff tumbler; clear; D 70.
6. Pressed glass; tumbler rim; plain; amethyst; D 81; T 5.
7. Bottle base; French square; brown; 4 fragments; cup BM.
8. Scrap glass:
  - 9-clear                      2-green
9. Window glass:
  - 2-T 1-1.9                      4-T 2-2.5
10. Porcelain; doll head fragment; white.
11. Refined earthenware; 3 common whiteware fragments.
12. Refined earthenware, whiteware, oval meat platter; H 40.
13. Stoneware body fragment; buff paste; saltglazed exterior; Albany slipglazed interior.
14. Stoneware body fragment; buff paste; Michigan slip exterior and interior.
15. 2 wire cut nails; L 2 1/2 in.
16. Machine cut nails
  - 1-1 1/2 in                      1-3 in
  - 1-2 in                              3-unmeasureable
17. Stove shovel; iron; L scoop 180; W scoop 125; (Montgomery Ward & Co. 1894:415.)
18. Rim lock striker; iron, 2 screw holes; L 125; W 305; #26.
19. Iron strap; W 35; T 5.
20. Tin can end; crimped; D 60.
21. 27 iron scraps.
22. 2 nutshells.
23. 6 charcoal fragments.
24. 13 mammal bone fragments.
25. 7 slate fragments.
26. Shell button; 2 hole sew through; D 12.
27. 3 shoe leather fragments.
28. 2 brick fragments.
29. 3 chert flakes.

Feature 1 Level 2 South half

1. Bottle base; French square; cup BM; brown; D 58.
2. Bottle base; narrow oval; cup BM; Sc scar; ghost seams; green; L 72; W 35; B/M: "D 14" in diamond, "A," "V."
3. Bottle base; 12 sided bottle; cup BM; clear; D 80; B/M: "...ON DESIG..."
4. Bottleneck; round patent lip; machine made; square collar, adjacent; rectangular bottle; D lip 32; D hole 17; HN 46; DN 23; T lip 10.

5. Bottle neck; flaring prescription; applied; clear; square bottle; D lip 22; D hole 9; HN 24; DN 16; T lip 6.
6. Bottle neck; square cork lip; applied; round collar, adjacent; clear; oval flask bottle; D lip 19; D hole 13; HN 34; DN 20; T lip 17.
7. Jar base; round; cup BM; valve scar; green; B/M: "C 5;" side embossed: "Ball Mason;" D 92.
8. Lamp chimney base; D 80; T 2.
9. Lettered fragment; "H...., ...IT;" green; 3 fragments.
10. Scrap glass:
  - 5-clear 1-green
11. Window glass:
  - 2-T 1-1.9 6-T 2-2.5
12. Glass button; 4 hole sew through; common skirt; D 9; T 2.
13. Glass button; 4 hole sew through; common skirt; D 11; T 2.
14. Refined earthenware; whiteware; saucer; D 6 in; H 30.
15. Refined earthenware; whiteware; cup; D 3 in; H 69; 2 fragments.
16. Refined earthenware; 2 common whiteware fragments.
17. Refined earthenware; whiteware; unattached B/M: "...OCK & CO,... LM ENGLAND,...ADE MARK;" (MADDOCK & CO 1906+; Godden 1964:406 #2466).
18. Stoneware base; buff paste; Bristol slip exterior; Albany slip interior; D 8.
19. Stoneware body fragment; buff paste; Michigan slip exterior; Albany slip interior.
20. Wire cut nail; L 2 in.
21. Machine cut nails
  - 3-2 in 5-unmeasurable
22. Horseshoe; heel caulks; L 125; T 8.
23. Iron strap; W 28; T 8.
24. Tool shank handle; D 21; T 1.
25. Indian head penny; 1880.
26. Eyebolt; D shank 12; L 182; H threads 59.
27. Bail handle; iron; D wire 4.
28. Band; iron; oval shape; L 288; W 72; T 48.
29. Iron handle; unknown function; hook end; L 140; T 5.
30. Spike; eyehole end; L 187; D spike 18; L head 30; W head 14.
31. Iron spoon bowl fragment; W 42.
32. Tin can bail; exterior socket; D 23.
33. Zinc ring; D 17; T 6.
34. Pipe elbow; iron D 40; L 115; 30° angle.
35. 28 iron scraps.
36. 2 slate fragments.
37. Transparent yellow plastic fragment
38. 2 nutshells.
39. 2 mortar fragments.
40. 3 chert flakes.
41. Shoe; nailed sole; nailed heel; nailed halfsole; L 182; W 50; multilift heel.

42. 16 mammal bone fragments.
43. 2 charcoal fragments.

Feature 1 Level 3 East half

1. Bottle base; narrow oval; Cup BM; clear; W 40.
2. Bottle neck; tapered cork; applied; green; D lip 29; D hole 21; HN 49; DN 27; T lip 23.
3. Bottle neck; tapered cork; applied; round collar, adjacent; green; D lip 24; D hole 18; HN 46; DN 24; T lip 18.
4. Bottle neck; tapered cork; applied; brown; D lip 22; D hole 15; HN 59; DN 24; T lip 18.
5. Bottle neck; square prescription; applied; clear; D lip 26; D hole 11; HN 29; DN 18; T lip 5.
6. Bottle neck; crown lip; machine made; green; D lip 26; D hole 17.
7. Bottle neck; tapered cork; applied; round collar, 21; clear.
8. Bottle neck; square patent; applied; clear; D lip 21; D hole 12; HN 26; DN 17; T lip 5.
9. Lettered glass frag; flared rectangle bottle; 2 shoulder frags.
10. Lettered glass frags; panel bottle; green "...XTRA..."
11. Stopper; flat head; green; D head 23; L 31.
12. Window glass
 

1-T 1-1.9	6-T 1-1.9
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13. Scrap glass:
 

21-clear	12-green
8-amethyst	11-brown
14. Glass button; 4 hole sew through; common shirt; D 10; T 2.
15. Glass button; 4 hole sew through; 2 common shirt; D 11; T 3.
16. Refined earthenware; common whiteware; oval meat platter; B/M: "...AM...., ...LL;" 2 frags.
17. Refined earthenware, common whiteware; cup frag.
18. Wire cut nails
 

1-1 1/2 in	4-2 1/2 in
4-2 in	7-unmeasurable
19. Shovel cultivator blade; shield shaped; curving; square bolt hole; L 207; W 160; T 4.
20. Indian head penny; 1880.
21. Brass costume jewelry; oval pin brooch; stamped brass; L 53; W 36.
22. Brass Sanders type button; round; embossed soldier with American flag; 6 frags.
23. Tableware; handle; W 22; T 1; sides missing; 2 tined fork.
24. Button; 4 hole sew through; pant button; iron; D 17; T 3.
25. Unknown iron object with legs; triangular; L 147; T 14.

26. Iron strap; W 17; T 1; 3 frags.
27. 10 iron scrap.
28. 8 charcoal frags.
29. 14 bone frags.
30. Rubber button; black; 2 hole sew through; backstamp: "GOODYEAR, I.R.C. CO.;" D 19; T4.
31. Vegetable ivory button; four hole sew through; D 17; T 2.
32. Plastic comb; black; L 62; T 3; 2 frags.
33. 2 mortar frags.
34. 2 slate frags.
35. Slate pencil; round; sharpened at both ends; D 4; L 43.
36. 5 chert flakes; 1 utilized; 1 perforator.

### Test Unit 3

#### Level 1

1. Jar rim; vacuum side seal; 2 tumbler frags; clear.
2. Lettered jar frag; round; blue-green; "...T,...N," Ball Perfect Mason.
3. Scrap glass
 

1-clear	1-brown
---------	---------
4. Glass button; black; loop attachment; faceted ball; D 1.
5. Wire cut nails
 

4-2 1/2 in	1-4 1/4 in
1-2 3/4 in	4-unmeasurable
1-3 1/2 in	
6. Shovel cultivator blade; curving triangular shape; square bolt hole; L 160; W 140; T 5.
7. Tin can; sanitary can; crimped ends; lock seam; D 64.
8. Iron ring; D 60; T ring 4.
9. 3 carbon batteries; L 105; D 30.
10. 5 brick frags.

#### Level 2

1. Scrap glass;
 

2-clear	3-green
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2. Wire cut nails
 

1-2 1/2 in	1-unmeasurable
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3. Stove frame part; L 180.
4. Aluminum flip top.
5. Battery; carbon; frags.
6. 4 brick frags.
7. 1 mortar frag.
8. Rubber; white; cane bottom protecting cup; D 42; L 44.

Level 3

1. Scrap glass:  
1-clear 1-brown
2. Wire cut nails  
1-3 in 8-unmeasurable
3. Machine cut nail; unmeasurable
4. 2 brick frags.

Test Unit 4

Level 1

1. Bottle neck; crown lip; machine made; green; ACL on side: "SPRITE;" D lip 26; D hole 16; T lip 17.
2. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; white glass; interior painted green.
3. Wire cut nails  
1-3 in 1-3 1/4 in
4. Friction cap; paint can type; iron; D 78; H 9.
5. Aluminum flip top.
6. Iron strip; rounded end; W 5; T 1.
7. Aluminum tag; round; "C P TRADE MARK GAS APPLIANCE MFGS ASSN.;" D 25; T 1.
8. Sheet metal frag; iron.
9. 3 iron scraps.
10. Transparent yellow plastic scrap.
11. 2 brick frags.
12. 1 concrete frag.
13. 4 charcoal frags.

Level 2

1. Aluminum flip top.
2. Aluminum can end; cut out top; D 55; "FALSTAFF."
3. Wire cut nail; 3 1/2 in.
4. Iron strip; W 15; T 2.
5. Charcoal frags; 10.

Level 3

No Material.

Test Unit 5

Level 1

1. Jar rim; ring lip; fire polished; brown; D lip 35; D hole 27; T lip 3.
2. Jar rim; vacuum side seal; machine made; clear; snuff tumbler; 2 frags.
3. Jar base; round; Cup BM; clear.

4. Lettered frag; round bottle, fluted; clear; "...ERY, ...HIO."
5. Lettered jar frag; round; green; Ball canning jar; 2 frags.
6. Scrap glass:
 

16-clear	10-green
3-amber	5-brown
7. Window glass:
 

2-T 1-1.9	9-T 2-2.5
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8. Refined earthenware; 4 common whiteware frags.
9. Common earthenware; yellowware; annular; 3 bowl frags.
10. 10 unidentifiable nails.
11. Wire cut nails:
 

1-1 1/2 in	1-2 1/2 in
13-2 in	2-unmeasurable
3-2 in with lead liner	
12. Machine cut nail; L 2 in.
13. Fence staple; heavily rusted.
14. Tin can; crimped end; 5 frags.
15. Aluminum flip top.
16. Pistol cartridge; .38 rimfire; headstamp "V;" D head 12; H 12.
17. 5 Iron scraps.
18. Cloth frag.
19. Leather shoe quarter; 9 eyelets.
20. Rubber washer; D 33; H 5.
21. 4 Brick frags; one glazed.
22. Chert flake.

## Level 2

No Material.

## Feature 2

1. Jar rim; ring lip; machine made; brown; snuff jar; frag.
2. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; T lip 15.
3. Lettered frag; panel bottle; green; "...TANOOGA M...INE...;" 2 frags.
4. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; amethyst; floral pattern.
5. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; amethyst; unknown rim.
6. Beaded lamp chimney rim; W bead 6; 2 frags.
7. Lettered glass frag; panel bottle; green; "CHAT.....N'S TONIC."
8. Scrap glass:
 

14-clear	4-amethyst
19-green	2-brown
9. Window glass frags
 

1-T 1-1.9	11-T 2-2.5
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10. Refined earthenware; 2 common whiteware frags.
11. 2 Unidentifiable nails.
12. Wire cut nails  
1-1 3/4 in 9-unmeasurable
13. Machine cut nail; unmeasurable
14. 13 iron scraps.
15. Slate frag.
16. 6 Brick frags.
17. Tooth frag.
18. Leather frag.

### Level 3

No Material.

### Feature 4

1. 1 Leather strap.
2. 1 Iron scrap.
3. 15 Charcoal frags.
4. 1 Cinder.

### Test Unit 6

#### Level 1

1. Bottle; bevelled rectangular; sides parallel; shoulder round; lip missing; Cup BM; spread Sc scar; green; front panel; B/M: "I" in diamond; side embossed: "...ss Co.,...LL;" L 75; W 45.
2. Bottle base; French square; Cup BM; clear; B/M: "C" in Diamond; D 75.
3. Jar rim; ring lip; machine made; snuff jar; brown; D 35; D hole 25; T lip 5.
4. Jar base; rounded square; Cup BM; valve scar; clear; 4 frags.
5. Lettered jar frags; clear, round; "...L, MA...N" (Ball Mason); 4 frags.
6. Window glass  
25- T 1-1.9 8- T 2.6-2.9  
49- T 2-2.5 4- T 3-3.9
7. Scrap glass:  
22-clear 4-blue green  
10-green 2-amethyst  
1-white 3-brown
8. Refined earthenware; 3 common whiteware frags.
9. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze floral decal; small bowl; 2 frags.
10. Refined earthenware; whiteware; embossed; unknown design; plate; 2 frags.
11. Unidentifiable nail.

12. Wire cut nails
  - 3-2 in 1-2 1/2 in (lead cap)
  - 3-2 1/2 in 1-unmeasurable
  - 1-2 in (lead cap)
13. Machine cut nails
  - 4-2 in 8-unmeasurable
  - 1-2 1/4 in
14. Fence staple
15. Tub handle; D shaped ring; L 80; W 54.
16. Lug cap; tinned iron; "TASTER'S CHOICE;" D 66; H 12.
17. Mouse trap spring; W 40; T 7.
18. Friction cup; paint can type; H 12.
19. Pistol cartridge; .30 calibre
20. Door latch; twisted; L 90; W 10. (Illustrated in Russell & Erwin 1865:145, "Wrought Goose Neck Hook and Staple").
21. Iron chain links; L 75; W 27; T 8.
22. Iron stay chain hook; eyehole at top; L 112; W 43; T 45 (Russell & Erwin 1865:308).
23. Iron screw plug; square head; D head 12; D shank 15; H 22 (Montgomery Ward & Co. 1894:401).
24. Bolt and nut; aluminum; blue painted; L 20; D head 13; hollow center.
25. Nut; D 20; T 10.
26. Unidentified iron triangular slab; L 130; W 60; T 12.
27. Iron wire; D 3; L 80.
28. Tin can; stamped; hinged lid; Anacin tin; L 45; W 34; T 6.
29. 2 spark plugs; "AC 44-5 CORALOX-PATENTED."
30. Threaded cap; iron; hexagonal base; domed top; D 10; H 20.
31. File; second cut, middlesaw cut; tapered; L 264; W 20; T 4.
32. 5 iron scraps.
33. Vegetable ivory button; 4 hole sew through; D 17; T 2.
34. Plastic button; loop attachment; blue; D 13; T 9.
35. Plastic screw cap; black; ribbed edge; embossed "JOHNSON'S CAR NU, CLEANS AND WAX-POLISHES;" D 31; H 15.
36. 35 plastic plant and flower parts.
37. Scrap plastic
  - 1-yellow opaque 1-black
  - 7-green opaque 1-white
38. Slate frag.
39. Asphalt roofing frag.
40. 4 mortar frags.
41. 5 brick frags.
42. 2 chert flakes.
43. Cotton fabric; white.
44. Rubber eraser; pink; L 56; W 18; T 10.
45. Rubber inner tube frag; black.
46. Waxed paper bottle cap liner.

47. Chalk frag; red.
48. 3 wax frags; pink.

Level 2 East 1/2

1. Amber glass frag.
2. Brick frag.
3. 10 chert flakes.

Test Unit 7

Level 1

1. Whiskey bottle; narrow oval; sides parallel; shoulder rounded; Cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine made; clear; B/M: "N (in square) 8;" H 190; L 80; W 35; B/N 155; HN; DN 28; D lip 24; D hole 17; T lip 17.
2. Bottle base; bevelled rectangular; Cup BM; Sc scar; green; frag.
3. Bottle neck; crown lip; machine made; clear; neck embossed: "PEPSI COLA;" D lip 25; D hole 16; T lip 17.
4. Scrap glass:  
2-amethyst            2-green
5. Wire cut nails  
1-2 in            1-4 in
6. Machine cut nail; L 2 in.
7. Fence staple; L 29; W 20.
8. Canning jar gasket; red rubber frag.
9. Chert projectile point base; blade parallel; serrated; rounded base; deep side-notch; pink.
10. 2 chert flakes.

Level 2

1. Bottle base; round; Cup BM; cobalt; B/M: "A14;" D 28.
2. Canning jar; round; post BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine made; blue green; 4 frags; D 98; D lip 66; D hole 58; T lip 18.
3. Pressed glass lid; clear; ridged; starburst design.
4. Scrap glass:  
1-clear            3-amethyst  
2-green            2-amber
5. Refined earthenware; 2 common whiteware frags.
6. Refined earthenware; whiteware; brown tinted rim.
7. Refined earthenware; whiteware; basemark: "GREATER" in circle (green).
8. Wire cut nails  
1-2 in            2-4 in
9. 2 flat head saw screws; brass; L 23; D head 12; D shank 4; T nut 3. (Russell & Erwin Co. 1865:103).

10. Tobacco can; crimped end; lock seam; oval; hinged top; "Prince Albert;" H 115; L 75; W 25.
11. Tin can frag; crimped end can.
12. Round iron friction cap; baking powder type; side latch; D 92; H 16.
13. 1 iron scrap.
14. 1 leather frag.
15. 2 brick frags.
16. 1 coal frag.
17. 3 chert flakes.

### Level 3

1. Scrap glass:
 

1-clear	1-amethyst
2-brown	
2. Brick frag.
3. Mussell shell.
4. Chert chopper.
5. 5 chert flakes.

### Trench A

#### 0-5 N

1. Stoneware body frag; saltglazed exterior; plain interior; orange paste.

#### 5-10 N

1. Bottle base; beer bottle; round; Cup BM; Sc scar; amber; embossed "...PAT. OFF....;" 5 frags.

#### 10-15 N

No Material.

#### 15-20 N

1. Lettered jar frag; green; round; "...30..." (Mason Patent Nov. 30th 1858).
2. Window glass frag
 

40-T 1-1.9	40-T 2-2.5	14-T
------------	------------	------
3. Lettered frag; unknown bottle shape; green; "...5..."
4. 2 green glass frags.

#### 20-25 N

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.

2. Window glass frags  
     5-T 1-1.9      1-T 3-3.9  
     37-T 2-2.5
3. Carbon battery; D 29; L 120.
4. Plastic spoon; white opaque; L 127; L bowl 46; W bowl 28.

25-30 N

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag; plate base.
2. Refined earthenware; tinted glaze whiteware; burned; bowl rim; blue tinted rim.
3. Zinc battery case frag.

30-32 N

1. Scrap glass:  
     2-clear      2-green
2. Stoneware; gray paste; Michigan slip glaze; jug handle.

35-40 N

1. Bottle neck; square prescription lip; applied; amethyst; frag.
2. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
3. Stoneware; crock rim; buff paste; Albany slip; D 10 in; frag.

40-45 N

1. 3 clear glass frags.
2. Refined earthenware; 2 common whiteware frags.
3. Stoneware; body frag; Albany slipglaze; buff paste.
4. Jar base; round; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; B/M: "PAT D181,825"; D 64; 2 frags.
5. Stoneware; crock rim; buff paste; Albany slip; D 8 in.
6. Stoneware; body frag; buff paste; dark Albany slip.

45-50 N

1. Shotgun shell; 20 gauge; short case; headstamp: "WESTERN X-PERT NO. 20 MADE IN U.S.A.;" D 20; H 10.
2. Scrap glass:  
     1-clear      1-green
3. Brick frag.

50-55 N

No Material.

55-60 N

No Material.

Trench B

17.5N, 0-5E

1. Iron ring; conical; D 71; H 11; D hole 46; T 14.
2. Black plastic scrap.

17.5N, 5-10E

1. 6 clear glass frags; ribbed.
2. Refined earthenware; whiteware; faded overglaze decal; 1 frag.
3. Canning jar liner ring; knurled ring on edge; rolled skirt; D 75; H 16.

17.5N, 10-15E

1. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; clear; foot of stem; D 80; T 9.
2. 3 clear glass frags; ribbed.
3. Refined earthenware; whiteware; faded overglaze decal; cup rim.
4. Refined earthenware; 2 common whiteware frags.

17.5N, 15-20E

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
2. Refined earthenware; whiteware; underglaze stencil; blue onion pattern; plate rim; D 9 in.

17.5N, 20-25E

1. Window glass; T 2.6-2.9.

17.5N, 25-30E

No Material.

Trench C

0-5S, 25W

No Material.

5-10S, 25W

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.

10-15S, 25W

No Material.

Trench D

15N, 0-5W

1. Clear glass frag.

15N, 5-10W

1. Stoneware; buff paste; Michigan slip; body frag.

15N, 10-15W

1. Refined earthenware; whiteware; underglaze handpainted polychrome; Southern Pottery Co. style.

15N, 15-20W

No Material.

Trench E

27N, 13-18E

1. Shoe polish bottle; bevelled rectangular; sides tapering; shoulder rounded; Cup BM; Sc scar; round lip; machine made; green; H 87; L 47; W 32; B/N 65; HN 22; DN 26; D lip 32; D hole 21; T lip 5; B/M: "2 FL. OZ."
2. Bottle base; bevelled rectangular; Cup BM; amethyst; panel bottle; embossed: "...WILDERSON X CO, ...SALE DRUGGISTS, ...MEMPHIS TENN.;" L 52; W 25.
3. Canning jar base; post BM; blue green; frag.
4. Scrap glass:
  - 3-clear
  - 1-green
  - 1-white with green flashing
5. Refined earthenware; whiteware; 2 plate frags; B/M: "...BROS" with eagle in circle. (Goodwin Bros. East Liverpool 1874-1893; Lehner 1978:45)
6. Refined earthenware; 3 common whiteware frags.
7. Stoneware; buff paste; blue tinted Bristol slip; crock rim.
8. Wire cut nail; L 4 1/4.
9. 3 iron scrap.
10. 2 brick frags.
11. 5 peach pits.
12. 2 charcoal frags.

29N, 17.5-18.5E Feature 3

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.

27N, 18-23E

1. Clear glass frag.

27N, 23-27E

1. Green glass frag.

Trench F

28-32N, 13.5E

1. Canning jar liner; white; domed center; "...D CAP BOY..."
2. Stoneware body frag; buff paste; Bristol slip/saltglazed exterior; Albany slip/saltglazed interior.
3. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
4. 2 brick frags; 1 glazed.

32-37N, 13.5E

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
2. Refined earthenware; whiteware; embossed cup.

37-42N, 13.5E

1. Canning jar liner; white; three embossed rings in center; "...ORCELA..."
2. Stoneware body frag; buff paste; Michigan slip interior and exterior.
3. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
4. Chert flake.

42-47N, 13.5E

1. Green glass frag.
2. Brick frag.

Trench G

43N, 0-7N

1. Nail polish bottle; hexagonal; sides parallel; shoulder square; Cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine made; clear, round body; hexagonal shoulder; embossed chevrons on side; B/M: "U.S. Pat'D 110034 7;" white plastic cap; H64; D24; B/N 50; HN 14; DN 15; D lip 12; D hole 8; T lip 8.
2. Lettered jar frag; round, green; "...LL."
3. Pressed glass; footed bowl; grapes and leaves; amethyst; starburst on base; 2 frags.
4. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; clear; rim sherd.



5. Scrap glass:
 

2-clear	4-amethyst
2-green	1-brown
6. Refined earthenware; 3 common whiteware frags.

43.5N, 0-5E

1. Bottle neck; tapered cork lip; applied round collar adjacent; amethyst; D lip 21; D hole 14; T lip 23.
2. 2 green glass frags.
3. Stoneware body frag; buff paste; saltglazed exterior; Albany slipped interior.

43.5N, 5-10E

1. Refined earthenware; 4 common whiteware frags.

43.5N, 10-15E

No Material.

43.5N, 15-20E

1. 3 brick frags.

43.5N, 20-25E

1. Charcoal frag.
2. 5 chert flakes.

43.5N, 25-30E

1. Bottle; rounded rectangle; sides parallel; shoulder rounded; Cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine made; clear; B/M: "1/2 OZ;" side embossed: "46;" white iron screw cap; H 66; L 30; W 19; B/N 47; HN 19; DN 18; D lip 17; D hole 12; T lip 12.
2. Nail polish bottle; round; footed; sides tapering; shoulder squared; Cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine made; clear; ACL label: "DOROTHY GRAY CRYSTAL-E NAIL GLOSS, PORCELAIN PINK, NEW YORK, N.Y.;" H 52; D 24; B/N 41; HN 11; DN 10; D lip 10; D hole 6; T lip 9.

43.5N, 30-35E

1. Bottle; Philadelphia oval; sides parallel; shoulder rounded; cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine made; black plastic cap; sides ribbed; B/M: Owens Illinois circle and diamond, "12 6" over "1;" H 94; L 41; W 23; B/N 80; DN 13; D lip 13; D hole 8; T lip 10. (Bottle made in Gas City, Ind. in 1936 or 1946; Toulouse 1971:395).

2. Canning jar liner; white; 3 embossed rings in center; "...CAP BOYD...."
3. 2 machine cut nails; unmeasurable.
4. Tin can end; crimped; D52.
5. Tobacco can; oval; lock seam; crimped end; hinged lid; "PRINCE ALBERT;" H 110; L 78; W 25.
6. Chert flake.

43.5N, 35-38E

1. Chert flake.

Trench H

0-10S, 57W

No Material.

10-15S, 57W

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.

15-25S, 57W

No Material.

Trench I

6S, 10-15E

No Material.

6S, 15-20E

1. Stoneware body frag; buff paste; Michigan interior and exterior.
2. Chert flake.

6S, 20-25E

1. Chert biface frag.

6S, 25-30E

1. Coal frag.

6S, 30-35E

1. 2 chert flakes.

6S, 35-40E

1. Bottle; rectangular; sides parallel; shoulder rounded; Cup BM; Sc scar; round patent lip; machine

- made; round collar 20 below lip; clear; 2 panels;  
B/M: "O" in square, "T 9;" side embossed: "MCCORMICK  
& CO, BALTIMORE."
2. Bottle; round; sides parallel; shoulder rounded; Cup  
BM; Sc scar; round lip; machine made; round collar; 14  
below lip; clear; B/M: "H" over "A" (Hazel Atlas  
1920-64; Toulouse 1971:239), "6-L-5862;" neck embossed:  
"2 1/2 OZ;" H 96; D 45; B/N 66; HN 30; DN 26; D lip  
33; D hole 21; T lip 6.
  3. Jar base; round; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; B/M:  
"...AON."
  4. Jar rim, CT lip; machine made; blue-green; frag.
  5. Lettered jar frag; round jar; blue-green;  
"...ER...,MAS...."
  6. Canning jar liner; white glass; 3 incised rings in  
center; plain.
  7. 2 green glass frags.
  8. Stoneware body frag; buff paste; Michigan  
slipped; lug handle.
  9. Refined earthenware; 2 common whiteware frags.
  10. Refined earthenware; whiteware; blue tinted glaze on  
rim; plate rim.
  11. Refined earthenware; whiteware; annular decoration;  
blue and brown rings.
  12. Tobacco can frag; crimped end; L 76; W 24.
  13. Zinc canning jar screw cap; frag.
  14. Tin can end; crimped; crushed.
  15. 3 chert flakes.

#### Surface Material

##### Dogtrot Area

1. Bottle; French square; sides parallel; shoulder  
rounded; lip missing; Cup BM; brown; B/M: "N" in  
square; side panel: "PRICKLY ASH BITTERS;" D 63; 10  
frags. (Dr. B.F. Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters,  
Prickly Ash Bitters Co., Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St.  
Louis, MO.; Watson 1965:180)
2. Bottle; bevelled rectangular; sides parallel; shoulder  
and lip missing; Cup BM; Sc scar; green; 3 side  
panels: "...CALDWELL'S, ...PEPSIN," "...ILLINOIS,"  
"...R COMPANY;" L 57; W 35. (Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin,  
Pepsin Syrup Co., Monticello IN.; Baldwin 1973:97)
3. Bottle; bevelled rectangular; sides parallel; shoulder  
rounded; Cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine made; clear;  
B/M: "Owens-Illinois circle and diamond, "7 2" over  
"4;" side panel embossed: "THE J.R. WATKINS CO;" H  
213; L 76; W 42; B/N 167; HN 46; DN 23; D lip 25; D  
hole 18; T lip 13.
4. Bottle; double bevelled prescription; sides parallel;  
shoulder rounded; Cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine  
made; clear; B/M: "J" in keystone, "642;" side

- embossed with oz and cc scales; L 45; W 30; B/N 72; D lip 19; D hole 10.
5. Bottle; bevelled rectangular; sides tapering; shoulder rounded; Cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine made; clear; B/M: "DES PAT 89237;" H 73; L 32; W 18; B/N 58; HN 15; D lip 14; D hole 8; T lip 10.
  6. Bottle; triangular; sides parallel; shoulder missing; square patent lip; machine made; Cup BM; Sc scar; cobalt blue; B/M: "M" in circle, "5;" D 75; HN 18; DN 32; D lip 40; D hole 28; T lip 3.
  7. Bottle base; round; Cup BM; Sc scar; amethyst; B/M: "112" in diamond; side embossed: "...KY., ...LEANS, LA., ...VANSVILLE, IND., CAIRO, ILL.;" D 86.
  8. Bottle base; rounded rectangular with one oval face; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; B/M: "Illinois Glass Co., "I" in diamond, "E 4 LYRIC;" L 62; W 39.
  9. Bottle base; round; post BM; kickup; green; D 71.
  10. Bottle neck; tapered cork lip; applied; round collar adjacent; amethyst; swirled neck; round bottle; D lip 28; D hole 18; HN 102; DN 33; T lip 29; 3 frags.
  11. Bottle neck; tapered cork lip; applied; round collar; adjacent; clear; round bottle; D lip 27; D hole 19; HN 91; DN 33; T lip 29.
  12. Bottle neck; tapered cork lip; machine made; round collar; adjacent; amethyst; round bottle; D lip 28; D hole 19; HN 90; DN 33; T lip 27.
  13. Jar base; round; post BM; Sc scar; clear; B/M: "H" over "A," "A3;" side embossed: "...AS, ...OULDER, ...ON;" D 98. (ATLAS STRONG SHOULDER MASON ca. 1915; Toulouse 1977:4).
  14. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; side embossed: "ATLAS, ...RONG SHOULDER, ...ASON;" Kerr type closure; "POP-TOP CROWN MASON, CROWN CORK X SEAL COMPANY INC., ST. LOUIS, MO."
  15. Lettered jar frag; clear; "...AS, ...DE..."(see #13).
  16. Jar base; round; Cup BM; valve mark; clear; B/M: Illinois Glass Co, "I" in diamond, "1-EK;" side embossed: "PRES..., SUPREME, MASON, MF'D BY ILLINOIS GLA...;" D 116. (Presto Supreme Mason ca. 1925-1930; Toulouse 1977:64).
  17. Jar base; round; Cup BM; valve scar; clear; B/M: "KERR GLASS MFG CO. SAND SPRINGS OKLA., AUG 31, PATENTED, 1931;" D 95.
  18. Jar base; rounded square; Cup BM; Sc scar; valve scar; clear; B/M: "I" in diamond, "S-EK 6;" side embossed: "...ILLINOIS GLASS...;" D 89.
  19. Lettered jar frag; clear; "KERR SELF S...."
  20. Lettered jar frag; clear; "B..."[BALL] in script.
  21. Lettered jar frag; blue-green; "BA.. PERFE....  
...A...."
  22. 2 snuff tumblers; round; vacuum side seal; machine made; dip mold; starburst on base; clear; H 100; D base 60.

23. Jar rim; vacuum side seal; machine made; clear; internal ribs.
24. Lettered frag; oval bottle; brown; "DR. W.H. BULL'S HERBS AND IRON."
25. Snuff jar; rounded square; post BM; Sc scar; round lip; machine made; brown; D base 58; D lip 38; D hole 28; T lip 3.
26. Snuff jar base; rounded square; cup BM; brown; frag.
27. Pressed glass; tumbler base; ACL labeling: "IF YOU CAN FIND A BETTER BOURBON ... BUY IT!;" clear; D 58.
28. Pressed glass frag; unknown vessel; amethyst; unknown pattern.
29. Pressed glass; wine goblet; amethyst; D 80; H bowl 86.
30. Pressed depression glass; cup; white; American Sweetheart pattern (Macbeth-Evans Glass Co 1930-1936; Weatherman 1970:39); D base 60; H 51.
31. Glass canning jar liner; white; 3 embossed rings in center; "GENUINE PERCELAIN LINED CAP BOYD'S;" D 65.
32. Glass canning jar liner; white; 2 incised rings in center; "...FOR MASON JARS;" D 65.
33. Scrap glass:  
                     6-brown           1-cobalt
34. 4 window glass frags; T 2-2.5.
35. Stoneware; crock rim; lug handle; buff paste; Michigan slip interior and exterior; D 230; 2 frags.
36. Refined earthenware; whiteware; blue tinted rim; plate.
37. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
38. Zinc canning jar screw cap; glass liner: "GENUINE BOYD CAP FOR MASON JARS;" 3 incised rings in center; D cap 76; H 22.
39. Zinc canning jar screw cap; glass liner; plain; center well; D cap 72; H 19.
40. Zinc canning jar screw cap; glass liner: "BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED CAP;" 3 embossed rings in center; H 20.
41. Iron harness; buckle; rectangular; curved; center bar; L 67; W 44.
42. Tin can end; crimped; rectangular; L 58; W 38.
43. Wood frag.

Materials Collected By U.S. Army Corps of Engineers During  
Removal of Dogtrot House

No Bag Labelled.

22Ts1502 Nancy Belle Holley Site Artifact List

Test Unit 1

Level 1 Feature 1

No Material.

Level 2

1. Wire cut nail; L 2 in.
2. Machine cut nail; unmeasurable.
3. 8 asphalt roofing frags.

Level 3

No Material.

Test Unit 2

Level 1 Feature 1

1. Bottle neck; tapered cork lip; applied; green; D lip 24; D hole 14; T lip 20.
2. Canning jar lettered frag; clear; "H (over) A."
3. Canning jar liner; white; " (diamond) FOR BALL..."
4. Toy marble; opaque swirl; green on white; D 22.
5. Clear glass frag.
6. Aqua glass frag.
7. Wire cut nails
  - 1-1 3/4 in 9-3 in
  - 2-2 in 1-4 1/4 in
  - 1-2 1/2 in
8. Liberty head dime; 1917 D.
9. File; flat; tapered; single cut bastard file; L 196; W 16; T 3.
10. Metal foil cigarette package; "VANTAGE."
11. Plastic tableware rim; brown; unknown vessel.
12. Wood frag.

Level 2

No Material.

Level 3

No Material.

Test Unit 3

Level 1

1. Bottle base; unknown shape; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear.
2. Jar base; round; machine made; clear; B/M: "H (over) A, 6754 M 3-7."
3. Jar base; round; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear.
4. Jar rim; CT lip; clear; H lip 17; 2 frags.
5. 44 clear glass frags.
6. Iron cap washer; D 26; H 7; T 1; D hole 6.
7. 10 mortar frags.
8. 4 nut shell frags.

Level 2

1. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; T lip 22.
2. 7 clear glass frags.
3. 11 mortar frags.
4. Snail shell.

Test Unit 4

Level 1

1. Lettered bottle frags; round; clear; "...OKE," 2 frags.
2. 3 clear glass frags.
3. 3 wire cut nails; L 2 in.
4. Lincoln head penny; 1951 D.
5. 4 iron scrap.
6. Tin can end; cut out sanitary can top; D 70.
7. File; flat; tapered; unknown cut; tang missing; L 170+; W 22; T 4.
8. Lead socket for sheet metal roofing nails.
9. 3 linoleum scrap; green, red, and white on grey.
10. Brick frag.
11. Coal frag.
12. Peach pit.
13. Nut shell.

Level 2

No Material.

Test Unit 5

Level 1

1. Bottle neck; square cork lip; machine made; brown; T lip 20.

2. Canning jar lip liner; white; "...E ZIN...."
3. Wire cut nails
 

18-2 in	1-3 1/2 in
1-2 1/4 in	1-4 in
7-2 1/2 in	2-unmeasurable
7-3 in	
4. Machine cut nails
 

9-2 in	3-unmeasurable
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5. Zinc friction cap; baking powder type; D 34; H 5.
6. Aluminum flip top.
7. File; flat; tapered; second cut, single cut file; midsection; W 20; T 4.
8. 3 brick frags.
9. Peach pit.
10. 3 nutshell frags.
11. Snail shell.
12. Bone frag.

#### Level 2

1. Jar base; round; Cup BM; green; frag.
2. Bottle neck; CT lip; machine made; clear; T lip 12.
3. 2 frags of snuff tumbler; internal ribs; clear.
4. Lamp chimney rim; beaded; clear; W bead 5.
5. Canning jar lid liner; white; recessed center: "(diamond) GEN...;" 2 frags.
6. Canning jar lid liner; white; domed center; 2 frags.
7. Scrap glass
 

6-clear	2-burned (green)
4-green	3-amber
8. Refined earthenware; common whiteware; 4 frags.
9. Refined earthenware; whiteware; embossed dots near rim; scalloped rim.
10. Refined earthenware; burned frag.
11. Wire cut nails
 

2-1 1/4 in	4-2 3/4 in
1-1 1/2 in	22-3 in
48-2 in	8-3 1/4 in
3-2 1/4 in	9-unmeasurable
21-2 1/2 in	
12. Machine cut nails
 

1-2 in	7-unmeasurable
2-2 1/2 in	
13. Lead liner for sheet metal roofing nail.
14. Crown cap.
15. Iron scrap.
16. Iron wire; D 2.
17. Iron bucket bail; D 4; U-shaped end.

#### Level 3

1. 2 clear glass frags.



2. Wire cut nails  
1-2 in 3-3 in
3. Unmeasurable machine cut nail.
4. Iron socket tube; rounded end; collared top; half socket; L 60; W 20; T 11.
5. Iron rivet button; D 17; DH 7.
6. Asphalt roofing frag.

Test Unit 6

Level 1

1. Light bulb glass; frag.
2. Wire cut nail; L 3 1/2 in.
3. Asphalt roofing frag.
4. 2 coal frags.
5. Snail shell.

Level 2

1. Scrap glass:  
1-clear 1-green
2. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
3. Refined earthenware; whiteware; basemark: "SEMI-VITREOUS PORCELAIN, U.S.A." (in shield, green), (Mark of East Liverpool Potteries Company 1900-1903; Lehner 1978:44).
4. Wire cut nails  
4-1 3/4 in (with lead liners) 3-2 3/4 in  
1-1 3/4 in (no liner) 1-3 1/4 in  
6-2 in 3-2 1/2 in  
2-unmeasurable
5. Scissor end; iron; rounded end; W 15; T 5.
6. Iron scrap.
7. 2 cinders.
8. Screw cap; CT; knurled ring; rolled skirt; iron; D 40; H 13.
9. Canning jar liner; iron; Kerr type; D 68.
10. 23 mortar frags.
11. Canning jar gasket; red rubber; frag.
12. Bird bone.
13. 2 charcoal frags.

Level 3

1. Wire cut nails  
1-2 1/2 in 1-3 in

## Test Unit 7

### Surface, (near hog pen)

1. Bottle base; round; Cup BM; Sc scar; brown; B/M: "C3;" D
2. Bottle base; bevelled rectangular; Cup BM; panels; amethyst; side embossed: "...N'S, ...PTIC, ...ER."
3. Jar base; snuff tumbler; round; clear; dip mold; interior ribs; D 58; 2 frags.
4. Lettered frag; round bottle; green; COCA COLA bottle.
5. Stoneware body frag; Michigan slipglazed.
6. Refined earthenware; whiteware; saucer; basemark: "C.P.P.O." (monogram in circle, green).
7. Screw cap; iron; CT; knurled ring; rolled skirt; D 60; H 10.

### Level 1

1. Jar rim; round lip; machine made; brown snuff jar.
2. 3 clear glass frags.
3. Wire cut nails  
1-1 1/4 in 1-2 1/2 in  
1-1 1/2 in 5-3 in  
5-2 in 5-unmeasurable  
1-2 1/4 in
4. Machine cut nails  
1-2 in 1-unmeasurable
5. Crown cap.
6. Tin can end; cut out sanitary can top; D 71.
7. Aluminum foil frag.
8. Iron wire frag; D 3.
9. Snail shell.
10. Mortar frag; burned.
11. Charcoal frag.

### Level 2

No Material.

### Feature 6

1. Bottle base; unknown shape; Cup BM; clear
2. Jar; rounded square; snuff jar; brown; post BM; Sc scar; valve scar; round lip; machine made; B/M: 3 dots in a line; H 102; D 59; B/N 94; HN 8; D lip 34; D hole 25; T lip 4.
3. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; blue; frag.
4. Lettered glass frag; snuff tumbler frag; ribbed interior.
5. Lettered frag; panel bottle; "ELRE...;" clear.

6. Lettered frag; panel bottle; "SO...;" clear.
7. Canning jar liner; white recessed center; "...INE...YD CAP...MASON...;" 4 frags.
8. Pressed glass; tumbler rim; D 86; T rim 5; 2 frags.
9. Refined earthenware; common; whiteware; 2 frags.
10. Scrap glass:
 

10-clear	4-brown
1-green	
11. 1 window glass; T 2-2.5.
12. Wire cut nails
 

3-1 1/2 in	4-3 1/4 in
42-2 in	2-4 in
1-2 1/4 in	1-5 in
9-2 1/2 in	11-unmeasurable
7-2 3/4 in	
11-3 in	
13. Machine cut nails
 

1-1 1/4 in	1-2 1/2 in
1-1 1/2 in	9-3 in
10-2 in	8-unmeasurable
14. 3 rivet buttons; brass front; iron back; embossed: "BIG BEN;" D 17; T 11.
15. 14 iron scraps.
16. Carriage bolt; round head; D head 20; D shank 9.
17. Tool socket handle; iron; rolled L 190; D max 23; D min 16.
18. Stove plate socket; iron; T 5.
19. Shotgun shell; 12 gauge; short case; centerfire; "WESTERN, NEW CHIEF," No 12; D lead 23; H 9.
20. Rivet button; iron; D 15; H 9.
21. Rivet button; brass front; iron back;
22. Friction cap; baking powder type; iron; H 9; 5 frags.
23. Tin can end; round; crimped end; frag.
24. 5 nutshells.
25. 2 brick frags.
26. Mortar frag
27. 6 charcoal frags.
28. Peach pit.
29. 2 bird bones.
30. Chert projectile point base; Late Archaic - Motley like, tan chert.

#### Trench A

##### 0-5N

1. Wire cut nail; L 3 in.
2. 2 asphalt roofing frags.

##### 5-10N

1. Asphalt roofing frag.

10-15N

1. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; star on base; D 60.

15-20N

No Material.

0-12S

No Material.

Trench B

4S, 0-5W

1. 2 clear glass frags.
2. Toy auto; "SIMCA, ECH. 1/60, FRANCE MAJORETTE;"  
L 70; W 26; H 24.
3. Cardboard box for cartridges; "HI-SPEED MOHAWK 22s,  
REMINGTON ARMS CO BRIDGEPORT CONN." green and grey.

4S, 5-8W

1. Bottle base; oval; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; B/M: "77  
27;" L 57; W 27.
2. Scrap glass  
2-clear 2-brown
3. Plastic scrap  
6-green opaque

4S, 0-5E

1. Lead roofing nail liner.

4S, 5-10E

No Material.

4S, 10-15E

1. Mortar frag.

4S, 15-20E

1. Jar rim; vacuum side seal; clear; interior  
multifaceted; 2 frags.

4S, 20-27E

No Material.

Trench C

10N, 0-5E

1. 3 Asphalt roof tile frags.

10N, 5-10E

1. Bottle base; wide oval; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; B/M: "F" in hexagon; "D 23 , 68-42;" side embossed: "HALF PINT;" L 68; W 38. (Fairmont Bottle and Glass Co. 1945-1960; Toulouse 1971:201).

10N, 10-15E

1. Lettered frag; round bottle; ACL in white: "...BOTL...RE CANE'S...,WATER AND...;...TIFIED COLO.....1/10 OF 1% BEN.....OF SODA,...12 FLUID...."
2. Refined earthenware; whiteware; embossed rim; frag.

10N, 15-20E

1. Jar base; round; sides expanding; dip mold; clear; tumbler shape; 2 frags.
2. Jar; round; sides parallel; no shoulder; Cup BM; non-CT lip; machine made; white; D 51; H 32; D lip 45; D hole 37; T lip 10.
3. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze decal; embossed rim; soup plate; D 9 in; 5 frags.
4. Refined earthenware: whiteware, 2 frags.
5. Stoneware body frag; buff paste; creamy light brown slip glaze.
6. Wire cut nail; L 4 in.
7. Canning jar liner; Kerr type; 3 frags.
8. 2 iron scrap.
9. 2 coal frags.

10N, 0-7W

No Material.

Trench D

No Material.

Trench E

No Material.

Trench F

0N, 0-5W

No Material.

0N, 5-10W

1. 2 amethyst glass frags.
2. Stove part, iron.

Trench G

5-10S, 20E

1. Jar rim; ring lip; machine made; brown, snuff jar frag.
2. Refined earthenware; whiteware; frag.
3. Wire cut nails  
1-2 3/4 in                      2-3 1/4 in
4. Tableware; 3 tined fork; iron; W 19; 2 frags.
5. Friction can lid; baking powder type; D 50; H 10; 3 frags.
6. 6 iron scrap.
7. Brick frag.
8. Charcoal frag.

10-15S, 20E

No Material.

15-20S, 20E

No Material.

25-30S, 20E

1. Mirror frag; T 1-1.9.
2. Shovel cultivator blade; shield shape; square bolt hole; curving; L 180; W 168; T 4.
3. Non-ferrous metal disk, D 32; T 2.
4. Coal frag.

30-35S, 20E

1. 2 iron scrap.
2. Coal frag.

Trench H

30S, 5-15E

No Material.

30S, 15-20E

1. Green glass frag.

22Ts1503 Billie Eaton Site Artifact List

Test Unit 1

Level 1

1. Scrap glass  
5-clear 1-amethyst
2. Wire cut nails  
1-3 1/2 in 1-unmeasurable

Level 2

1. Charcoal; 19 frags.

Test Unit 2

Level 1

1. Bottle; round; sides parallel; tapered shoulder; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; D 64; B/M: "16 FL OZ, L 63,7 867;" neck embossed: "MR COLA, 16 OUNCES; THE GRAPETTE COMPANY, CAMDEN, ARKANSAS" (white).
2. Tumbler frag; beaded rim; D 35; frosted design; leaf design.
3. Lamp chimney top; beaded; D 45.
4. Scrap glass  
23-clear 1-amber  
1-green
5. Window glass frags  
26-T <2 9-T 2-2.5  
1-T 2.6-2.9
6. Refined earthenware; whiteware; 2 frags.
7. Brick frag.
8. Iron ring; L 67; W 56; T 8.
9. Crown caps; N 2.
10. Canning jar liner; Kerr type.
11. Nut; square; D 22; T 13; D hole 10.
12. Cobbler's celt; iron; L 120+; W 65+; T 56.
13. Spoon bowl; iron; W 44.
14. Iron scrap; 15 frags.
15. Nail frags; unidentifiable; N 2.
16. Wire cut nails  
1-2 3/4 in 1-unmeasurable
17. Clear plastic frag.
18. Rubber canning jar sealer; red; thumb tab; T 2.
19. Projectile point; orange chert; base only; corner removed; stem; straight; base rounded; T 9.

Level 2

1. Clear glass frag.
2. Window glass frags; 10 < 2 mm.



3. Iron scrap; 10 frags.
4. Unidentifiable nail.
5. Wire cut nails; 2 unmeasurable.

Level 3

No Material.

Test Unit 3

Level 1

1. Jar; round; sides parallel; no shoulder; Cup BM; valve scar; CT lip; machine made; clear; D 86; D lip 68; D hole 61; HN 21; BM: "J" in keystone, "815-4 5."
2. Jar base; round; Cup BM; valve scar; clear; D 65; B/M: "V 16."
3. Canning jar base; round; Cup BM; valve scar; blue-green; D 114.
4. Pressed glass frag; clear; lid?
5. Brown glass frag.
6. Tin can; crimped end; unknown shape; lock seam; exterior bail socket; H 200+.
7. Wire cut nails  
1-3 1/4 in 3-unmeasurable
8. Phonograph record frag; black; T 2.
9. Peach pit.

Level-2

1. Jar rim; lug type; machine made; clear; D 40; HN 17; 33 frags.
2. Jelly jar rim; vacuum side seal; machine made; clear; decorative border.
3. Lamp chimney rim; plain; T 2.
4. Milk glass frag.
5. Window glass frag; T 2-2.5.
6. Refined earthenware; whiteware; 2 frags.
7. Iron ring; D 26; T 5; hole 10.
8. Iron ring; D 46; T 6; hole 22.
9. Unknown iron and copper object.
10. Wire cut nails; 8-unmeasurable.
11. Unidentifiable nails; 13 frags.
12. 2 crown caps.
13. 4 peach pits.
14. Coal frag.
15. Brick frag.
16. 3 phonograph record frags; black; T 2.
17. Cowboy boot; plastic; brown; H 42.
18. Bread wrapper; plastic; multicolored.
19. Shampoo tube; plastic; "PRELL CONCENTRATE SHAMPOO, PROCTER & GAMBLE, CINCINNATI, OHIO."

### Level 3

1. Clear glass frag.
2. Wire cut nail; unmeasurable.
3. 2 phonograph record frags; black; T 2.
4. Charcoal frag.

### Test Unit 4

#### Level 1 North of Chimney Wall

1. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; D 30; HN 13; 13 frags.
2. Jar; snuff tumbler; vacuum side seal; clear; multifacted interior; 5 frags.
3. Lamp chimney frag; clear; T 1.
4. Bottle frag; Coca-Cola shape; green; embossed: "COCA COLA TRADE MARK..., IN U.S. PAT..."; 4 frags.
5. Tumbler; beaded rim; ACL; blue banded design; 14 frags.
6. tumbler; ACL; green and red floral design; 4 frags.
7. Tumbler; ACL on frosted glass; gray wheat design; 6 frags.
8. Glass button; 4 hole sew through; common shirt type; D 11; T 3.
9. Marble; white glass; asymmetrical; pontil scar; D 16.
10. Window glass frags.  
8-T 2-2.5                      1-T 2.6-2.9
11. Refined earthenware; whiteware; handle frag.
12. Brass medallion; D 32; T 2; embossed: "TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE" (obverse); "GOD GRANT ME THE SERENITY TO ACCEPT THINGS I CAN NOT CHANGE, COURAGE TO CHANGE THINGS I CAN, AND WISDOM TO KNOW THE DIFFERENCE" (reverse).
13. Metal foil; Kraft Oleomargarine wrapper.
14. Tin can; crimped end; lock seam; round; D 64.
15. Tin can; oval shape; dispenser top; frag.
16. 8 unidentifiable nails.
17. 2 wire cut nails unmeasurable.
18. 5 Mortar frags.
19. 45 brick frags.
20. Rubber inner tube frag.
21. 3 unknown fruit pits.
22. 137 charcoal frags.
23. 2 pieces of wood.
24. Chert flake.

#### Level 1 South of Chimney Wall

1. 33 brick frags.
2. 1 charcoal frag.

Level 2 South of Chimney Wall

1. Jar base; snuff tumbler; round; Sc scar; internal ribs; clear.
2. Window glass frag; T 2-2.5.
3. 6 clear glass frags.
4. Refined earthenware; whiteware; underglazed handpainted floral polychrome; (Southern Potteries Inc. Colonial Shape; Newbound and Newbound 1980).
5. Lincoln penny; 1963 D.
6. Tin can; crimped end; oval; L 59; W 24.
7. Iron screw cap; knurled ring; rolled skirt; red and white; Maxwell House Coffee; frag.
8. Wire cut nails  
1-2 1/4 in 1-unmeasurable
9. Plastic button; white; 4 hole sew through; D 11; T 2.
10. 2 plastic scrap.
11. 4 unknown nut shells.
12. 5 charcoal frags.
13. Brick frag.
14. 2 mortar frags.
15. Snail shell.

Level 2 North of Chimney Wall

1. Bottle frag; Coca Cola shape; green; embossed: "COCA COLA...;" 20 frags.
2. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; HN 20; 9 frags.
3. Jar; snuff tumbler; vacuum side seal; clear; multifaceted interior; 3 frags.
4. 62 clear glass frags.
5. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze polychrome decal; 2 saucer frags.
6. Tin screw cap; continuous thread; knurled ring on edge; rolled skirt; orange paint; D 26; H 11.
7. 2 iron canning jar liners; Kerr type.
8. Crown cap.
9. Wire cut nails  
2-1 1/2 in 5-4 in  
3-2 in 1-unmeasurable  
4-2 1/4 in
10. 3 iron scrap.
11. 11 brick frags.
12. 4 asphalt roof tiles.
13. 4 charcoal frags.
14. 1 peach pit.
15. Snail shell.

Test Unit 5

Level 1

1. Glass mason jar liner; white; frag.
2. Scrap glass frags.  
    3-clear                      2-green
3. Wire cut nail; unmeasurable.
4. Brick frag.
5. Battery rod; round; D 8; L 30+.
6. Chert frag.

Level 2

1. Scrap glass frags.  
    1-brown                      1-clear  
    1-white
2. Window glass fragment; less than 2 mm thick.
3. 2 refined earthenware frags; whiteware; embossed design; plate rim.
4. 2 wire cut nails; L 1 3/4 in.
5. Plastic screw cap; yellow; embossed eagle on top; vertical ribs on side; D 31; H 12.
6. Battery rod; D 8; L 63+.
7. Brick frag.
8. Coal frag.
9. Charcoal frag.
10. Tooth frag.

Test Unit 6

Feature 8

1. Clear glas frag.
2. Wire cut nail; L 2 1/4 in.
3. 8 charcoal fragments.

Feature 9

1. Wood sample.

Trench A

0-4S

1. Jar; round; sides parallel; rounded shoulder; Vicks Vapo Rub Jar; Cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine made; blue; H 61; D 42; B/N 39; HN 22; D lip 38; D hole 31; T lip 13; B/M: concentric triangles.

4-19S

No Material.

19-24S

1. Pressed glass; unknown vessel base; white.

24-29S

1. Clear glass frag.

29-34S

1. Amethyst glass fragment.

34-40S

1. Scrap glass:  
1-brown 1-green

Trench B

40S, 0-5W

1. Clear glass frag.

40S, 5-10W

1. Porcelain frag.; hand printed; embossed.
2. Refined earthenware; 2 common whiteware frags.
3. Wire cut nail; L 2 3/4 in.
4. Peach pit.

40S, 10-15W

1. Clear glass fragment.
2. Brick frag.
3. Charcoal frag.

40S, 15-20W

1. Clear glass fragment.
2. Refined earthenware; 2 common whiteware frags.

40S, 0-5E

1. Clear glass fragment.

40S, 5-10E

1. 2 green glass fragments.

40S, 10-15E

1. Bottle base; round; Cup BM; Sc scar; green.

40S, 15-20E

No Material.

40S, 20-25E

1. Amethyst glass frag.
2. Shotgun shell; .410 centerfire; medium case; plastic top; headstamp "410 FC;" D head 14; L case 18; L total 75.

Trench C

19S, 0-5W

No Material.

19S, 5-10W

1. Clear glass fragment.
2. Stoneware; Rockingham glaze; buff paste; cup; barrel shaped.
3. Nutshell.

19S, 0-5E

1. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze; polychrome floral decal; saucer.
2. Transparent yellow plastic fragment.

19S, 5-10E

1. Cobalt blue glass fragment.

19S, 10-15E

No Material.

19S, 15-20E

1. 2 clear glass frags.

Trench D

4S, 0-5W

1. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear T lip 21.
2. White glass frag.
3. Refined earthenware; embossed whiteware; unknown design.
4. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze polychrome decal; floral.
5. Rubber disk; black; D 94; center has impression of a 1 X 1 in. board.

4S, 5-10W

1. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; T lip 21.
2. Refined earthenware; common whiteware fragment.
3. Shoe; black leather; stitched sole; L 215; W 75.
4. Tennis shoe sole; rubber; melted sole; white; L 270; W 82.

4S, 10-15W

1. 2 brick fragments.
2. 2 linoleum fragments.

4S, 15-20W

No Material.

Trench E

4-9S, 19W

No Material.

9-14S, 19W

1. Rubber; tire fragment; black; solid; W 6; T 4.

14-19S, 19W

1. White glass fragment.

19-29S, 19W

No Material.

29-34S, 19W

1. Canning jar liner; white; recessed center; "...OR BALL...."

22Ts1504 Tobe Eaton Site Artifact List

Test Unit 1

Level 1

1. Bottle; 3-in-one oil; bevelled rectangular; sides parallel; shoulder rounded; Cup BM; square patent lip; applied; green side panels; B/M: "W 23"; side embossed: "THREE IN ONE," "3-IN-ONE OIL CO;" H 95; L 39; W 20; B/N 76; DN 16; D lip 18; D hole 10; T lip 8.
2. Bottle; Philadelphia oval; sides expanding; shoulder rounded; Cup BM; Sc scar; tapered cork lip; machine made; round collar adjacent; clear; indistinguishable B/M; L 62; W 22; HN 38; DN 18; D lip 19; D hole 12; T lip 21.
3. Bottle neck; tapered cork lip; machine made; round collar adjacent; amethyst; D lip 28; D hole 18; T lip 22.
4. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; side embossed: "B..." (Ball in script); D lip 68; D hole 57; T lip 22.
5. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; amethyst; T lip 16; 5 frags.
6. Pressed glass lamp base; round; D base 160; 4 frags.
7. Pressed glass vessel; rectangular; clear; lidded; bee and beehive design; frosted; 9 frags.
8. Pressed glass vessel; unknown shape; star of David design; clear; footed; 10 frags.
9. Scrap glass:
 

19-clear	24-green	2-amethyst
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10. Window glass frags
 

1-T 2-2.5	1-T 3-3.9
-----------	-----------
11. Wire cut nails
 

5-2 in	1-3 1/4 in
6-2 1/2 in	1-3 1/2 in
6-3 in	2-unmeasurable
12. Machine cut nails
 

4-1 1/2 in	1-2 3/4 in
30-2 in	5-3 in
16-2 1/2 in	4-unmeasurable
13. Zinc canning jar screw top; D 75; H 22; glass liner; "GENUINE BOYD CAP FOR MASON JARS."
14. Brass wire; D 2.
15. 1 metal frag.
16. 2 brick frags.
17. 7 mortar frags.
18. 5 charcoal frags.



## Level 2

1. Bottle base; narrow oval; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; B/M: "5;" side embossed: "B" (Brockway Glass Co. 1907-present; Toulouse 1971:59); W 21.
2. Canning jar base; round; post BM; Sc scar; blue green; B/M: "15" backwards; D 114; 6 frags.
3. Jar base; round; Cup BM; Sc scar; blue green; B/M: "5."
4. Bottle neck; tapered cork lip; machine made; round collar, adjacent; green; D lip 19; D hole 14; T lip 20; HN 36.
5. Jar rim; canning jar; CT lip; machine made; blue green; D lip 65; D hole 59; T lip 20; 4 frags.
6. Jar; lettered frags; round; clear; "BALL PER... MAS...;" 3 frags.
7. Canning jar lid liner; white; three incised rings in center.
8. Pressed glass; lamp reservoir bowl; clear; ACL floral design; 9 frags.
9. Pressed glass; unknown vessel base; amethyst; round; cone shaped; fluted; D 140; 3 frags.
10. Scrap glass:
  - 1-clear
  - 2-green
  - 3-burned (clear)
11. Wire cut nails
  - 2-1 in
  - 3-1 1/2 in
  - 1-1 3/4 in
  - 2-2 in
  - 2-2 1/2 in
12. Machine cut nails
  - 10-2 in
  - 7-2 1/2 in
  - 1-3 3/4 in
  - 2-unmeasurable
13. Iron wire; D 3.
14. Iron scrap; 5 frags.
15. 2 mortar frags.
16. Charcoal frag.

## Level 3 East Hearth

1. Pressed glass vessel rim; clear.
2. Scrap glass:
  - 2-clear
  - 5-green
3. Canning jar base; round; post BM; Sc scar; blue-green; B/M: "8;" 3 frags.
4. Canning jar base; round; Cup BM; blue-green; 2 frags.
5. Canning jar base; round; post BM; green; embossed: "MAS...'S,...NT, NO..." (Mason's Patent Nov 30th 1858); 8 frags.
6. Snuff tumbler rim; clear; frag.
7. Pressed glass; rectangular footed vessel; bees and beehive; clear; 18 frags.

8. Pressed glass; oval vessel shape; Star of David design; clear; 18 frags.
9. Bird bone.

Level 3 Below Tier 6

1. Bottle base; Philadelphia oval; Cup BM; amethyst; B/M: "4;" W 17.
2. Scrap glass:
 

11-clear	2-green
1-amethyst	24-burned (clear)
3. Wire cut nails
 

6-2 in	2-3 1/2 in
5-3 in	2-unmeasurable
1-3 1/4 in	
4. Machine cut nails
 

13-2 in	1-3 3/4 in
7-2 1/2 in	2-4 in
1-2 3/4 in	10-unmeasurable
1-3 in	
5. Cannning jar liner; Kerr type; 5 frags.
6. Rim lock case; rectangular; embossed "NEW YORK CITY 1883 MAKE;" L 82; W 55; T 15.
7. Brick frag.
8. 3 charcoal frags.
9. 1 bird bone.

Level 3 West Hearth

1. Bottle neck; tapered cork lip; machine made; round collar, adjacent; clear; D lip 20; D hole 17; T lip 19; HN 38; DN 19.
2. Bottle base; round; dip mold; amethyst; D 63.
3. Bottle; narrow oval; cup BM; square cork lip; machine made; round collar, adjacent; clear; L 50; D lip 20; D hole 15; HN 33; DN 17; 3 frags.
4. Bottle neck; CT lip; machine made; square bottle; clear; D lip 17; D hole 11; T lip 13; HN 31; DN 16.
5. Lettered jar frag; round; clear; "BALL PERFECT MASON;" 4 frags.
6. Pressed glass; tray; clear; buzzsaw design; crenellated rim; W 88.
7. Scrap glass:
 

29-clear	4-amethyst
13-aqua	
8. Machine cut nail; L 2 1/2 in
9. Cork; H 18; D 15.

Level 4 Tier 7

1. Canning jar base frags; round; post BM; CT lip; machine made; green; embossed: "MA...,PA...,...8...;" 6 frags.
2. Pressed glass; clear; beehive design; 3 frags.
3. Pressed glass; clear; Star of David design; 5 frags.
4. Scrap glass:  
3-clear 1-brown  
19-green 2-burned (clear)
5. Unidentifiable nail.
6. Wire cut nails  
1 - 2 in 2 - 3 in  
1 - 2 1/4 in 1 - unmeasurable  
2 - 2 1/2 in
7. Machine cut nails  
8 - 2 in 1 - unmeasurable  
2 - 2 1/2 in
8. 2 tacks; L 1/2 in.
9. Purse frame; hinged; V-shaped; H 30; 3 frags.
10. Snuff can top; embossed rooster; H 14; 7 frags.
11. 6 tin can scrap.
12. 2 brick frags.
13. Mortar frag.
14. 2 burned wood frags.
15. Snail shell.

Level 4 East Hearth

No Material.

Level 4 West Hearth

1. Jar base; round; green; Cup BM; frag.
2. Snuff jar rim; round lip; machine made; brown; D 37; D hole 29; T lip 8; 2 frags.
3. 2 lettered jar frags; clear; round; "B..., ...ON."
4. Scrap glass:  
4-clear 3-amethyst  
3-green 1-brown

Test Unit 2

Level 1

1. Bottle neck; square patent lip; applied; clear; D lip 18; D hole 10; T lip 5.
2. Lettered jar frag; clear; "...AS, ...OULDER, ...ON" 2 frags. (Atlas Strong Shoulder Mason ca. 1915; Toulouse 1977:4).
3. Scrap glass:  
4-clear 3-green
4. 2 window glass frags; T 2-2.5.

5. Unidentifiable nail.
6. Wire cut nails
 

3-2 in	1-3 1/2 in
4-2 1/2 in	1-4 in
1-3 in	1-unmeasurable
7. Machine cut nail; unmeasurable.
8. Crown cap; D 38; T 9.
9. Aluminum flip top.
10. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
11. Snail shell.
12. Plastic nasal spray; white; "MISTOL MIST 1 1/2 FL OZ, PLOUGH INC., MEMPHIS TENN."
13. Nut shell.
14. Wood frag.

#### Level 2

1. Bottle neck; square patent; applied; round collar; clear.
2. Canning jar liner; white; 3 frags.
3. Scrap glass:
 

5-clear	1-amethyst
2-green	
4. Window glass frags
 

2-T 3-3.9	4-T 5.1-5.9
-----------	-------------
5. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
6. Wire cut nails
 

1-1 3/4 in	3-4 in
11-2 in	1-4 1/4 in
8-2 1/2 in	1-4 1/2 in
4-3 in	1-unmeasurable
6-3 1/2 in	
7. Machine cut nails
 

1-3 in	2-unmeasurable
--------	----------------
8. Tin can; round; crimped end; lock seam; D 76.
9. Unknown iron artifact; round; D 50; hole in center.
10. 1 iron scrap.
11. Plastic razor blade case; blue; L 67; W 34; T 9.
12. 2 mortar frags.

#### Level 3

1. 2 unidentifiable nails.
2. Wire cut nail; L 2 1/2 in.
3. Brick frag.

#### Feature 2

1. Liquor bottle; double bevelled crescent prescription; sides parallel; shoulder rounded; Cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine made; iron screw cap; B/M: "PAT. APP. FOR 1-0-1-55-60;" side embossed:

- "OLD MISTER BOSTON BRAND, BOSTON TRADE MARK IN USE SINCE 1868;" tax stamp: "...ESSEE 1/10 GALLON \$.20;" H 189; L 81; W 43; B/N 150; HN 39; DN 25.
2. Bottle; round; sides parallel; shoulder round; Cup BM; valve scar; CT lip; machine made; clear; horizontal ribs on body; B/M: "4SDT 2;" D 52; D lip 24; D hole 19; T lip 12; 10 frags.
  3. Jar; round; sides parallel; shoulder square; Cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine made; clear; sidemark: "22 I (in circle) 59;" B/M: "H-359;" screw cap: "HEINZ SCREW-ON CAP;" H 89; D 42; B/N 71; HN 18; DN 38.
  4. Window glass  
6-T 2-2.5                      1-T 3-3.9
  5. Scrap glass:  
9-clear                      1-green
  6. Common earthenware; redware; 3 flower pot frags.
  7. Wire cut nails  
1-1 1/2 in                      1-3 in  
1-1 3/4 in                      1-3 1/4 in  
8-2 in                      3-3 1/2 in  
2-2 1/4 in                      3-4 in  
5-2 1/2 in                      1-6 in  
2-2 3/4 in                      7-unmeasurable
  8. Machine cut nails  
1-2 in                      1-2 3/4 in  
1-2 1/4 in                      1-3 in  
2-2 1/2 in
  9. Coffee can; crimped end; lock seam; key opening; "FOLGER'S;" D 130.
  10. 98 tin can frags.
  11. Tin can; crimped end; round; lock seam; D 102.
  12. 5 crimped end tin can frags.
  13. 6 wire frags; iron; D 3.
  14. Aluminum screw cap; "HEINZ 57 SCREW ON TOP;" D 52; H 11.
  15. Iron screw cap; D 46; H 16.
  16. Aluminum flip top.
  17. Plastic razor blade case; rectangular; blue; L 70; W 37; H 8.
  18. Leather scrap.
  19. Aluminum foil scrap.
  20. Paper scrap.
  21. Nutshell.
  22. Black plastic screw cap; knurled edge; D 24; H 17.
  23. White plastic screw cap; fluted edge; D 30; H 17.
  24. Plastic tableware frag; green; handle only; W 13; T 3.

### Test Unit 3

#### Level 1

1. Window glass frags  
75-T 2-2.5                      476-burned

2. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
3. Wire cut nails
 

1-1 in	11-2 1/2 in
6-1 1/4 in	1-2 3/4 in
1-1 3/4 in	14-3 in
21-2 in	3-4 in
2-2 1/4 in	
4. Machine cut nails
 

3-2 in	17-3 in
31-2 1/2 in	7-3 3/4 in
3-3 in	4-4 in
6-unmeasurable	
5. Thumb tack.
6. Butt hinge; L 39; W 37; W leaf 16.
7. 15 screen frags.
8. 2 aluminum foil frags.
9. 9 metal scrap.
10. 7 brick frags.
11. 1 mortar frag.
12. 5 asphalt roofing frags.
13. 10 charcoal frags.

## Level 2

1. Jar base; unknown shape; green; B/M: "A5."
2. Jar rim; Mason's thread; ground lip; clear; H 14.
3. 2 canning jar liners; white; center well; "...FOR BALL MASON JARS;" 3 frags.
4. Lamp chimney rim; clear; D 60; T 2.
5. Lamp chimney rim; amethyst; D 80; T 4.
6. Scrap glass:
 

6-clear	2-amethyst
2-green	1-amber
42-burned (clear)	
7. Window glass frag
 

10-T 1-1.9	2-T 5.1-5.9
31-T 2-2.5	1-T 6.0-6.9
1-T 4.1-5.0	
8. Refined earthenware; whiteware; unattached B/M: "...OCK & CO, ... ENGLAND,...MARK" (blue); (Maddock & Co.).
9. Refined earthenware; 4 common whiteware frags.
10. 7 stoneware frags; buff paste; Bristol exterior; Albany interior; cobalt decoration on exterior "S."
11. 22 unidentifiable nails.
12. Wire cut nails
 

1-1 3/4 in	2-2 1/2 in
4-2 in	2-3 in
13. Machine cut nails
 

1-2 in	1-3 3/4 in
2-2 1/2 in	
14. Shotgun case; 20 gauge; headstamp: "REM-UNC SHUR SHOT NO 20;" D 19; H 10.

15. Chrome plated metal tube; L 45; D 10.
16. 6 iron scrap.
17. 4 window screen frags.
18. 7 aluminum foil scraps.
19. Glazed brick frag.
20. 2 brick frags.
21. Window putty.
22. Peach pit.
23. Charcoal frag.

Level 2 West of Feature 4

1. Canning jar base; round; cup BM; green; four dots on base; D 112.
2. Scrap glass:
 

1-amethyst	1-burned (clear)
------------	------------------
3. Machine cut nails
 

1-2 1/4 in	1-3 3/4 in
1-2 1/2 in	1-unmeasurable
4. 20 iron scrap.
5. Brick frag.
6. Mortar frag.
7. Peach pit.

Level 2 East of Feature 4

1. Scrap glass:
 

4-clear	1-amethyst
5-aqua	5-burned (clear)
2. Window glass
 

3-T 1-1.9	10-T 2-2.5
-----------	------------
3. Refined earthenware; 2 common whiteware frags.
4. 9 unidentifiable nails.
5. Wire cut nails
 

1-3 1/4 in	1-unmeasurable
------------	----------------
6. Machine cut nails
 

1-2 in	1-2 1/2 in
--------	------------
7. Shotgun case; 20 gauge; headstamp: "WESTERN XPERT NO 20;" D 19; H 10.
8. 2 charcoal frags.
9. Chert flake.

Level 3

1. Scrap glass:
 

1-clear	2-green
---------	---------
2. Window glass
 

2-T 1-1.9	1-T 2.5-2.9
-----------	-------------
3. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
4. 3 unidentifiable nails.
5. 2 unmeasurable machine cut nails.

6. 2 metal scrap.
7. Wire screen frag.
8. 1 tooth.

Test Unit 4

Level 1

1. Jar round; sides parallel; shoulder rounded; post BM; CT lip; machine made; clear; Hazel Atlas B/M: "6738 8A;" D 44; D lip 53; D hole 47; T lip 17; 8 frags.
2. Jar rim; lug lip; machine made; clear; frag.
3. Jar base; round; post BM; green; B/M: "P... NOV 26 67, 178;" D 106.
4. Scrap glass:
 

5-clear	1-green
---------	---------
5. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
6. Wire cut nails
 

5-2 in	1-3 1/4 in
2-2 1/2 in	2-4 in
2-3 in	1-6 in
7. Machine cut nails
 

2-2 1/4 in	1-3 in
2-2 1/2 in	1-3 3/4 in
1-2 3/4 in	
8. Lincoln head penny; 1945.
9. Small stein top; spiked top; iron; L 60; D top 25; H spike 25.
10. 23 iron scrap.
11. Charcoal frag.

Level 2

No Material.

Level 3

No Material.

Level 4

No Material.

Test Unit 5

Level 1

1. Green glass frag.
2. Wire cut nails
 

1-2 in	1-3 in
1-2 1/2 in	



Level 2

1. 2 clear glass frags.
2. Wire cut nails  
1-2 in 1-2 3/4 in  
2-2 1/4 in 4-3 in  
1-2 1/2 in 1-unmeasurable
3. 2 iron wire; D 2.
4. Mortar frag.

Trench A

0-5S

1. Clear glass frag.
2. Mortar frag.

5-10S

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag; unreadable mark.

10-15S

No Material.

15-20S

1. Chert flake.

20-45S

No Material.

Trench B

28S, 0-5W

1. Green glass frag.

28S, 5-10W

1. Jar; round; sides parallel; shoulder round; Cup BM; valve scar; lug lip; machine made; clear; B/M; Hazel-Atlas symbol; "20 A 7542;" H 104; D 61; B/N ; HN 20; DN 49; D lip 57; D hole 54; T lip 11.
2. 6 tin can scrap.

28S, 10-15W

1. Glass slag.
2. Window glass frag; T 2-2.5.
3. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.

4. Brick frag.
5. 13 metal scrap.

28S, 15-20W

No Material.

28S, 20-25W

1. 2 coal frags.
2. Charcoal frag.

Trench C

46S, 0-5W

1. Rope pulley; frag; L 155+; D wheel 170.

46S, 5-10W

1. 6 clear glass frags.
2. Wire cut nail; L 3 1/4 in.

46S, 10-15W

1. 1 unmeasurable wire cut nail.

46S, 15-20W

1. Red rubber canning jar gasket; thumb tab; D 70.

46S, 20-25W

No Material.

46S, 0-5E

1. Wire cut nails  
     1-2 1/2 in                      1-5 in  
     1-3 in
2. Iron friction cap; baking powder type; D 30; H 7.

46S, 5-10E

1. Bottle base; 7 sided; Cup BM; clear; D 60.
2. Lettered bottle frag; panel bottle; clear; "FURST-MO.....EER....."

46S, 10-15E

1. Cold cream jar; round; sides parallel; no shoulder; Cup BM; Sc scar; lug lip; machine made; white; sides fluted; H 26; D 50; D lip 44; D hole 38; T lip 7.

2. Pressed glass; cup rim; milk glass frag.
3. Refined earthenware; 3 common whiteware frags.
4. Stoneware frag; grey paste; Michigan slipped body sherd.
5. Wire cut nails
 

2-2 in	1-4 in
2-3 1/4 in	
6. Machine cut nail; L 4 1/4 in.
7. Millsaw second cut tapering file; W 19.
8. Lug cap; "ARRID;" D 53; H 8.
9. Metal tin; round; friction lid; D 38; H 11.
10. 2 frags of tarred, curved fiberboard.

Trench D

12-17S, 19W

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.

17-22S, 19W

1. Canning jar lid liner; white; frag.
2. Refined earthenware; whiteware; underglazed annular decoration; frag.
3. Charcoal frag.

22-40S, 19W

No Material.

Trench E

46-51S, 8E

1. Canning jar lid liner; white; frag.
2. Scrap glass:
 

2-green	1-clear
---------	---------
3. Refined earthenware; 3 common whiteware frags.

51-56S, 8E

1. Scrap glass:
 

1-clear	2-green
---------	---------
2. Stoneware body frag; buff paste; Albany slip-glazed/saltglazed.
3. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
4. 1 iron scrap.

56-61S, 8E

1. Bottle neck; round prescription lip; applied; clear;

- D lip 23; D hole 12; HN 28; DN 17; T lip 12.
2. Jar base; round; post BM; Sc scar; blue green; B/M: "5;" D 113.
  3. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; blue green; D 60; T lip 19.
  4. Lettered bottle frag; oval bottle; cobalt; "...MARK;" (Phillips Milk of Magnesia).
  5. Canning jar lid liner; white; 3 incised rings in center; "...MASON...."
  6. Scrap glass:
 

5-clear	2-green
1-amethyst	
  7. Window glass
 

2-T 1-1.9	1-T 6.0-6.9
-----------	-------------
  8. Refined earthenware; 4 common whiteware frags.
  9. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze floral decal.
  10. Stoneware base; buff paste; exterior Bristol; interior Albany; D 200.
  11. Wire cut nail; L 2 1/4 in.
  12. Iron corner; bolted on; pyramid shaped; L 70; W 70; H 80.
  13. Iron strap; W 38; T 1.
  14. Unknown iron object; conical; hollow; hole in top; D 60; H 42.

61-66S, 8E

1. Green glass frag.
2. Wire cut nail; L 2 in.

66-68S, 8E

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware; burned frag.

Trench F

46-51S, 12W

No Material.

51-56S, 12W

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
2. Stoneware frags; grey paste; saltglazed interior; Michigan slipped exterior; 2 frags.
3. Battery rod; D 8.

56-61S, 12W

No Material.

Trench G

No Material.

Trench H

54-59S, 85W

1. 2 burned glass frags (clear).

59-64S, 85W

1. Glass vial; dip mold; D 25.

64-75S, 85W

No Material.

Trench I

No Material.

Trash Dump Site

1. Bottle; round; sides hourglass shaped; shoulder tapered; round; Cup BM; Sc scar; crown lip; machine made; green; B/M: "C (in circle), CORINTH MISS;" sides embossed: "COCA COLA TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE MIN CONTENTS 6 FL OZ."

22Ts1505 John Eaton Site Artifact List

Test Unit 1

Level 1

1. Scrap glass:  
    1-clear  
    1-brown
2. Canning jar lid liner; white; frag.
3. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
4. Wire cut nails  
    1 - 2 in                      1 - 4 in  
    1 - 3 in
5. Metal harness slide; L 63; W 47; T 2.
6. Black plastic cap frag; embossed with Owens Illinois mark (oval and diamond).

Level 2

No Material.

Level 3

No Material.

Test Unit 2

Level 1

1. Pressed depression glass; bowl; blue; Bubble Fire King (Anchor Hocking Co. 1942-48; Weatherman 1970:47).
2. Pressed depression glass; frag; ruby; Royal Ruby (Anchor Hocking Co. 1939-?; Weatherman 1970:161).
3. Snuff tumbler rim; frag; clear.
4. Lamp chimney rim; clear; 2 frags.
5. 1 clear glass frag.
6. Window glass frags.  
    2 - T 2-2.5                      1 - T 2.6-2.9  
    1 - T 3.0-3.9
7. Refined earthenware; 15 common whiteware frags.
8. Refined earthenware; embossed whiteware cup rim.
9. Wire cut nails  
    1 - 1 1/2 in                      2 - 3 in  
    1 - 2 in                          4 - 3 1/4 in  
    2 - 2 1/2 in                      6 - unmeasurable
10. 7 unidentifiable nails.
11. Blue plastic button; 2 hole sew through; flower shape; D 18; H 6.
12. 8 brick frags.
13. 2 mortar frags.

Level 2

1. Pressed depression glass; bowl; blue; Bubble Fire King. (Anchor-Hocking Co. 1942-48; Weatherman 1970:47).
2. Clear glass frag.
3. 2 window glass frags; T 2.6-2.9.
4. Refined earthenware; 5 common whiteware frags.
5. Refined earthenware; whiteware; underglazed hand painted; saucer rim; Southern Potteries, Inc. Colonial Shape (1938-1957) (Newbound and Newbound 1980:16).
6. Common earthenware; yellowware frag.
7. Unidentifiable nail.
8. Wire cut nails  
1-1 3/4 in 1-3 1/2 in  
2-2 in (1 with liner) 1-unmeasurable
9. 6 tin can frags.

Test Unit 3

Level 1

1. Clear glass frag.
2. Window glass frag; T 2.6-2.9.
3. Wire cut nail; L 2 in.
4. Brick frag.
5. 3 chert flakes.

Level 2

No Material.

Level 3

No Material.

Test Unit 4

Level 1

1. Glass ball; ends flattened; clear; D 12; H 9.
2. Canning jar lid liner frag; white; "GE...."
3. Scrap glass:  
1-clear 1-amethyst  
1-brown
4. 2 unmeasurable wire cut nails
5. 1 metal scrap.

Level 2

No Material.

Level 3

No Material.

Feature 2

1. Canning jar lid liner; white; center wall; frag.
2. Brown glass frag.
3. Common earthenware frag; yellowware.
4. 1 unmeasurable wire cut nail.
5. Cartridge case; .22 caliber; nickle plated case; D 7; H 10.
6. Scissors handle frag.
7. Iron strap frag; W 20; T 4.
8. 1 iron scrap.
9. 4 brick frags.
10. Mortar frags.

Test Unit 5

Level 1

No Material.

Level 2

1. Clear glass frag.

Level 3

No Material.

Test Unit 6

Level 1

1. 3 Clear glass frags.
2. 1 unidentifiable nail.

Level 2

1. Clear glass frag.
2. Black rubber electric plug adapter; D 29; H 26.

Level 3

No Material.



Trench A

0-5E

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.

5-10E

1. Cobalt glass frag.

10-20E

No Material.

20-25E

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.

0-5W

1. 1 amethyst glass frag.

5-10W

No Material.

10-15W

1. Canning jar lid liner; clear-white; 3 incised rings in center.

15-20W

1. Bottle base; unknown shape; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; B/M keystone.
2. Lettered jar frag; clear; round; "...EC...., ...ON" (Ball Perfect Mason; Toulouse 1977:7).
3. Pressed depression glass; unknown vessel; blue; Bubble Fire King.(Anchor-Hocking Co. 1942-48; Weatherman 1970:47).
4. Canning jar lid liner; white; frag.
5. Scrap glass:  
6-clear  
1-amber  
1-green

20-25W

1. Snuff tumbler rim frag; clear; interior panels.
2. Lettered frag; round; ACL label; "P" [EPSI].
3. Scrap glass:  
2-clear  
1-white

25-35W

No Material.

Trench B

0-5N, 5W

1. Marble; transparent swirl; yellow base color; white swirl; D 15.
2. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
3. Wire cut nail; L 5 in.
4. Machine cut nail; L 4 in.

5-10N, 5W

1. Canning jar lid liner; white; frag.
2. Clear glass frag.
3. Chert projectile point; earred; indented base; lanceolate; pink; L 70; W 35; T 8.

10-15N, 5W

1. Lettered jar frag; round; clear; "P..., SU..., M...;" (Presto Supreme Mason ca 1925-46; Toulouse 1977:64).
2. Canning jar lid liner; white; 2 frags.
3. Scrap glass:  
1-clear 1-burned (clear)

15-20N, 5W

No Material.

Trench C

No Material.

Trench D

20N, 0-5W

No Material.

20N, 5-10W

1. 2 stoneware frags; buff paste; saltglazed; Michigan slipglaze exterior; Albany slipglaze interior.
2. 2 iron sheet metal frags; galvanized.
3. White plastic cigarette holder; L 34; W 10; T 10.

20N, 10-15W

1. 2 window glass frags; T 2.6-2.9.
2. 7 stoneware frags; buff paste; slipglaze/saltglaze; exterior Michigan; interior Albany.
3. Brick frag.

20N, 15-20W

1. Bottle; wide oval; sides expanding; shoulder round; Cup BM; Sc scar; CT lip; machine made; iron screw cap; B/M: "J (in keystone) 135;" jug handle; H 170; L 61; W 45; B/N 132; HN 38; DN 27.
2. Clear glass frag.
3. Window glass frag; T 2-2.5.

20N, 20-25W

1. Window glass frag; T 2-2.5.

Trench E

No Material.

Trench F

No Material.

Trench G

0-5N, 28W

1. Canning jar lid liner; white; center well; no lettering.
2. Pressed depression glass; saucer; Jadeite green; Alice pattern (Anchor-Hocking 1940s; Weatherman 1974:148); 2 frags.
3. Clear glass scrap.
4. Wire cut nail; L 3 1/4 in.

5-10N, 28W

No Material.

10-15N, 28W

1. Refined earthenware; whiteware; yellow tinted glaze; embossed rim.

Surface Material under Porch

1. Bottle; bevelled rectangular; sides parallel; shoulder rounded; Cup BM; Sc scar; round patent lip; machine made; V collar, adjacent; green; front panel: "DR MILES NERVINE;" B/M: "I (in diamond);" H 210; L 72; W 38; B/N 161; HN 41; DN 23; D lip 30; D hole 16; T lip 9.

22TS1506 Tipton/O'Neal Site Artifact List

Test Unit 1

Level 1

1. Snuff tumbler rim; clear; vacuum side seal; 3 frags.
2. Scrap glass:  
1-clear 1-aqua
3. Wire cut nails  
2-1 1/2 in 6-3 in  
5-2 in 1-3 3/4 in  
3-2 1/4 in 2-4 in  
1-2 3/4 in
4. 6 tin can side frags.
5. 6 scrap metal.
6. Black plastic screw cap; knurled edge; D 22; T 12.
7. Bird bone.
8. 3 leather belt frags; W 27; T 3.
9. Grey chert projectile point; shield shaped blade; lenticular cross section; corners removed; straight stem; rounded base; shoulders sloping ; L 45; W 26; T 8.

Level 2

No Material.

Test Unit 2

Level 1

1. Canning jar lid liner; white; center well; "GENUINE ZINC CAP FOR BALL MASON JARS;" D 65.
2. 5 lamp glass frags; clear; T 2.
3. Window glass frags  
1-T 2-2.5 1-T 2.6-2.9
4. Scrap glass:  
10-clear 2-burned (1 clear, 1 aqua)
5. Earthenware button; 2 hole sew through; fisheye pattern; D 15; T 4.
6. Refined earthenware; 4 common whiteware frags.
7. Stoneware; buff paste; exterior Bristol slip/saltglazed; interior Albany slipped; 2 frags.
8. 2 indeterminate nails.
9. Wire cut nails  
3-1 1/2 in 2-3 in  
6-2 in 3-4 in  
10-2 1/2 in 12-unmeasurable
10. Machine cut nails  
1-3 in 1-unmeasurable
11. 12 gauge shotgun shell; short case; "REM-UMC NO 12...;" D 23.
12. Pocket knife blade; L 70; W 16.

13. Canning jar lid; zinc with glass liner; lid embossed: "BALL (in script);" D 75; H 22; center well in liner; "GENUINE ZINC CAP FOR BALL MASON JARS."
14. Friction can lid; baking powder type; D 40; H 10.
15. Friction can lid; baking powder type; D 35; H 9.
16. 4 scrap metal frags.
17. Black plastic screw cap; knurled edge; interior embossed: "SW CO;" D 28; H 13.
18. Black plastic button; raised ring on edge; 2 hole sew through; D 15; T 2.
19. Brick frag.
20. White chert projectile point; triangular blade; lenticular cross section; corner removed; stem expanding; W 40; T 6.
21. Pink chert biface frag; leaf shape; lenticular cross section; T 8.
22. Secondary chert decortication flake; pink.
23. Pig tooth.

#### Level 2 Inside Hearth

1. Snuff jar tumbler; clear; starburst on base; interior ribbed; vacuum side seal; 3 frags.
2. Window glass frag; T 2-2.5.
3. Scrap glass:  
     2-clear                      1-burned (aqua)
4. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze decal; polychrome floral; frag.
5. Black plastic screw cap; knurled edge; D 28; H 15.
6. Red plastic comb; hand carved "T" on top; H 40.
7. Pink chert projectile point; leaf shaped blade; triangular cross section; shoulders distinct; straight stem; base flat; L 45; W 22; T 7.

#### Level 2 Outside Feature 1

1. Jar; rounded square; post BM; Sc scar; valve scar; CT lip; machine made; double collar; 2 loop handles on neck; B/M: "8;" side embossed: "...ACTURED BY, ...S-ILLINOIS, ...ASS COMPANY;" D base 110; D lip 65; D hole 58; HN 60; DN 58; T lip 23; 8 frags.
2. Snuff jar tumbler base; clear; starburst on base; internal ribs; D 62; 2 frags.
3. Lettered bottle frag; panel bottle; brown; "RAW..., TRADE...."
4. Lettered jar frag; round; blue-green; "...CT, ...ON;" 2 frags.
5. Scrap glass:  
     12-clear                      1-green
6. Stoneware; body frag; buff paste; Albany slipglazed.

7. Wire cut nails
 

1-1 1/2 in	1-4 in
1-2 3/4 in	1-5 in
1-3 in	3-unmeasurable
1-3 1/4 in	
8. Pencil lead; D 3; L 26.

### Level 3

1. Canning jar; machine made; threaded lip; shoulder seal; blue-green; "BALL PERFECT MASON;" D lip 65; D hole 59; T lip 19.
2. Snuff jar tumbler; machine made; starburst on base; internal ribs; D base 61.
3. Snuff jar tumbler; machine made; vacuum side seal; plain interior.
4. Lettered glass frag; panel bottle; green; "FREEPORT, ILL."
5. Scrap glass:
 

1-white	7-clear
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6. Window glass frag; T 2-2.5.
7. Refined earthenware; 3 common whiteware frags.
8. Muleshoe frag; heel cleat; L 128; T 11.
9. Black scrap plastic.

### Test Unit 3

#### Level 1

1. Jar base; round; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; B/M: O and diamond mark; "2 (left), 3 (right), 1 (below);" D 57.
2. 3 snuff jar tumbler rim frags; clear.
3. Lettered jar frag; clear; "[PERF]ECT,...[MAS]ON...."
4. Canning jar lid liner; white; frags.
5. Window glass frags
 

2-T 2-2.5	1-T 3-3.9
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6. Scrap glass:
 

8-clear	1-amethyst
2-aqua	
7. Refined earthenware; 2 common whiteware frags.
8. Iron scrap.
9. 6 chert flakes.

#### Level 2

1. Bottle neck; crown cap; machine made; brown; D lip 26; D hole 18; H lip 18.
2. Snuff jar tumbler rim; vacuum side seal; clear; plain interior; frag.
3. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; frag.
4. Canning jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; frag.
5. Window glass
 

1-T 1-1.9	3-T 2-2.5
2-T 3-3.9	

6. Scrap glass:  
4-clear 1-amethyst
7. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
8. Tin can lid; hinged; oval; W 42; H 9.
9. 2 chert secondary decortication flakes.

Level 3

1. Jar rim frag; threaded; machine made; clear.
2. Window glass frag; T 1-1.9.
3. Scrap glass:  
4-amethyst 1-green
4. Stoneware body frag; grey paste; Albany slipglazed/saltglazed.
5. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
6. Iron rivet button; D 17; H 10.
7. Pink chert biface; wide oval shape; triangular cross section; W 47; T 10.
8. 3 chert flakes.

Test Unit 4

Level 1

1. Glass marble; white base color; blue swirls; D 16.
2. Scrap glass:  
1-clear 1-green
3. Wire cut nails  
1-3 1/4 in 1-4 in
4. Washer; D 28; D hole 9; T 2.

Level 2

1. Wire cut nails  
1-1 1/4 in 1-unmeasurable
2. Brown plastic button; 2 hole sew through; center well; D 23; T 3.

Test Unit 5

Level 1

1. Wire cut nail; L 3 in.

Level 2

No Material.

Level 3

No Material.



General Surface Material

1. Stoneware crock; saltglazed/slipglazed Bristol slipped interior and exterior.

22Ts1507 R.G. Adams Site Artifact List

Test Unit 1

Level 1

1. Canning jar lid liner; white; center well; "...FOR BAL...;" 2 frags.
2. Lamp chimney base; clear; D 80; T 2.
3. Pressed glass; white; bowl rim; 2 frags.
4. Spherical bead; red opaque; D 6.
5. 5 clear glass frags.
6. Window glass frags  
1-T 1-1.9 51-T 2-2.5  
1-T 4-5
7. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
8. Wire cut nails  
18-1 3/4 in (8 with liners)  
6-2 in 4-3 in  
3-2 1/2 in 3-unmeasurable
9. 2 roofing nail liners.
10. Razor blade; double edge; "GILLETTE SUPER STAINLESS BLADE;" L 43; W 22.
11. Coffee can key; H 40; W 27.
12. Iron ring; D 75.
13. Iron wire; D 3.
14. 3 tin can scrap.
15. Aluminum pie plate; frag.
16. Canning jar lid; screw ring with separate liner; D 75; H 16.
17. Tin can rim; crimped end; round; D 130.
18. Tin can rim; crimped end; round; D 55.
19. Mortar frag.
20. Bone frag.
21. Stretch fabric cloth; purple and white frag.
22. 2 linoleum frags; pastel streaks.
23. Plastic button; black; 4 hole sew through; D 13; T 3.
24. Plastic popsicle stick; red.
25. Plastic scrap:  
1-transparent clear  
1-green opaque  
3-white opaque

Level 2 Feature 1

1. Lettered jar frags; unknown shape; clear; "THREE POUNDS NET,...UM,...ED,...EE, PR...ED BY, ...TTER...ON COF...;" 5 frags.
2. 2 snuff tumbler frags; clear; optic pattern.
3. Canning jar lid liner; white center well; 2 frags.
4. Pressed glass; tumbler; ACL labeling; red; 3 frags.
5. Marble; translucent swirl; base color white; blue green swirl; D 13.

6. Scrap glass:
 

30-clear	1-amethyst
4-green	1-brown
7. 2 window glass frags; T 3-3.9.
8. Porcelain frag; annular gold ring at rim; saucer.
9. Refined earthenware; 2 common whiteware frags.
10. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze floral decal; frag.
11. Refined earthenware; whiteware; annular red underglaze ring; beaded rim; D rim 9 in.
12. Wire cut nails
 

3-2 in	8-3 in
4-2 1/4 in	6-3 1/2 in
10-2 1/2 in	1-4 in
3-2 3/4 in	23-unmeasurable
13. Carriage bolt; D head 20; L 72; D shank 13; H threads 35.
14. Cartridge; .22 caliber; D head 10; H 16; bullet inside.
15. 2 iron scrap.
16. Peach pit.
17. Record frag; black.

#### Level 2

1. Jar rim; CT lip; machine made; lightning closure as well; clear; 5 frags.
2. Canning jar liner; white; 2 frags.
3. Eyeglass lens; clear; round; T 3.
4. Scrap glass:
 

15-clear	1-amber
2-green	
5. Window glass
 

3-T 2-2.5	1-T 4-5
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6. Porcelain saucer frag; overglaze decal; scalloped; embossed rim.
7. Refined earthenware; 2 common whiteware frags.
8. Refined earthenware; whiteware; underglazed handpainted rim frag.
9. Wire cut nails
 

3-1 3/4 in	3-3 in
3-2 1/4 in	3-3 1/4 in
4-2 1/4 in	3-unmeasurable
10. Washer; D 18; D hole 3; T 1.
11. 2 iron scrap.
12. Lincoln head penny; non-copper.
13. Black plastic tube cap, knurled edge; D 17; H 7.
14. Chert flake.

#### Level 3 Feature 1

1. Snuff jar rim; round patent lip; machine made; brown; D lip 36; D hole 24; T lip 4; 4 frags.

2. Canning jar lettered frag; rounded square; clear; "PERFECT MASON;" vertical ribs on corners (Ball Perfect Mason); 8 frags.
3. Snuff tumbler base; round; dip mold; clear; starburst on base; 2 frags.
4. Lettered frags; coffee jar; clear; "VACU..., PACKED, COFF...;" 7 frags.
5. Canning jar rim; CT lip; machine made; clear; 4 frags.
6. Lettered frag; round bottle; amethyst; "...LANTE..., TIFF."
7. Lettered canning jar frag; blue green; "ATLAS STRONG SHOULDER MASON;" 6 frags.
8. Snuff tumbler rim; vacuum side seal; 2 frags.
9. Tumbler rim; clear frag; interior panel; T 3.
10. Lamp chimney rim; clear; T 2.
11. Tumbler rim; beaded; clear; T 3; 2 frags.
12. Lamp chimney rim; clear; D 80; T 2; 2 frags.
13. Lamp chimney rim; green; T 1; 3 frags.
14. Pressed depression glass; unknown vessel; pink; Fortune pattern (Hocking Glass Co 1936-1937; Weatherman 1970:90); 2 frags.
15. Pressed glass; unknown vessel; white; ribbed; 11 frags.
16. 2 canning jar lid liner; white; 3 widely spaced embossed rings in center; "BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED CAP 2, 6V 23;" D 65.
17. Canning jar lid liner; white; center well; stippled edge; "GENUINE...P...JARS;" 4 frags.
18. Canning jar rim frags; CT lip and lightning closure; machine made; clear; 4 frags.
19. Scrap glass:
 

55-clear	1-amethyst
11-green	
20. Window glass
 

3-T 1-1.9	3-T 2-2.5
2-T 2.6-2.9	2-T 3-3.9
21. Porcelain saucer rim; unknown embossed design; scalloped rim; 2 frags.
22. Porcelain bowl rim; plain; frag.
23. Stoneware crock rim; blue tinted Bristol slipglazed; frag.
24. Refined earthenware; 10 common whiteware frags.
25. Refined earthenware; whiteware; underglazed handpainted; beaded plate rim; Southern Pottery Co. style; D 8 in.
26. Refined earthenware; whiteware; underglaze; red annular ring near rim; 2 frags.
27. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglazed floral decal; 2 frags.

28. Wire cut nails
 

2-1 in	11-3 in
1-1 1/2 in	15-3 1/4 in
10-2 in	2-3 1/2 in
4-2 1/4 in	1-4 1/4 in
13-2 1/2 in	1-5 1/4 in
11-2 3/4 in	35-unmeasurable
29. 2 carriage bolts; badly rusted.
30. Iron spring frags; D 12.
31. Flatware; four tined fork; stainless steel; tanged; L 135; W 20; T 2.
32. Iron ring; D 70; T 1.
33. Bailing wire; D 2.
34. Rivet button; D 20; T 3 (front only).
35. 11 iron scrap.
36. 10 tin can frags; crimped end.
37. Red rubber canning jar gasket; thumb pull; D 74; T 3.
38. Plastic screw cap; black; embossed "666" or "999;" D 22.
39. Glazed brick frag.
40. 2 chert flakes.
41. Pink chert biface frag.
42. Bone frag.

#### Level 4

1. Lettered jar frag; clear; round; "B..." \*Ball\*; 2 frags.
2. Snuff jar tumbler; clear; 2 frags.
3. Scrap glass:
 

10-clear	3-green
3-brown	
4. Window glass
 

1-T 1-1.9	1-T 2-2.5
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5. Porcelain; annular gold ring at rim; saucer rim.
6. 2 porcelain frags.
7. Refined earthenware; 3 common whiteware frags.
8. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze decal; 2 frags.
9. Wire cut nails
 

2-2 1/4 in	3-unmeasurable
1-2 3/4 in	
10. 2 fence staples; H 25.
11. 1 iron scrap.

#### Test Unit 2

##### Level 1

1. Bottle base; unknown shape; clear; Cup BM.
2. Bottle base; unknown shape; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear.
3. 8 clear glass frags.

4. Wire cut nails  
     1-1 3/4 in                      1-2 1/2 in  
     1-2 in                          2-unmeasurable
5. 3 aluminum foil frags.
6. Shell button; fisheye pattern; 2 hole sew through; D 15; T 2.
7. Red plastic button; 2 hole sew through; flower design; D 26; T 2.
8. Linoleum frag; pastel streaks.
9. 11 mortar frags.
10. 2 chert flakes.
11. 3 bird bones.

#### Level 2

1. Bottle base; rounded rectangular; cup BM; Sc scar; clear; Owens Illinois circle and diamond B/M: "4" (1934 or 1944; Toulouse 1971:40); W 25.
2. Scrap glass:  
     1-clear                          1-burned (green)
3. Wire cut nails  
     1-2 1/2 in                      3-unmeasurable
4. 5 iron scrap.
5. Glazed brick frag.
6. Charcoal frag.
7. 3 chert flakes.
8. 3 bones.
9. Plastic scrap:  
     1-clear                          1-blue opaque
10. Square nut; D 20; H 10.

#### Level 3

1. 4 chert flakes.
2. Bottle neck; CT lip machine made; clear; D lip 19; D hole 14; HN 31; DN 18; T lip 12; with cork.
3. Marble; translucent swirl; base color clear; brown and white swirls; D 15.
4. Spherical bead; red; D 6.
5. 3 clear glass frags.
6. Wire cut nails  
     2-3 in                          1-unmeasurable
7. Bailing wire; D 6.
8. Unidentified lead artifact; "1622."
9. 2 iron scrap.
10. Plastic plug plate; ivory; rectangular; "MERRIT U.S.A.;" L 115; W 71; T 8.
11. Bone button; four hole sew through; brown; D 17; T 2.
12. 3 plastic bread wrapper frags.
13. Brown opaque plastic frag.

Test Unit 3

Level 1 Feature 3

1. Bottle base; double bevelled prescription; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; B/M: "O (in square) WENS 67;" (Owens Bottle Co. 1912-1929; Toulouse 1971:393); W 30.
2. 2 bottle bases; round; dip mold; clear; D 57.
3. Bottle base; unknown shape; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear.
4. Snuff jar rim; round lip; machine made; brown.
5. Canning jar lid liner; white; 3 embossed rings in center.
6. Eyeglass lens; clear; round; D 35.
7. Lettered frag; ACL label; red; unknown frag.
8. Scrap glass:  
6-clear 2-green
9. Window glass  
69-T 2-2.5 1-T 2.6-2.9
10. Refined earthenware; whiteware; underglaze; annular ring; red; scalloped plate frag.
11. Wire cut nails  
1-1 3/4 in 1-3 in  
1-2 1/2 in 1-4 in
12. Machine cut nail; L 2 1/2 in.
13. Galvanized sheet metal frag.
14. Bailing wire; D 2.
15. 10 wire screen frags.
16. Bail socket; exterior; D 48; H 10.
17. 14 tin can frags.
18. Plastic belt frag; green; W 20.
19. 2 linoleum frag; pastel streaks.
20. 2 brick frags.
21. 5 mortar frags.
22. Peach pit.

Level 2 Feature 3

1. Bottle; round; sides parallel; shoulder round; Cup BM; Sc scar; lip missing; clear; B/M: "F 397 4" (Fairmont Glass Works 1903-45; Toulouse 1971:200); D 47; B/N 86; DN 18.
2. Bottle base; rounded rectangular; Cup BM; Sc scar; clear; front panel: "...-McNESS CO, ...ORT, ILL. U.S.A.;" B/M: Owens-Illinois circle and diamond "9 4" (1934 or 1944); L 57; W 31.
3. Canning jar lid liner; white; center well; "GENUINE ZINC CAP FOR BALL MASON JARS;" D 65.
4. 2 window glass frags; T 2-2.5.
5. Refined earthenware; 2 common whiteware frags.
6. Wire cut nail; L 3 in.
7. Solid shanked goose necked hoe; L 151; W blade 168; H blade 45.
8. Brace; iron; T shaped; 3 bolt holes; L 310; W 127; T 6.

9. Iron unidentified object.
10. Rubber shoe heel; red; nailed single left; L 80; W 76; T 21.

Test Unit 4

Level 1

1. Black rubber mat; imitation weave; T 4.
2. Plastic scrap:
 

1-orange	1-white
1-black bag	

Level 2

1. Canning jar lid liner; white; "...IN..." frag.
2. Clear glass frag.

Level 3

No Material.

Test Unit 5

Level 1

1. Lettered glass frag; clear; round shape; "...ARK R."
2. Canning jar lid liner; white; raised rings in center; "...ORCELAIN."
3. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
4. Stoneware base; buff paste; Albany slipped interior; frag.
5. Wire cut nails
 

1-2 1/4 in	1-4 in
3-2 1/2 in	2-unmeasurable
2-3 1/4 in	
6. Crown cap frag.
7. Tin foil frag.
8. Chert perforator; pink; frag.

Level 2

1. Glass snuff jar rim; clear; vacuum side seal; frags.
2. Glass tumbler rim; clear; frag.
3. Burned canning jar lid liner; frag.
4. Window glass frags
 

1-T 1-1.9	1-T 2-2.5
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5. Scrap glass:
 

9-clear	2-amethyst
1-aqua	1-burned (clear)
6. 4 refined earthenware frags; common whiteware.



- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 7. Wire cut nails |                 |
| 1-2 1/4 in        | 2-3 1/4 in      |
| 4-2 1/2 in        | 1-3 1/2 in      |
| 3-3 in            | 15-unmeasurable |
8. 3 metal scraps.
  9. Red rubber frag.
  10. 2 brick frags.
  11. Burned wood frag.

Level 3

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Wire cut nails |                |
| 1-1 3/4 in        | 1-3 in         |
| 2-2 in            | 1-3 1/4 in     |
| 1-2 1/4 in        | 3-unmeasurable |
| 4-2 1/2 in        |                |
2. 1 metal scrap.

Test Unit 6

Level 1

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
2. Wire cut nail; L 2 in.
3. Metal button; loop button; round; cross hatched design; D 18.
4. 2 crown caps.
5. Tin can end; crimped end; round; D 54.
6. Tin can end; crimped end; round; D 59.
7. Nutshell.
8. 7 charcoal frags.
9. Wood frag.
10. 7 cloth frags.

Level 2

1. Scrap glass:
 

12-clear	1-burned (clear)
1-white	
2. Refined earthenware; whiteware; underglazed late style transferprint; scalloped rim.
3. Refined earthenware; whiteware; overglaze floral decal.
4. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
5. Wire cut nails
 

2-1 3/4 in	8-3 in
10-2 in	1-3 1/4 in
6-2 1/2 in	1-3 1/2 in
4-2 3/4 in	4-unmeasurable
6. 2 carriage bolts; L 55; D head 20; H threads 12; D shank 13.
7. Carriage bolt; D head 15; D shank 9; frag.

8. Hex headed tap bolts
 

#	L	D head	D shank	H threads
1	45	16	10	25
1	39	15	11	23
1	36	15	12	21
1	30	15	9	15
1	25	15	10	13
9. Fence staple; L 25.
10. Washer; D 24; T 3; D hole 7.
11. Nut; square; D 16; H 8; D bolt 5.
12. Nut; hexagonal; D 18; H 8; D bolt 9.
13. Nut; hex castle; D 22; H 17; D bolt 14 (Grafstein & Schwarz 1971: 176).
14. Coffee can key; frag.
15. Iron ring; D 75; T 13.
16. Iron wire; 3 frags; D 4.
17. 3 unidentified metal artifacts.
18. 23 crown caps.
19. Tin foil wrapper; "NO 3815 3/8 INCH ELASTIC, MADE IN U.S.A., JEWEL;" L 45.
20. 8 aluminum foil frags.
21. 4 rivet buttons; D 17; H 10; "WASHINGTON DEE CEE."
22. Rivet button; D 17; H 11; "ALDEN'S."
23. 2 rivet buttons; embossed design; D 16.
24. Suspender clip; L 51; W 48.
25. 4 metal scrap.
26. Aluminum flip top.
27. 4 tin can frags; crimped end.
28. Rectangular harness slide; moveable center bar; L 58; W 22; T 4.
29. Linoleum frag.
30. Black rubber gasket; D 47; T 2.
31. Chert chunk.
32. 14 charcoal frags.

### Level 3

1. Clear glass frag.
2. Window glass frag; T 4-5.
3. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
4. Wire cut nails
 

	3-2 in	2-3 in
	1-2 1/2 in	
5. Carriage bolt; D head 17; D shank 10; L 29.
6. Hex head tap bolts
 

#	L	D head	D shank	H threads
1	39	16	11	20
1	28	16	11	16
7. Nut; hex castle; D 15; H 12; D bolt 8.
8. Washers
 

#	D	T	D hole
1	24	3	9
1	16	3	6
9. Round headed machine screw; L 32; D head 20; D shank 7; H thread 16.

10. Brown plastic cup frag; embossed: "THE J.B. WILLIAM..., CONTAINER...MADE IN..., U.S.A."

Trench A

0-5S

No Material.

5-10S

1. Wire cut nail; L 2 in.
2. White plastic scrap.
3. Black rubber hose; D 30.

10-15S

No Material.

15-20S

1. Canning jar lid liner; white; frag; "POR...."

20-25S

1. Oval tobacco can; crushed; "PRINCE ALBERT;" hinged lid.

25-30S

1. Bottle neck; crown lip; machine made; green; D lip 26; D hole 16; T lip 21.
2. Clear glass frag.
3. Pencil; hexagonal; yellow; "SUPER HEARLD SQUARE, MALLARD PENCIL CO., GEORGETOWN KY 2."

30-37S

1. Scrap glass:  
2-clear 1-brown
2. Glazed brick frag.
3. Grinding wheel; D 13 in; D hole 14.

0-5N

1. Cobalt glass scrap.
2. Wire cut nail; L 3 in.

Trench B

8S, 0-5E

No Material.

8S, 5-10E

1. Chert tertiary decortication flake.

8S, 10-15E

1. Refined earthenware; whiteware; B/M (green):  
"...ERGLAZE, ...ND PAINTED."

8S, 0-5W

1. Canning jar lid liner; white; center well; frag.
2. Amethyst glass frag.
3. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
4. Stoneware; buff paste; Michigan slipped saltglazed interior and exterior; body frag.
5. Mortar frag.

8S, 5-10W

1. Jar base; Cup BM; amethyst; frag.
2. Snuff tumbler frag; clear.
3. Window glass  
1-T 2-2.5
4. 2 clear glass frags.
5. 2 refined earthenware frags; common whiteware.
6. Wire cut nails  
1-3 in 1-5 1/4 in
7. Tent grommet; D 32; T 8.
8. Chert tertiary decortication flake.

8S, 10-15W

1. Snuff jar rim; brown; round lip; machine made; D lip 35; D hole 26.
2. Canning jar lid liner; white; raised rings in center; frag.
3. Canning jar lid liner; white; center well; frag.
4. Pressed glass lid; amethyst; grapes and leaves design; frag.
5. Window glass frags  
2-T 1-1.9 1-T 2.6-2.9
6. Scrap glass:  
1-clear 2-amber  
5-aqua
7. Porcelain frag; embossed.
8. Refined earthenware; 11 common whiteware frags.
9. Machine cut spike; L 163; D 11.
10. File frag; tanged; flat; W 24; T 6.
11. Wood and metal folding rule joint; W 16.
12. Linoleum frag.

Trench C

0-5N, 18W

No Material.

0-5S, 18W

1. 2 clear glass frags.
2. Stoneware body frag; buff paste; saltglazed/  
slipglazed; Bristol slip exterior and interior.

5-8S, 18W

1. Canning jar lid liner; white; 3 incised rings in  
center; "GENUINE BOYD CAP...N JARS;" D 65.
2. Window glass frag; T 3-3.9.
3. Scrap glass:  
1-clear 1-amethyst
4. Porcelain insulator; D 36; H 47.

Trench D

2N-5S, 26W

1. Tumbler base; round; dip mold; clear.
2. Scrap glass:  
3-green 1-clear
3. Window glass  
1-T 2-2.5 1-T 2.6-2.9
4. Porcelain insulator; interior threaded; white; "W.P.  
5 USA;" H 32; D 28.
5. Stoneware frag; buff paste; saltglazed; Bristol  
slipglaze.
6. Refined earthenware; whiteware; late style;  
underglaze transferprint.
7. Refined earthenware; 3 common whiteware frags.
8. Linoleum frag; pastel streaks.
9. Plastic scrap:  
4-brown 1-yellow

5-10S, 26W

1. Bottle neck; round prescription; round collar; machine  
made; clear; D lip 23; D hole 10; T lip 6.
2. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.
3. 1 iron scrap.
4. 2 linoleum frags; pastel streaks.

10-15S, 26W

1. Bottle base; bevelled rectangular; Cup BM; Sc scar;  
clear; B/M: "...OZ., 1;" W 32.

15-20S, 26W

1. 4 white plastic frags.
2. Chert flake.

20-25S, 26W

1. Refined earthenware; whiteware; green tinted glaze.
2. Yellow plastic comb frag; T 4.

25-33S, 26W

1. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.

Trench E

11N, 0-5W

1. Clear glass frag.
2. Refined earthenware; common whiteware frag.

11N, 5-12W

1. Scrap glass:  
2-clear 1-blue-green

Trench F

28-33N

No Material.

33-38N

1. Window glass frags  
18-T 2-2.5 3-T 2.6-2.9  
1-T 3-3.9
2. Machine cut spike; L 232; D shank 11.

38-43N

1. Canning jar lid liner; white; frag; 3 incised rings in center.
2. Zinc canning jar lid; frag.

43-61N

No Material.

Trench G

43N, 0-5E

No Material.

43N, 5-12E

1. Canning jar lid liner; white; frag.

General Surface Collection

1. Bottle base; unknown shape; Cup BM; brown; B/M: "PAT'D OCT 13."
2. Lettered frag; unknown bottle shape; green; mark: "A...., ...EXBO...."
3. Glass frags  
    3-amethyst                      1-clear  
    1-burned (clear)
4. Refined earthenware; whiteware; 7 frags.
5. Refined earthenware; whiteware; unattached basemark: "...HINA, ...MEAKIN, ...LAND" with royal arms.
6. Stoneware; saltglaze; brown paste; frag.
7. Brick frag.

Surface Material Old Home Site (pre 1913)

1. 2 window glass frags; 2-2.5.
2. Porcelain doll head frag; white.
3. Brick frag; T 55.

APPENDIX B:

- I. Oral History Questionnaire
- II. Oral Historian Itinerary
- III. Tape Transcription Index



I. Oral History Questionnaire

Bay Springs Rural Sites  
Testing Phase Questionnaire

\_\_\_\_\_ (I.D. Number)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Interview: \_\_\_\_\_

I. Extent of Contact with Area

1. When did your folks come to this area?
2. Where did they come from before you moved there?
3. How long did you live in the house?
4. Who were your neighbors?
5. Did any of your relatives live nearby? Where?

II. Oral Historical Perspective

1. When did people first move into this area?
2. Why do you think people settled here? Climate? Natural resources?
3. What kind of work did people do?
4. How has the transportation system changed in these parts?  
Roads? Railroads?
5. How has agriculture changed here over the years?
6. What kinds of industries have been in these parts?
7. How has the local school system changed over the years?
8. What stores did people go to over the years? Post Offices?

### III. Spatial Use at the Rural Sites/Specific Site Patterns

1. How would you describe the \_\_\_\_\_ house? Was it a common style? How many rooms?
2. Who built it?
3. How was it laid out in relation to natural features? How close was it to the road?
4. How were the rooms laid out? What was each used for? (map)
5. Did earlier (or later) owners use the rooms any differently than you did?
6. Were any additions made to the house?
7. What did the barn look like? What other outbuildings were there? Where? How were they used?
8. Where were the fields? What was planted there? Where were the garden, pasture, fences, field roads located?
9. Were any other houses on the property?
10. Where did you dump your trash when you lived there? What factors affected placement of dumps?
11. Where did you get firewood?
12. Where did you hunt?
13. Where were the dogs kept?
14. Did the barn have special functions? Repair shed, storage of food, animal protection?
15. Where did you bury your dead?

16. Where did your children play?
17. How large was your yard? What did you do in the front yard?  
Side yard?
18. Where there special areas on the farm where you had  
family/neighbor get-togethers?

#### IV. Local Patterns

19. How did the early settlers locate their farmhouses in this  
area? How did you do it?
20. What housing types were common in this area? How were  
these houses laid out? In relation to what natural features  
were they laid out? Was there a name for the kind of house that  
the \_\_\_\_\_ house was?
21. Did houses have special features like porches and wings? Where  
were they placed?
22. Were there summer kitchens? Where?
23. How close were houses to the roads?
24. What types of barns were common? What did the barns look like?  
What special features did the barns have?
25. What other kinds of outbuildings were common on farms? Hog pens,  
smokehouse, corn cribs, tobacco barns, chicken coops, outhouses,  
cisterns, wells?

## II. Oral Historian Itinerary

<u>Date</u>	<u>Tape</u>	<u>Name of Informant</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Farmstead Discussed</u>
3/25/81	1,2	A.L. Riddle	Prentiss Co.	B. Eaton
	3	Sid Wilson	Tishomingo	E. Searcy
	4	John Trimm	Tishomingo	R.G. Adams
3/26/81	5,6	A.V. Holley	Booneville	N.B. Holley
	7	Arthur Slack	Dennis	R.G. Adams
	8	Doc O'Neal	Highland	Tipton/O'Neal
3/27/81	9,10	Carrie Wilemon	Burton	Butler
	11,10	Laster and Mittie Short	Belmont	Tobe Eaton
	13	Tillman Pardue	Dennis	Tipton/O'Neal
3/28/81	14,15	Rex Butler	Florence, Ala.	Butler
	16	Ruby Caldwell	Iuka	Butler
4/27/81	17	J.H. Shackelford	Jackson's Camp	Butler
	18	J.H. Shackelford	Jackson's Camp	Butler
	19	Doc O'Neal	Highland	Tipton/O'Neal
4/29/81	20	J.H. Shackelford	Jackson's Camp	Butler

### III. Tape Transcription Index

<u>Tape No.</u>	<u>Informant Name</u>	<u>Site Name</u>
1 (1 side)	A.L. Riddle	Billie Eaton
2	A.L. Riddle	Billie Eaton
3	Sid Wilson	Ezra Searcy
4 (1 side)	John Trimm	R.G. Adams
5	A.V. Holley	N.B. Holley
6 (1 side)	A.V. Holley	N.B. Holley
8 (1 side)	Doc O'Neal	Tipton/O'Neal
9	C.S. Wilemon	Butler
11 and 12	L. and M. Short	Tobe, John and Billie Eaton
14	Rex Butler	Butler
16	Ruby Caldwell	Butler
17	J.H. Shackelford	Butler
19 (1 side)	Doc O'Neal	Tipton/O'Neal
20 (1 side)	J.H. Shackelford	Butler

APPENDIX C:  
Historical Data Resources at Mississippi  
State Archives and County Courthouses

- I. Mississippi Division of Archives and History, Jackson
  - A. Tishomingo County Materials
    - 1. Works Progress Administration- 3 file cases
    - 2. Measured drawings of John R. Eaton House
    - 3. 1892 Secretary of State Roll of Educable Children- 2 volumes
    - 4. Index to lands deeds from Chancery Clerk, 1887-1960, 2 rolls microfilm
    - 5. Deed records (unindexed) from Chancery Clerk, 1887-1975, 62 rolls microfilm
    - 6. Chancery Clerk will books, 1887-1948, 1 roll microfilm
    - 7. Marriage records 1930-1975; 3 rolls microfilm (black); 38 rolls microfilm (white)
    - 8. Marriage records (indexed), 1887-1930, 4 rolls microfilm
    - 9. Minutes of Board of Education 1953-1975, 1 roll microfilm
    - 10. Personal Tax Rolls 1837-1841, 1843, 1846, 1848, 1849, 1857, 1882, 1884, 1 roll microfilm
  - B. Prentiss County Materials
    - 1. Deed records, 1838-1896 (indexed), 12 rolls microfilm
    - 2. Deed records, 1912-1972 (indexed), 2 rolls microfilm
    - 3. Chancery Clerk Bonds, 1870-1943, 1 roll microfilm
    - 4. Chancery Clerk will record, 1870-1932, 1 roll microfilm
    - 5. Chancery Clerk will record, 1932-1963, 1 roll microfilm
    - 6. Circuit Clerk marriage records, 1870-1927 (indexed 1870-1922), 9 rolls microfilm
    - 7. Circuit Clerk marriage records, 1917-1974 (indexed), 13 rolls microfilm
    - 8. Chancery Clerk final record of court cases, 1872-1896, 1 roll microfilm
    - 9. Miscellaneous final record of probate business, Probate Court, 1872-1881, 1 roll microfilm
    - 10. Minutes of the Board of Education, 1925-1971, 2 rolls microfilm
    - 11. Personal Tax Roll, 1870, 1885, 1889, 1891, 1 roll microfilm
- II. Courthouse Materials
  - A. Tishomingo County Courthouse, Iuka
    - 1. Abstracts of Title, Books 1-8 (1830s-present), plus General Reverse Index
    - 2. Warranty Deed Records, Books P:1-32 (begins 1887); Books B:1-102 (begins 1877).
    - 3. Trust Deed Records, Books P1-40, plus reverse index to Trust Deeds
    - 4. Federal Farm Loans, Book B-22 (1930s only)
    - 5. Minutes of the Board of Supervisors, Book 1-20 (1887 on)
    - 6. Tax Receipts Ledgers (1893-1913)
    - 7. Oil and Gas Leases, Books 1-6 (from 1911 on)
    - 8. Minutes of the Chancery Court, Books 1-22 (from 1887 on)
    - 9. Chancery Court Docket, Books 1-4 (from 1887 on)
    - 10. Personal Property Rolls (1933, 1934, 1936, 1937, 1939, 1940, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1956)
    - 11. Land Rolls (1913, 1928, 1929, 1948, 1950)
  - B. Prentiss County Courthouse, Booneville
    - 1. Abstracts of Title, Books 1-6 (1830s-present) plus General Reverse Index

2. Warranty Deed Records, Books P:1-40 (begins 1870)
  3. Trust Deed Records, Books 1-30, plus Reverse Index to Trust Deeds
  4. Chancery Court Minutes (1920s on)
  5. Chancery Court Docket (1870 on)
  6. Personal Property Rolls (1960-1981)
  7. Land Rolls (1960-1981)
  8. Federal Farm Loans (1930s only)
  9. Minutes of the Board of Supervisors (1920s on)
  10. Oil and Gas Leases, Books 1-5 (from 1911 on)
- C. Alcorn County Courthouse, Corinth
1. Land Rolls of Old Tishomingo County (1850, 1855, 1861-1864)
  2. Personal Property Rolls for Old Tishomingo County (1853, 1856)
  3. Personal Tax Rolls for Old Tishomingo County (1851, 1853, 1856, 1859, 1861, 1866, 1869)
  4. Probate Court Records for Old Tishomingo County (1836-1847, 1849-1851, 1855-1862, 1865-1867)
  5. Deed Trust Book (1857-1870)
  6. Chancery Court Docket (1856-1868)
  7. Circuit Court Records (1860-1869)

APPENDIX D: General Research Design



GENERAL RESEARCH DESIGN  
HISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN THE  
TOMBIGBEE RIVER MULTIRESOURCE DISTRICT  
TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI

Introduction

The proposed Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway will impact an area approximately 235 miles long in Alabama and Mississippi. The Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District was established as a five mile wide corridor along 135 miles of the waterway from Gainesville, Alabama to Paden, Mississippi to provide a manageable mechanism for mitigating the effects of construction on significant cultural resources.

The Multi-Resource District includes the probable area through which DeSoto traveled during his southeastern expedition of 1540. The Chickasaw and Choctaw inhabitants of the region, however, succeeded in minimizing the number of white intruders on their lands along the upper Tombigbee until the early nineteenth century. Non-Indian settlements were limited to the scattered and isolated residences of a few traders.

The Chickasaw Cession of 1832 formally opened the Upper Tombigbee to white and black settlement. Ports and landings were rapidly established along the river and small farms were interspersed with large plantations. Towns within the interior grew up along trade and travel routes. The frontier settlement of the region soon included the development of a symbiotic relationship between the country store and the farmers within its hinterland. The distribution of goods and services was largely constrained by this relationship. Large planters, however, were probably dependent on "factors" located in the large coastal cities for marketing their produce, largely cotton, and supplying many of their required goods.

Following the Civil War, cotton production probably declined in the upper Tombigbee, although the region has remained predominantly agricultural to the present. Vestiges of earlier, now extinct, towns are occasionally visible on the landscape (Adkins 1972).

The Research Design

The known and yet to be defined historic sites within the multi-resource district have the potential for providing much information on the changing adaptations of the residents through time. The framework for dealing with the historic occupation of the region must have its basis in the nature of the resources which will be impacted by construction.

Since these resources primarily consist of archeological sites and standing structures, the research design should provide an integrated and realistic approach to these primary data. Additionally, the work conducted should form the basis for inferring the operation of less physically recoverable aspects of the Tombigbee Valley occupation.

Consequently, the general research design will focus on defining the operation of the settlement and economic systems within the region and explaining changes which occurred in the systems through time. The systemic approach to the historic period cultural resources has rarely been utilized in a large area like the multi-resource district. Formulating and testing settlement and economic models will require the integration of historical, structural and archeological data. These models should produce a framework for evaluating the significance of the archeological sites and a foundation for systematically selecting sites for extensive excavation. An intensive, well integrated study of these systems should also provide data for inferences on the operation of the social and political systems within the region.

The settlement system has been selected as one problem for study since little is known about the adaptation of the nineteenth century settlers to the area. The construction of settlement models for this region should have a marked applicability to research at least in adjacent areas. A detailed study of the economic system will provide the method for integrating the diverse adaptations to the river and upland resources and a framework for defining patterns of changing production and distribution within the region.

#### Settlement Systems

The settlement pattern studies within the Tennessee-Tombigbee Multi-Resource District will include the articulation of such functionally diverse sites as towns, plantations-farms-tenancies, light industries and transportation related construction. The consideration of the settlement system will minimally address two levels of association: the articulation of these sites in a regional context and the internal organization of each site. The emphasis should be placed on defining relationships and variability to formulate testable models of human behavior. If the settlement system changes through time, these changes must be explained.

#### The Settlement System in Regional Context

A consideration of the settlement system at the regional level may be structured to test a variety of Euroamerican settlement models proposed by cultural geographers. Although the specific problems which should be addressed during the research are not as extensively

enumerated as these on an intra-site level, this aspect of the research is equally important in the settlement study. Problems which should be considered include:

1. What is the nature of white and black settlement in the region before the Chickasaw Cession? How is this pattern systematically altered following the opening of the frontier? Is the frontier model proposed by Lewis (1976) applicable in the Tombigbee?

2. How is the Tombigbee River divided into ports and landings? The ports and landings, although functionally similar, may have developed differently in response to physiography, population concentration and other factors. Regularities in the distribution of ports and landings may show patterned changes through time. The relationships of the port or landing and the nature of the hinterland supplying its goods should be integrated.

3. What is the pattern of land use by plantations, farms and tenancies? Although the plantations and farms may be expected to interface throughout the region, specific topographic and physiographic features may be adapted more frequently into one agricultural unit than another. Major plantation and farm structures may be expected to have a systematic relationship to each other and to the known road systems. These regularities must be defined.

4. Light industrial sites may be specifically tied to particular physiographic or topographic features as required by their function and to plantations, farms or towns. The patterned distribution of these sites should be investigated.

5. The towns as agglomerated settlements should have established hinterlands and be distributed regularly throughout the area as focal points for distributing goods and services. What are the attributes of town locations? How does the hinterland served by a town change significantly through time? How does the settlement pattern change with the birth and extinction of towns?

These problems comprise only a few of the many questions which could be explored concerning the changing settlement pattern within the Upper Tombigbee. Emphasis on certain aspects of these questions may be developed based on particular models formulated or selected for testing within the region.

#### The Settlement System in Intra-Site Context

The internal relationships among the elements comprising these diverse sites must also be defined. The following specific questions should form the basis for their consideration:

## Towns

The towns located within the impact area fall into three functional classifications: the river port towns, the county seat towns and the manufacturing towns (Adkins 1972). These represent only three of the six classes defined by Adkins (1972) in his study of extinct towns in Mississippi. Research within these towns should attempt to define the regularities in the relationships between production, distribution and residential sites and to deal with the essential question of whether river towns are organized differently from the manufacturing and county seat community centers. Since any differences that may be defined may relate to the differences between the functional orientation of the entire community or the orientation of only a small functional segment, these differences must be systematically investigated.

Specific research questions which must be considered generally for all towns include the following:

1. How is space utilized within each town? River towns were often organized so the business district was located between the river and the residential district and was directly tied into the transshipment point. Do all river towns share this same patterned arrangement? Is this segregation between the business and residential districts maintained in the manufacturing and county seat towns as well?
2. A preliminary examination of land records from two of the river towns indicates that residences may also have been located in the business district. Are these residences situated in specific locations within the business district? Do residences continue to be located in the business district through time? Are there any differences in status between individuals occupying residences in the business district and those living elsewhere in the town as reflected in the archeological record of the house, artifacts and food remains? Do residents in the business district practice trades which may be performed in the home, like a tailor, physician or laundress? Are there any changes in the statuses of those individuals who occupy the residences in the business district through time? This question would provide information on whether population replacement in the area of the waterfront occurred during the lifetime of the town as it did in larger centers at least on the east coast. Are there any changes in the residential part of town which parallel those taking place along the waterfront?
3. What is the nature and extent of black settlement within the towns of this region? Are there observable differences in this occupation between river and non-river oriented towns? Are observable artifactual and structural elements of social stratification present in these settlements?

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ETHNOARCHEOLOGY OF THE BAY SPRINGS FARMSTEADS(U)  
RESOURCE ANALYSTS INC BLOOMINGTON IN S D SMITH ET AL.  
20 SEP 82 RAI-1460 C-54059(81)

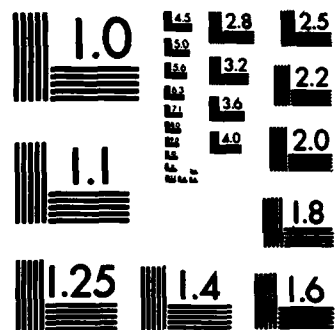
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

4. If business districts are present in the manufacturing and county seat towns, are occasional residences also located there? Do the same questions asked for river towns have any applicability to the structure of these towns?

5. What commercial enterprises and light industries comprised the business district? Are particular trades segregated into specific parts of the business district? Are the spatial relationships of these enterprises maintained through time? If this segregation exists, what explanations could be offered for it?

6. What is the spatial relationship between the residence and support structures within the town? What kinds of support structures can be expected for specific industrial and commercial enterprises? How do the relationships between the residence and support structures or between the industry and support structures change through time?

7. Within most of the towns, the residences and their associated outbuildings and the industries and their support structures are restricted to lots of uniform size. How is the space within the lot utilized? Do the sizes of the lots change through time with associated changes in the main building and associated structures?

8. Does the Carolina artifact pattern which defines the uniformity predicted to occur in eighteenth century British Colonial sites (South 1977) appear in mid-nineteenth century residential sites in the Tennessee-Tombigbee Valley? If this pattern is not represented, can other patterns defining cultural regularities be formulated? Do these patterns change through time?

Three river towns share a specific lineal historical development and certain additional problems should be addressed during research on these locales:

1. Colbert (ca. 1830-1847), Barton (ca. 1848-1870) and Vinton (ca. 1849-1900) were river towns along the Tombigbee which developed in response to shipping locally produced cotton and other products downriver to Mobile and distributing goods imported from other areas. These towns were sequentially occupied by essentially the same group of residents, a situation that provides a virtually unique data base for research. Studied individually, these towns reflect the operation of a river oriented settlement over a very brief period of time; taken collectively, they provide a mechanism for systematically evaluating changes through time. Is the settlement pattern initiated at Colbert maintained in the successive settlements of Barton and Vinton?

2. Colbert and Barton developed following a town plat in which streets, blocks, and lots were established prior to concentrated settlement. Vinton apparently had no town plan. Are there any differences in the town configuration that could be attributed to this absence of a plan?

#### Plantations-Farms-Tenancies

The plantations, farms and tenancies are combined here because of their functional relationship in the primary production of agricultural products. Although they share this same functional basis, the plantations, farms and tenancies are not necessarily expected to be equivalent in diversity, self-sufficiency or size. Research questions to be addressed should include the following:

1. How did the plantation, farm or tenancy allocate space to the residence and supporting structures? Glassie (1976) in his study of folk housing in middle Virginia identified the two centers of activity as the house and the barn with associated supporting structures spatially separated from one another. Was the same pattern of organization used along the Tombigbee? What support structures formed an integral part of the plantation as opposed to the rural farm or the tenancy? What kinds of changes were affected following the Civil War?

2. What is the nature and extent of black settlement on the plantations, farms and tenancies of the region?

3. What light industries were performed on the plantation, farm or tenancy? Are minimal light industry capabilities required to maintain the function of the various producing institutions?

4. Are there differences in size and type in the support structures associated with plantations, farms and tenancies? The number, type and size of specific outbuildings may be related to the amount of land, the agricultural productivity, the wealth of the owner and the decade of occupation. The variability of contemporary plantations should be defined and explanations proposed for changes through time.

5. Can specific artifact patterns defining cultural regularities on the plantation, farm and tenancy be formulated? Do these patterns change through time?



### Isolated Light Industries

The distribution, internal arrangement and essential components of light industries, and landings not associated with towns or plantations, farms or tenancies within the Tennessee Tombigbee Multi-Resource District must be identified. If any isolated light industries exist, explanations should be proposed for their location and individual development. Why did small towns not develop around the light industry, or landing?

### Transportation Systems

The primary factor integrating the functionally diverse settlements established in the Tennessee-Tombigbee area was the presence of roads and connecting bridges and ferries. Since this linkage was so vital to the existence of the settlements, the historic road system operating throughout the area and its changes through time must be defined as an integral part of the settlement system.

### Economic Systems

The definition of the economic system operational within the impact area will involve stipulating the patterns of producing and distributing goods and services along the waterway and in the interior. Although a consideration of the economic system can only be arbitrarily separated from the settlement system, a study of the products, their origin and their distribution can provide important information in determining centers of supply and identifying their hinterlands. The products, processes of distribution and supply centers undoubtedly change through time and explanations for these changes must be proposed and tested. Specific problems which should be addressed include the following:

#### The Production Process

1. What products are locally manufactured in the river towns, the plantations, the farms and the tenancies? Do the technology and products manufactured in the diverse locations differ?
2. How do the production techniques and equipment of each known local industry change through time? A systematic study could provide information about the time required for the adoption of innovations developed elsewhere. Additionally, the development of locally designed innovations should be detailed. Is there any evidence for modification and reuse of industrial equipment as occurred in certain industries in New England?

3. How do the locally produced items change through time? The adoption of new styles by local craftsmen will provide good methods of comparative dating and a means of identifying local use.

4. What kinds of goods, as indicated by the artifacts, were not locally produced? Do the types of amounts of imported goods differ in the towns, on the plantations, farms and tenancies? How do the proportions or types of these imported goods change through time?

#### The Distribution Process

The identification of the trade network operational within the Tennessee-Tombigbee Multi-Resource District should be definable by tracing the distribution of cargoes loaded and unloaded at the river towns historically and archaeologically. The process of distributing these goods from the port of entry to the merchant and individual consumer should be at least partially determinable from the artifactual remains in the settlements. The following specific questions should be addressed:

1. How are locally produced items distributed to consumers in the region?

2. How are the imported goods distributed to the consumers? Are there any differences between the distribution systems?

3. What kinds of products imported through the river trade are transported from particular areas of the country outside the region?

4. Are there any direct relationships in the distribution process between specific inland communities and specific river towns or landings?

The problems identified in this general research design should be expanded and particularized in the proposals submitted for consideration. Specific research questions should be addressed as defined in the project specific scope-of-work.

## Appendix E: The Ditchwitch

The use of a trenching machine for investigation of historic sites was not a new technique, but it was the first time we had used it. We highly recommend its use in the future and offer the following suggestions.

The advantages of the trenching machine were many. We were able to examine the subsurface deposition of a site rapidly and without extensive damage to the site, as might occur with a backhoe. We found that using the Model 4 Ditchwitch machine with 6 in wide teeth, we could excavate one meter of trench per minute in the sandy loam soils (Plate 3.9). Depth did not seem to be a factor in determining this time; we were excavating from 30 to 50 cm in depth. The trencher teeth can be expanded to excavate an eight to 10 in wide trench, but this puts excess strain on the trencher's engine.

Profiles of trench walls were surprisingly smooth and usually we did not have to trowel them. When the Ditchwitch wheels would roll over an abrupt change in the surface, like a dip or mound, the jarring would sometimes cause the teeth to dig into the trench profile. This was no major trouble as we could clean the walls with a trowel for better profile exposure.

We found that a novice can quickly learn to run the machine and to feel any hard subsurface disturbance, like brick, so as to bring up the blades and cause minimal damage to a brick wall or other buried foundation. The machine will destroy a brick wall with ease, but the warning signs of such a feature were clearly evident. Artifacts were brought to the surface intact (we recovered a whole bottle from the trench without a break). Artifacts brought to the surface by the machine were deposited approximately two feet from their in situ position, in the direction the machine was moving. While we used 5 m collection units, 2 m units would might be more appropriate in the future.

One problem was photography of trench walls. We experimented and found that using a tarp ensured that light in the trench was equivalent to the surrounding light outside the trench. The camera otherwise would pick up the light outside the trench in sunny weather and the result was a nice photograph of a black strip running across the grass instead of a wall profile.

Collapsing one wall was sometimes desirable to photograph features in the opposite trench wall. Deep features located with the ditchwitch can be a photography problem. We did not have this trouble, but while the trencher will excavate a trench 5 ft (1.5 m) deep it would be extremely difficult to actually see into a narrow trench that deep. We were able to effectively observe cultural strata to a depth of 50 cms, the deepest we had to go to reach culturally sterile levels. This disadvantage may limit the trencher's usefulness to shallow sites.

Another problem was proper investigation of the removed soils. We found that raking was a time consuming task though it was certainly the most thorough method other than screening, which would have undoubtedly doubled the time factor. Raking must be preceded with an intensive clearing of the ground around the trench, where the Ditchwitch will be travelling. This will help the person who runs the machine, as well as aid in raking the soil back into the trench. An area that has not been cleared of weeds and tall grass will be very difficult to rake.

We found that designating one person to run the trencher was the best method. The operator will soon get the feel of the machine and be invaluable in recognizing any abnormality in the soil.

The trencher required greasing every 8 to 10 hours of running time, which was actually a lot of time between maintenance stops. Purchasing your own grease gun saves much time.

In summary, we will probably be using the machine again, and recommend its use on appropriate sites.



Plate 3.9 -- Model 4 Ditchwitch Machine in Action.

5-8  
DT